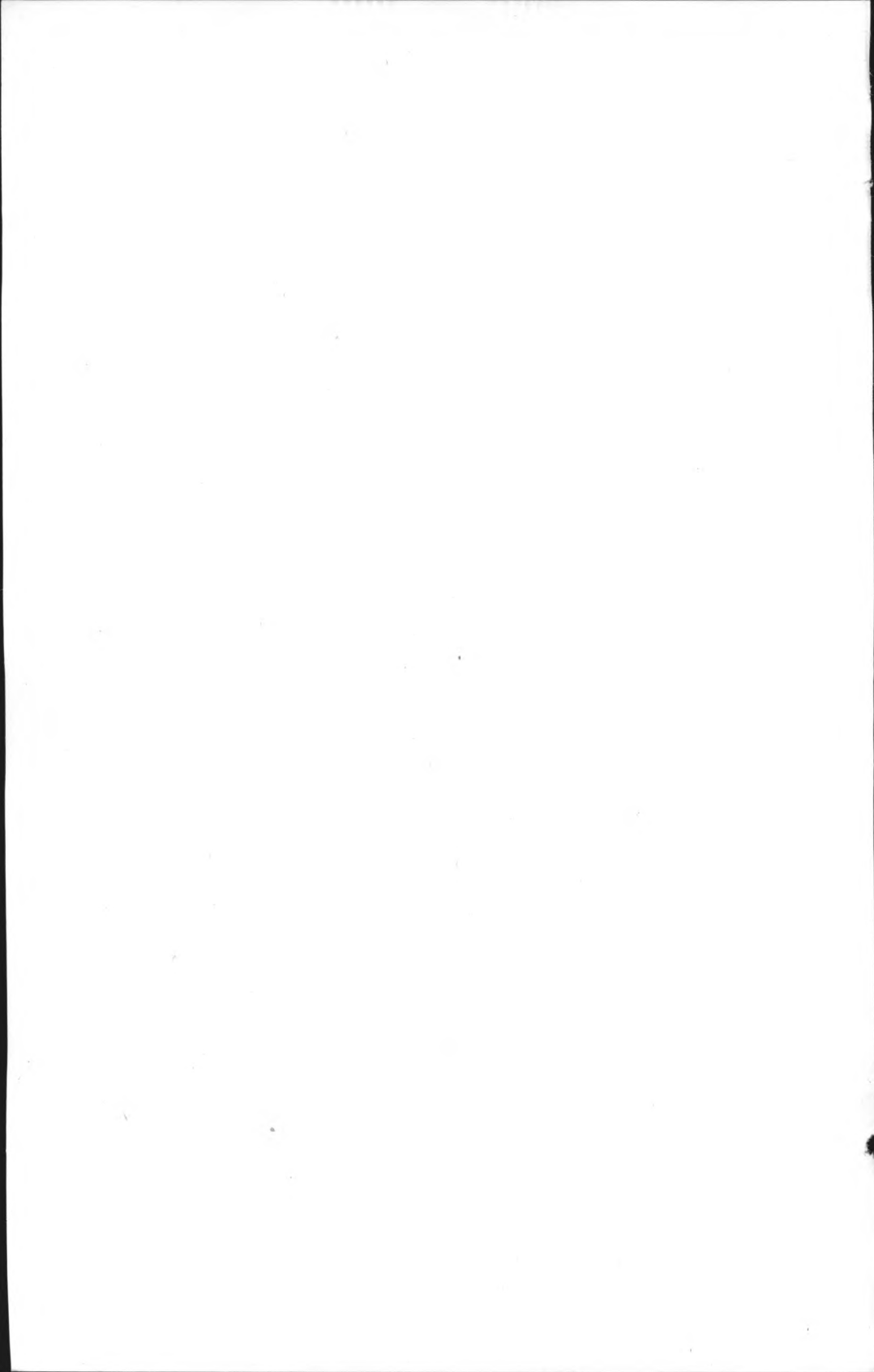


CORNELL UNIVERSITY  
OFFICIAL PUBLICATION

ANNUAL REPORT OF PRESIDENT EDMUND EZRA DAY  
FOR THE YEAR 1948-1949

*With Appendices Containing Reports of the Deans and Other Officers*

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## CONTENTS

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.....	5
SUMMARY OF CHANGES IN THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES...	17
APPENDICES:	
I Report of the Vice President for University Development.....	21
II Report of the Vice President for Business.....	32
III Report of the Vice President for Research.....	33
IV Report of the Registrar.....	39
V Report of the Dean of the University Faculty.....	50
VI Report of the Dean of the Graduate School.....	53
VII Report of the Director of the University Library....	58
VIII Report of the Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences	76
IX Report of the Dean of the College of Architecture...	82
X Report of the Dean of the College of Engineering....	86
XI Report of the Dean of the Law School.....	90
XII Report of the Dean of the Medical College.....	96
XIII Report of the Dean of the New York State Veterinary College.....	119
XIV Report of the New York State College of Agriculture and of the Cornell University Experiment Station..	125
XV Report of the Director of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva.....	130
XVI Report of the Dean of the New York State College of Home Economics.....	134
XVII Report of the Dean of the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations.....	140
XVIII Report of the Dean of the School of Business and Public Administration.....	149
XIX Report of the Director of the School of Education...	151
XX Report of the Director of the School of Nutrition....	154
XXI Report of the Director of the Summer Session.....	158
XXII Report of the Director of Military Training.....	160
XXIII Report of the Director of the Department of Naval Science.....	165

XXIV	Report of the Director of Physical Education and Athletics.....	168
XXV	Report of the Chairman of the Department of Clinical and Preventive Medicine.....	169
XXVI	Report of the Director of Admissions.....	174
XXVII	Report of the Dean of Men and Dean of Women.....	177
XXVIII	Report of the Director of the University Placement Service.....	185
XXIX	Report of the Dean of the School of Nursing.....	187
XXX	Report of the Director of Veterans Education.....	192
XXXI	Report of the Director of the Division of Extramural Courses.....	194

# *Report of the President*

## *TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY:*

I HAVE THE HONOR to present the following report for the academic year 1948-1949. Reports of the vice presidents, deans, directors, and heads of other administrative and academic divisions may be found in the Appendices. These descriptions of detailed operations are commended to your attention. Summaries of changes in the Faculty and Board of Trustees are also included. The financial report of the Treasurer will be submitted separately.

This is my last report as President. I deeply regret the necessity for curtailing my activities, which dictated my resignation, and am profoundly grateful to the Board for its action in naming me Chancellor, with limited responsibilities. There can be no question that the interests of Cornell will best be served by the prompt selection of a younger man to assume the responsibilities of the Presidency. In the meantime, Acting President Cornelis W. de Kiewiet will, I am sure, administer the affairs of the University with skill and sound judgment.

## VETERANS LESS NUMEROUS

The postwar enrollment battle of the G.I. "bulge" is largely over. True, the class of graduates in June, on its masculine side, was in large part composed of veterans; and if you scan the register of the upper classes and professional schools, you will find the veterans still very much in evidence. But in the freshman class which came in last fall, the percentage of veterans among the men was under 15, and I suppose that in this fall's entering class, the percentage of veterans among the men will be under 10. In another two years, the veterans will be largely off the campus.

They have turned in a remarkable performance. That certainly has been true on this campus, and as far as I can find out, has been true elsewhere. The misgivings which were entertained by educators before the veterans arrived have been proved quite unwarranted. The G.I. has been an excellent student—earnest, industrious, faithful to his work program.

Nevertheless, the temper of the student life on the campus has, in my opinion, shown a marked improvement since the proportion of veterans declined, for the presence of the veterans did introduce certain problems with respect to extracurricular activities. By and large, the veterans were too preoccupied to engage to any great extent in extracurricular activities. Certainly that was true of many of them. Furthermore, they had reached a stage in life and had had experiences which led them to take less than the customary interest in many normal undergraduate activities. Thus, it was not easy in the immediate postwar period to put the campus community, in terms of its over-all life, back into normal gear.

This past year we had a substantially larger proportion of students fresh from secondary school. The normal undergraduate ways have been largely restored. We were fortunate, too, in having in the lower classes some rather outstanding student leadership. This became evident in our athletic teams. I never saw a football team that exhibited better spirit than the team we had last year; that team, out of sheer grit and determination, coupled, of course, with real skill, won the Ivy League championship.

#### STUDENT LEADERSHIP BETTER

The leadership in the student organizations has been definitely the best I have seen since I have been on the campus. There have been extraordinarily able and devoted men and women in most of the key positions. They have done constructive planning and carried out their plans effectively. They have taken the lead in organizing formal and informal conferences with representatives of the Faculty and administration that have measurably improved mutual understanding and campus-wide cooperation. To my way of thinking, this has been one of the most satisfying developments of my whole experience in the Presidency. It is what I have always been eager to cultivate—the kind of democratic living under good student leadership for which this campus offers opportunity as no other campus I know. Unless I am mistaken, we are on the way to accomplishing more along this line than we have ever accomplished before. In short, so far as the state of the campus community is concerned, certainly on the side of the students, conditions are moving definitely in the right direction.

The following tables bear out the general enrollment trend mentioned earlier. The number of students, though still above 10,000,

was somewhat lower than in the preceding year. At the same time, the number of degrees granted reached an all-time peak. The total of degrees continues to include large numbers granted in September and February, as veterans have completed their studies on unusual academic schedules.

TABLE A. NUMBER OF STUDENTS ENROLLED BY COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS IN THE ACADEMIC YEARS 1937-1938 TO 1948-1949 INCLUSIVE

	Entire University excluding duplicates	Separate Colleges and Schools													
		Arts & Sci.	Eng.	Arch.	Agr.	Home Econ.	I & L R	Hotel	Vet.	Bus. & Pub. Adm.	Nutr.	Law	Med.	Nurs- ing	Grad.
1937-38	6684	1980	1025	129	1513	449	...	271	154	...	...	149	289	...	955
1938-39	7055	1886	1145	136	1616	479	...	291	163	...	...	186	288	...	1050
1939-40	7174	1827	1269	140	1651	479	...	326	164	...	...	207	296	...	1000
1940-41	7315	1881	1384	147	1568	492	...	326	160	...	...	191	295	...	967
1941-42	7148	1894	1580	142	1458	512	...	319	157	...	...	162	314	...	722
1942-43	6850*	1815	1689	118	1214	529	...	251	199	...	...	68	309	169	596
1943-44	4320*	1355	821	67	460	649	...	70	41	...	...	49	42	320	612
1944-45	4783*	1552	661	86	552	684	...	105	148	...	...	53	68	364	625
1945-46	7928*	2075	1556	162	1127	640	173	287	154	...	...	229	327	270	1050
1946-47	10560	2522	2667	208	1660	640	277	417	133	20	41	355	322	233	1217
1947-48	10830	2551	2648	229	1619	632	316	414	145	42	94	378	315	213	1391
1948-49	10673	2482	2367	220	1725	619	345	430	189	54	120	377	319	122	1505

\*Civilian students only are included in the figures for these four years.

TABLE B. NUMBER OF DEGREES GRANTED BY COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS IN THE ACADEMIC YEARS 1937-1938 TO 1948-1949 INCLUSIVE

Separate Colleges and Schools														
Entire University	Arts & Sci.	Eng.	Arch.	Agr.	Home Econ.	I & L R	Hotel	Vet.	Nutr.	Bus. & Pub. Adm.	Law	Med.	Nurs-ing	Grad.
1937-38	1446	383	156	24	237	89	..	43	31	..	48	66	..	369
1938-39	1493	404	148	25	254	87	..	49	40	..	53	63	..	370
1939-40	1581	441	158	14	268	104	..	44	43	..	55	70	..	384
1940-41	1647	411	185	15	287	121	..	71	38	..	52	63	..	404
1941-42	1439	349	217	17	240	104	..	48	43	..	59	75	..	287
1942-43	1384	360	204	18	201	107	..	53	37	..	28	75	10	291
1943-44	1213	287	287	12	86	129	..	9	79	..	17	75	19	213
1944-45	1250	293	246	14	69	198	..	14	32	..	9	156	19	200
1945-46	1288	303	217	12	116	160	..	17	67	..	20	80	16	280
1946-47	1931	544	355	23	221	108	11	78	35	1	51	83	54	367
1947-48	2595	639	507	33	246	170	81	89	1	11	33	106	78	74 527
1948-49	2798	612	567	44	325	145	81	109	41	28	50	148	68	36 544

## FACULTY SALARIES INADEQUATE

With respect to the morale of the Faculty, there have been complications in the postwar period. These have been partly occasioned by the rising cost of living and the failure of Faculty compensation to keep pace with this development in the national economy. This is the sort of pinch which is almost always experienced by the salaried classes in a time of marked inflation. There is no opportunity in the operation of a university or college to mark up the price of the product as the cost of living increases. We have done all we could within our resources. Last year, we put into effect an across-the-board increase of \$500 for every member of the University

Faculty, in addition to the customary selective merit increases. Even so, the real income of the Faculty has been reduced since the war as a result of the inflationary trend. Of course, that has been somewhat reversed during recent months, and I expect that the relief will be going still further along that line. But there has been a financial distress here which has naturally affected the morale of the entire teaching force.

### NO COMMUNISTS AS TEACHERS

There has been another factor which has borne down on the spirit of the teaching and research Faculty, namely, the spreading agitation with respect to communism, and the bearing that has on the whole problem of maintaining academic freedom. It has seemed to me that there are certain positions which can be properly taken on this subject, and I have endeavored on several occasions to state my own personal convictions. I see no warrant whatever for holding on the faculty of a college or university someone who avows his allegiance to communism. I get to this conclusion on the basis of a principle which lies at the very heart of a great educational institution, namely, that the Faculty should be composed of free, honest, competent, inquiring minds, undertaking to find and disseminate the truth. No mind that is fettered or enslaved can possibly meet the requirements. Hence, it seems to me to follow inevitably that any one who admits allegiance to the Communist Party does not belong on a Faculty such as ours. Some Faculty members are reluctant to take that position firmly. Why? Because they are fearful of something that is very real—namely, the risk of the destruction of academic freedom if any kind of consideration is brought to bear in the selection and retention of staff that does not rest directly upon the appraisal of the individual's competence in his special field. There is a very real danger here, I can assure you, and I am perfectly aware of it.

We have this year been putting on a program of public lectures and forum discussions in which we have made a systematic attempt to obtain a clearer and more complete definition of the American tradition. One is desperately needed these days. It is needed to protect the right line against infiltration, not by communism, but by those who, under the cloak of attacking communism, proceed to attack something quite different. My hope is to get through to the entire company—Faculty, students, alumni—the fact that this whole business is a matter of profoundly important social strategy. I do not

think there is the slightest chance of persuading the American people that it is proper for a communist to be teaching American youth. And personally, I think the American people on that point are right. Hence, why make the foolish mistake of undertaking, in defense of academic freedom, to argue that even a communist should be left undisturbed in the teaching Faculty of a liberty-loving institution? That line cannot be held, in my opinion. What I argue is that there is a line behind which we can protect the essentials of academic freedom, a line we can successfully defend if we will. That is what I want to see Cornell do—define its position clearly, unmistakably, and then fight through thick and thin to hold it, in defense of the great American liberal tradition.

### BUDGET A SERIOUS PROBLEM

Now I come to the question of finances. We have right now an operating academic budget which is substantially "in the red." The year 1948–1949 was the first since I assumed office in which that was true. The budget which was adopted in the spring of 1948 showed an initial deficit of \$601,000. That was pared during the year, despite certain additional appropriations, and we closed the year with a deficit of \$167,000. The budget adopted for 1949–1950 shows an initial operating deficit of \$750,000. In order to hold our operations without material impairment, there did not seem to be any alternative. I suppose in the course of the year that deficit can be cut back, say to \$450,000, or perhaps even less. I am confident that every effort will be made to do that and to bring the over-all budget into some semblance of balance in the year 1950–1951. It is going to be a very difficult undertaking. There is no completely satisfactory answer here but a substantial addition to the resources of the University. Hence the organization and conduct of the Greater Cornell Fund campaign. That has been my chief assignment during my last year as President, and I am glad it will continue to be one of my important responsibilities as Chancellor.

### CORNELLIANs A GREAT COMPANY

I have talked to Greater Cornell Fund dinner meetings in thirty different cities scattered from coast to coast, and from the Canadian border to the deep South. At those dinners, I have addressed more than 3,000 Cornellians. In connection with these dinners, I have traveled more than 23,000 miles, in addition to my regular travels, which usually total about 10,000 miles. In some respects, it has been

an ordeal—in other respects, a marvelous privilege. I have made the acquaintance of more Cornellians than ever before. I am impressed with the fact that they are a great company wherever I find them. Cornellians everywhere have responded with the utmost hospitality, and, more significantly, with great spirit and enthusiasm. It has been an experience, all told, which has given me a great lift. We have not yet “licked” this campaign. It will take a supreme effort on the part of the whole body of alumni to attain our objective. But under the leadership which is available, and which is steadfastly on the job, I am myself confident that there is no doubt about our ultimate success.

The activities of the Alumni Fund have been fused for the present with those of the Greater Cornell Fund. I shall never cease to be grateful for the splendid progress made by the Alumni Fund since I came into office. Its achievement last year was outstanding. It is ready to get back into gear as soon as the Greater Cornell Fund campaign has been concluded. Under the agreement which has been effected between the Greater Cornell Fund and the Alumni Fund, the Alumni Fund last year was credited with \$500,000 out of the unrestricted contributions. That certainly is no more than the Alumni Fund should have as a credit for the year. That \$500,000 was in the University's operating budget, part of our calculated income, and it saved the whole situation. So I am immensely appreciative of the work that is done through the Alumni Fund, and the response which has been made by the great company of Cornellians in connection with the Greater Cornell Fund campaign.

#### THE UNIVERSITY ON THE MARCH

The striking thing about this institution, as I see it these days, is that it is “on the march.” There is nothing apathetic about it—it is not resting on its laurels, not marking time. It is venturing into new fields; it is raising the quality of its performance in every direction. I am assured by those who operate at other institutions that the record which Cornell is making these days is generally recognized as outstanding. It must be kept so.

There is a fascinating vista ahead, as I see it. Part of it will take physical form. We have funds in hand, in the endowed divisions of the University, totaling approximately \$5,000,000 for new buildings. On the side of the State, there are definite commitments of roughly twice that much, so that we can already count with assurance on a building program which will run into something like \$12,000,000



to \$15,000,000, as soon as the building can be done in our limited labor market without creating a jam. As a matter of fact the building program will have to be spread. Just how much can be undertaken in any one year remains to be carefully calculated. I would suppose that something of the order of \$3,000,000 or \$4,000,000 in any one year is the limit if the labor situation is not to get out of hand locally. Thus, we have here a maximum building program which will probably run, as we can see it right now, over the next five or six years. That means a large expansion of our present physical facilities.

Let me be clear on this. I hear repeatedly that some persons think University resources should be put into men rather than into bricks and mortar. It is not as simple as that. In many a field the situation has reached a point at which we cannot hold men without facilities. The nuclear physicists are an excellent example. They are not going to remain in an institution that says, "We like to invest in men. We have no cyclotron or synchrotron, or air-conditioned laboratories. You will have to get along without those things." What we have to do is to work a combination, a reasonable combination, of men *and* equipment. That is precisely the principle we have brought to bear. We have not planned to invest in bricks and mortar any more than is necessary to hold an outstanding staff, because we recognize fully that it is of men that a great institution of learning is composed.

#### NEW PROGRAMS UNDER WAY

We have all sorts of interesting new programs under way. The nuclear physicists moved into their laboratory last fall, a laboratory which has since been the object of a gift of \$1,000,000 from Floyd Newman of Cleveland, so that his name will go on the building. We have the School of Nutrition, well housed now in Savage Hall—a unique organization, breaking new ground and establishing prestige, not only in this country but abroad. Last spring we laid the cornerstone of Statler Hall, a magnificent gift of the Statler Foundation which will provide the Department of Hotel Administration with facilities for an extraordinarily effective program, including a practice inn in the form of a Faculty Club. We have our Graduate School of Aeronautical Engineering—and the Aeronautical Laboratory in Buffalo, about which you do not hear a great deal because the bulk of its work is classified and hence secret, but it has a research volume of the order of \$3,500,000 a year. Since the war, the

financial support of research in Cornell as a whole has trebled. Under the present budget, which, all told, runs into some \$28,000,000, including all the auxiliary enterprises, \$9,000,000 is in our possession for research use. Clearly this is now a huge activity. The work at the Medical College in New York was never in higher standing than it is today. We have at the New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center what is, in my opinion, one of the three or four outstanding medical centers of this country, which is tantamount to saying of the entire world. I have already referred to the program we have launched to redefine and reformulate the American tradition, which in some ways seems to me the most important single undertaking at the University. In every direction, we are moving forward, making progress, adding to the service we undertake to render to the American people.

### PIONEERING STILL NEEDED

The year 1948, as you know, marked the Eightieth Anniversary of the opening of the University, and ceremonies on the campus last October gave us the opportunity both to review past achievements and to chart our course for the future. As I said at that time, I am firmly convinced that the need for courageous pioneering in higher education is as great today as it has ever been.

In 1868, there were still formidable barriers against new subjects in the curriculum, the admission of students from less privileged classes, and the completely untrammelled pursuit of truth. Those barriers have for the most part been removed.

That frontier has gone. And it is gone, as we Cornellians can proudly declare, in no small measure because of the phenomenally effective leadership exercised by this institution of ours in those earlier days.

If that is no longer the frontier, what *is* the frontier of higher education at the middle of this century? Just as I would define the frontier of those earlier days as having to do with the freedoms of higher education, I would view the frontier of this day as having to do with the responsibilities of higher education given freedom. We now have the freedom. What do we make of it?

To a certain extent, of course, some of the old struggle continues. We still encounter resistance to the untrammelled pursuit of truth — objections to injecting into new areas the full forces of higher education. There are still those who say that we should not trespass in

areas of great controversy; that it is unwise, for example, to move into such a field as industrial and labor relations. I have even heard it contended that the subject matter in this particular field is not teachable, that it lies beyond the reach of anybody in academic life. In short, the old battle still has to be fought. But it is not the major battle any longer. The presumption now is clearly against those who would restrict the range of free inquiry and of the educative process. There are, however, other areas in which a real frontier still exists for American higher education. I will cite three.

In the field of technology, in which this institution has always been eminent, there is a present frontier with respect to the relationships of technical applied knowledge to the basic sciences. To what extent should engineers know their physics, and chemistry, and mathematics? Is it desirable upon the whole that they know much more than they have been accustomed to know? Should we at Cornell, undertaking to turn out the best engineers in the country, ask for a firmer grounding in science? Similarly should we ask of our lawyers in training that they know something about the social sciences, that they know something about psychology? Should we ask our doctors to have more knowledge of the biological sciences than they have seemed to exhibit some of the time in the past? Should we expect theologians to know more about human nature, psychology, possibly domestic relations, maybe psychiatry, or social work and sociology? There is a sharp challenge about those questions. They raise issues that call for explanation. I would say that one phase of this whole problem of the frontier in present higher education is this relationship of the professional training to undergirding in the preprofessional and general disciplines.

Another part of the present frontier in higher education relates to the understanding of social consequence in the practice of the skilled arts by those who are turned out of these institutions. To what extent may we assume that the doctors and the lawyers and the engineers know enough about the social impact of the practice of their professional arts? Every profession, just to define its professional status, announces its social responsibilities—one of the earmarks of the profession. But there is tendency on the part of specialized practitioners to think of social responsibility in terms of the protection of the standards of professional practice. They do not in general exhibit a sufficient understanding of the articulation of professional practice with public interest. I would say that engineers

ought to know about economics; they ought to know about industrial and labor relations; they ought to know about the fundamental impact of technology on modern society. I am sure that doctors ought to know a lot more about the economics of public health and of the adequate servicing of the medical interests of the people than they ordinarily know. Here then, we have another present frontier for higher education, that of identifying and implementing the social responsibilities of our great professions. That's within the purview of a great university like Cornell.

### FREEDOM MUST BE DEFENDED

In the third place, this frontier of higher education at the middle of the twentieth century has to do with the responsibility of higher education for the protection of our American Way of Life. I have myself been pleading ever since I became vocal in education that the responsibilities of education for the suitable instruction of American youth in the values that lie in American democracy should be clearly recognized and more effectively met. Just how the responsibilities of *higher* education shape in this undertaking is a fairly complicated matter. It is my own considered opinion that the responsibilities of higher education here relate to leadership. Generally speaking, the inculcation of an understanding of and a loyalty to American ideals should be the task of our great system of public schools. That is where the work can best be done since there we have access to all the boys and girls at an impressionable age. The fact remains that there is a great responsibility on our colleges and universities with regard to this essential undertaking. Certainly it behooves us at the university level to help in defining the nature of our American ideals.

If one of the present responsibilities of higher education is to protect the American Way of Life, we must all give continuing thought to specific ways and means of defense against the attacks which are being made on our freedoms. Surely this is no simple matter. Adequate defense is here compounded of many elements. One is the force of example. We have, in my opinion, exemplified the American Way of Life on this campus ever since the institution was opened. That—and like examples in other important American institutions—has been an invaluable contribution to the defense of democracy. But colleges and universities must do more than exemplify American ways. They must help the American people to

see more clearly and live more fully the ideals of American democracy. We must, all of us, have a quickened awareness of injustice and how it is to be righted. We must be more concerned with good will and peace among men. We must resist more than we do violations of the law and all resort to force. We must be concerned with the promotion of beauty as an essential element of wise living. We must try to get more virtue, individual and collective, in our day-to-day living. We must develop more of the love of truth, and the disinterested pursuit of truth wherever it leads. We must be more concerned with the protection of these essential freedoms upon which practically all of these other values are so dependent. In short, the defense of our freedom is a complex undertaking that permeates the very fabric of American life.

### CORNELL HAS GREAT POTENTIAL

In conclusion, may I say that there is a challenge about all this which I have done my best to communicate to the far-flung company of Cornellians. That has been the heart of what I have undertaken to do in connection with the Greater Cornell Fund. The mere raising of the money should, in my opinion, be incidental to an understanding of this institution and a conviction of what it means to the American people. In this Cornell of ours, we not only have these outstanding schools and colleges doing distinguished work in their respective fields, but we have a priceless tradition of freedom and public service which has been spelled out in the work of the University from its very opening. We have in the life on this campus a reproduction of democratic living at its best. We cross-section American life—we have representatives here of every class and station; we have a substantial number of representatives of foreign peoples, who come here from all over the globe. I tell you that no one who lives on this campus today can fail to catch this spirit that is Cornell—this great living spirit, which all through the years has stood for the integration of freedom and responsibility.

There is a potential in Cornell which seems to me beyond our imagining. If this institution could have all the resources it could wisely use, it would come to have in American life a position of effective service to the American people the like of which I do not think could be produced in any other place. That is the extent to which I think Cornell is unique—partly public, partly private, it has opportunities shared by no other college or university in the land.

In the setting of the ideals and traditions and aspirations of the founders, it has a priceless possession. If Cornellians and their friends will come to a realization, not only of the achievements of Cornell, but of its vast potential for the future, the institution will never lack the support it ought to have.

EDMUND E. DAY,  
*President of the University.*

## SUMMARY OF CHANGES IN THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

*To the President of the University:*

SIR: I have the honor to report the following changes which occurred in the membership of the Board of Trustees, its committees, and its representation on administrative boards and on advisory councils during the academic year 1948-1949.

### BOARD MEMBERSHIP

Dr. Edmund E. Day's resignation as President of the University on June 30, 1949, made necessary because of his health, was regretfully accepted by the Board of Trustees, and Provost de Kiewiet was elected Acting President, effective July 1, 1949. As Acting President Dr. de Kiewiet succeeded Dr. Day as *ex officio* member of the Board. Dr. Day was elected Chancellor of the University as of July 1, 1949, and became an Administrative Representative on the Board on that date.

Earl B. Clark, re-elected President of the New York State Agricultural Society, started another term as *ex officio* Trustee.

Frank E. Gannett resigned as Trustee on April 30, 1949, because of illness, after twenty-five years of service on the Board. His successor has not yet been elected, thereby leaving one vacancy in the Trustee membership.

The Board elected Albert K. Mitchell a Trustee for a five-year term extending until June 30, 1953, to fill a vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of Ezra B. Whitman on June 30, 1948.

Trustees Victor Emanuel, Larry E. Gubb, and Walter C. Teagle were re-elected by the Board for five-year terms beginning July 1, 1949.

The Cornell Alumni Association elected John S. Parke, to succeed himself, and Elbert P. Tuttle, to succeed Alice Blinn, as Trustees, both for five-year terms, beginning July 1, 1949.

Myron C. Taylor was reappointed to the Board by the Governor of New York State for another five-year term, effective June 30, 1948.

Trustees Frank S. Columbus, Louis Hollander, and Thomas A. Murray were re-elected members of the Board from the field of New York State Labor, for one-year terms beginning July 1, 1949.

Harold M. Stanley was re-elected a member of the Board of Trustees for a one-year term beginning July 1, 1949, by the Executive Committee of the New York State Grange.

The University Faculty elected Herrell DeGraff as Faculty Representative on the Board of Trustees for a five-year term beginning January 1, 1949, to succeed Richard Bradfield.

### TRUSTEE EMERITUS

The Board elected Frank E. Gannett a Trustee Emeritus at its meeting of April 30, 1949. Mr. Gannett resigned as Trustee on that date, because of illness, after twenty-five years of service on the Board.

### STANDING COMMITTEES

The Trustees elected to the respective Standing Committees served for the entire academic year 1948-1949, with the following exception:

*Investment Committee:* Frank E. Gannett resigned from the Board of Trustees on April 30, 1949. No one was elected to fill his unexpired term.

On June 13, 1949, the Board reconstituted the membership of its Standing Committees for the year beginning July 1, 1949, as follows (re-election indicated by \*):

(The Chairman of the Board and the President of the University are *ex officio* members of all Committees.)

*Executive Committee:* Chairman, Arthur H. Dean\*; Vice Chairman, Mary H. Donlon\*; Francis T. Spaulding\*, Harold M. Stanley\*, Harry G. Stutz\*, Maxwell M. Upson\* (one vacancy remains to be filled in the elective membership of the Committee); and the following *ex officio* members: Chairmen of the other Standing Committees: Joseph P. Ripley\*, John S. Parke\*, Howard E. Babcock, George R. Pfann\*.

*Investment Committee:* Chairman, Joseph P. Ripley\*; Vice Chairman, Horace C. Flanigan\*; Matthew Carey, John L. Collyer\*, Arthur H. Dean\*, Stanton Griffis\*, Nicholas H. Noyes\*, Walter C. Teagle\*, Maxwell M. Upson\*.

*Buildings and Grounds Committee:* Chairman, John S. Parke\*; Vice Chairman, Edward E. Goodwillie\*; Frank S. Columbus\*, Ruth F. Irish\*, George R. Pfann\*, Maxwell M. Upson\*, J. Carlton Ward, Jr.



*Planning and Development Committee:* Chairman, Howard E. Babcock; Vice Chairman, Larry E. Gubb; Victor Emanuel\*, Albert K. Mitchell, Jacob Gould Schurman, Jr.\*, Robert E. Treman\*, J. Carlton Ward, Jr.\*.

*Law Committee:* Chairman, George R. Pfann\*; Vice Chairman, Mary H. Donlon; and Elbert P. Tuttle.

### SPECIAL COMMITTEES

Changes were made in the following Special Committees of the Board:

*Audit Committee:* The Audit Committee was reconstituted by the Board on January 29, 1949, effective for the period until January, 1950, to include Trustees J. Carlton Ward, Jr., Chairman; W. D. P. Carey, and J. G. Schurman, Jr.

*Board Membership Committee:* On October 22, 1948, J. Carlton Ward, Jr., was elected another member of this Committee for a four-year term, expiring in 1952. On June 13, 1949, Robert E. Treman was re-elected Chairman for one year beginning July 1, 1949.

*Trustee-Faculty Committee on Fine Arts:* On June 13, 1949, William B. Cornell was elected a member for his Trustee term in place of Alice Blinn, whose membership on the Board expired June 30, 1949.

### GREATER CORNELL COMMITTEE

On June 13, 1949, the Board re-elected Robert E. Treman and Victor Emanuel as members of the Administrative Group of the Greater Cornell Committee for one-year terms until June 30, 1950. All members of the Board of Trustees were also re-elected as members-at-large of the Greater Cornell Committee for the year beginning July 1, 1949.

### ADMINISTRATIVE BOARDS

The following appointments of Trustees to the Administrative Boards of the University were made on June 13, 1949, to become effective July 1, 1949:

*Joint Administrative Board of New York Hospital—Cornell Medical College Association:* Joseph P. Ripley to succeed himself for a two-year term and Chairman Neal Dow Becker to succeed himself for a three-year term.

*Board on Physical Education and Athletics:* Edward E. Goodwillie and George R. Pfann to succeed themselves for one-year terms.

*Board on Student Health and Hygiene:* Howard E. Babcock to succeed Frank E. Gannett, and William B. Cornell and Robert E. Treman to succeed themselves, for one-year terms.

*Board of Governors of Willard Straight Hall:* Victor Butterfield to succeed himself for a one-year term and Matthew Carey to succeed himself for a three-year term.

### COLLEGE COUNCILS

The following appointments of Trustees to the College Councils of the University were made on June 13, 1949, to become effective July 1, 1949:

*College of Architecture Council:* Victor Butterfield and Herbert F. Johnson to succeed themselves for one-year terms.

*Council for the New York State College of Agriculture and the Agricultural Experiment Stations:* Albert K. Mitchell and George R. Pfann to succeed Frank E. Gannett and Frank C. Columbus for one-year terms.

*Council for the New York State College of Home Economics:* Mary H. Donlon to succeed George R. Pfann and Ruth F. Irish to succeed herself for one-year terms.

*Council for the New York State Veterinary College:* Earl B. Clark and Robert E. Treman to succeed themselves for one-year terms.

*Council for the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations:* John L. Collyer, Mary H. Donlon, and Walter C. Teagle to succeed themselves, not from the field of Labor; Frank S. Columbus, Louis Hollander, and Thomas A. Murray to succeed themselves, from the field of Labor, all for one-year terms.

ROBERT B. MEIGS,  
*Secretary of the Board of Trustees.*

## APPENDIX I

### REPORT OF THE VICE PRESIDENT FOR UNIVERSITY DEVELOPMENT

*To the President of the University:*

SIR: I have the honor to present the report of the activities of the Office of University Development for the academic year 1948-1949.

During the past academic year, the Office of University Development has devoted primary attention to the following:

1. Completion of the organization of the Greater Cornell Committee.
2. Cooperation in the conduct of the Greater Cornell Fund Campaign.
3. Installation of adequate records for proper handling of the work of the Office of University Development.
4. Initiation of steps to ensure an effective organization and program for adding to the available financial resources of the University during the years ahead.

#### GREATER CORNELL COMMITTEE

The Greater Cornell Committee was authorized by the Charter Resolution of the Committee adopted by the Board of Trustees of the University on October 18, 1947, and amended March 16, 1948. This Committee was brought into existence in recognition of the fact that any institution of the size and scope of Cornell University can retain its position of leadership only if it gives significant attention to long-range planning and development of the University. Plans must be clearly defined and well integrated. In addition, they must be implemented by an effective organization.

In recognition of these principles, a careful study of the problem of university development at Cornell was made jointly by the Trustees, administrative staff, and alumni of the University. This resulted in the creation of the Greater Cornell Committee. The Committee brings together in a thoroughly coordinated arrangement several essentially related fund-raising activities of the University.

The total number elected to membership on the Greater Cornell Committee is 437, including Trustees, administrative officers, Faculty members, alumni, and friends of the University. The individuals included in the membership of the Committee have been chosen primarily for their ability to contribute time and effort in behalf of the welfare and development of the University. The Committee on Membership of the Greater Cornell Committee has reviewed carefully the qualifications of all members nominated for election by the Board of Trustees. In nominating prospective Committee members, recognition has been given to the importance of developing working relationships among (1) officers and members of the Committee, (2) the personnel of the Alumni Fund Council, and (3) those responsible for the conduct of the Greater Cornell Fund Campaign. In recognition of this, the Chairmen of classes beginning with the Class of 1901 through the Class of 1934 inclusive, as well as persons designated to be Regional and Area Chairmen of the Greater Cornell Fund Campaign, have been nominated automatically to be members of the Committee.

It is with regret that I record the death of four distinguished members of the Committee during the past academic year. These follow:

Alfred W. Eames, Class of 1911, died October 28, 1948; Newman Ebersole, Class of 1910, died September 22, 1948; William L. Ransom, Class of 1905, died February 19, 1949; and J. H. Sternbergh, Class of 1913, died April 3, 1949.

*The Responsibilities of the Committee*

The responsibilities of the Greater Cornell Committee are defined in the statement of purposes contained in the Regulations of the Committee. This statement follows:

"The purposes of the Committee are to promote the interests, aid in the development, and raise funds for the benefit of Cornell University in cooperation with the Development Office. The duties of the Committee include: (a) making recommendations regarding the policies and affairs of the University; (b) consulting and advising in connection with the work of the Development Office; (c) mobilizing Alumni and other lay assistance in carrying out approved undertakings; (d) rendering assistance in co-ordinating fund-raising activities by and on behalf of the University and allied organizations; (e) such other activities as may from time to time be assigned to the Committee by the Trustees, the Development Committee, or the Development Office, and accepted by the Committee."

*Organization of the Greater Cornell Committee*

There follows a listing of the officers of the Greater Cornell Committee, members of the Administrative Group, members of the Interim Committee, members of sub-committees and special sections of the Committee for the academic year 1948-1949.

*I. Officers of the Greater Cornell Committee:*

Chairman	Harold T. Edwards '10
Vice Chairman	Francis H. Scheetz '16
Chairman, Special Gifts Section	John P. Syme '26
Chairman, Alumni Fund Section	Harold L. Bache* '16
Chairman, Annuities and Bequests Section	Francis H. Scheetz '16
Executive Director	Asa S. Knowles*
Treasurer	Lewis H. Durland* '30
Secretary	Neal R. Stamp† '40

\*Ex-officio.

†Serves at pleasure of Administrative Group. All others serve until end of current fiscal year.

*II. Administrative Group—as Provided in Charter Resolution:**Ex-officio members*

1. Chairman, Board of Trustees	Neal Dow Becker '05
2. Chairman, Executive Committee of Board	Arthur H. Dean '19
3. Chairman, Planning and Development Committee of Board	Larry E. Gubb '16
4. President, Cornell Alumni Association	Robert W. White '15
5. President, Cornell Alumni Fund Council	Harold L. Bache '16
6. President of the University	Edmund E. Day
7. Treasurer of the University	Lewis H. Durland '30
8. Vice President for University Development	Asa S. Knowles
9. Secretary, Cornell Alumni Association	Emmet J. Murphy '22

*Trustee members*

10. Victor Emanuel '19
11. Robert E. Treman '09

## Administrative members

12. Robert B. Meigs '26
13. Cornelis W. de Kiewiet

## Endowed Faculty members

14. Harry Caplan '16
15. J. R. Moynihan '26
16. Connie M. Guion (representing Medical College Faculty) '17

## Alumni members

17. John P. Syme '26
18. Francis H. Scheetz '16
19. Dorothy L. Hill (representing Alumnae) '26
20. Preston Wade (representing Medical College Alumni) '22

## Optional members

21. Ralph H. Blanchard '17
22. Harold T. Edwards\* '10
23. Theodore P. Wright

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\*Chairman of Administrative Group.

III. *Interim Committee:*

## Ex-officio members

1. Harold T. Edwards\* '10 — Chairman, Greater Cornell Committee
2. Larry E. Gubb '16 — Chairman, Planning and Development Committee of Board of Trustees
3. Asa S. Knowles — Vice President for University Development
4. John P. Syme '26 — Chairman, Special Gifts Section
5. Francis H. Scheetz '16 — Chairman, Annuities and Bequests Section
6. Harold L. Bache '16 — President, Alumni Fund Council

## Optional members

7. Robert E. Treman '09
8. Ralph H. Blanchard '17
9. Preston Wade '22

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\*Chairman of Interim Committee.

IV. *Sub-Committee:*

## A. Membership Committee:

- |                                  |                         |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Robert E. Treman '09 Chairman | 4. John R. Moynihan '26 |
| 2. Victor Emanuel '19            | 5. Dorothy L. Hill '26  |
| 3. Harry Caplan '16              | 6. Emmet J. Murphy '22  |

## B. Budget Committee:

1. John P. Syme '26 Chairman
2. Asa S. Knowles
3. Lewis H. Durland '30

## C. Advisory Committee on Public Relations:

(Authorized under Item 8 in Minutes of G.C.C. for April 20, 1948. Appointments to be made by Interim Committee.)

V. *Special Sections of Greater Cornell Committee:*

## A. Special Gifts Section:

- |                              |                           |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. John P. Syme '26 Chairman | 4. Robert B. Meigs '26    |
| 2. Asa S. Knowles            | 5. Francis H. Scheetz '16 |
| 3. Lewis H. Durland '30      | 6. Harold L. Bache '16    |

## B. Annuities and Bequests Section:

- |                                    |                        |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Francis H. Scheetz '16 Chairman | 5. John P. Syme '26    |
| 2. Asa S. Knowles                  | 6. Harold L. Bache '16 |
| 3. Lewis H. Durland '30            | 7. Edward K. Taylor    |
| 4. Robert B. Meigs '26             |                        |

## C. Alumni Fund Section:

The Regulations provide that the organization of this section shall be in keeping with the Articles of Association of the Cornell Alumni Fund Council, effective June 12, 1948, as follows:

## CORNELL ALUMNI FUND COUNCIL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

1948-1949

Harold L. Bache '16, <i>President</i>	Benjamin T. Burton '22, <i>Vice President</i>
Gustav J. Requardt '09, <i>Vice President</i>	Caesar A. Grasselli, II '22, <i>Vice President</i>
Jessel S. Whyte '13, <i>Vice President</i>	Virginia Van Vranken Woolley '25, <i>Vice President</i>

*Term Ending 1949*

Eugene M. Kaufmann, Jr. '26  
William M. Vanneman '31  
Robert H. Wright '37

*Term Ending 1950*

Sidney P. Howell '17  
Willard I. Emerson '19  
Jansen Noyes, Jr. '39

*Term Ending 1951*

Willard A. Kiggins, Jr. '21  
Frederic J. Schroeder '34  
Edith L. Gardner '36

## Ex-officio members

Chairman of the Greater Cornell Committee	Harold T. Edwards '10
Vice Chairman of the Greater Cornell Committee	Francis H. Scheetz '16
Chairman of the Special Gifts Section of the Greater Cornell Committee	John P. Syme '26
President of the Cornell Alumni Association	Robert W. White '15
Vice President for University Development	Asa S. Knowles
General Alumni Secretary	Emmet J. Murphy '22

*Authority of the Committee*

The authority of the Greater Cornell Committee is defined by regulations approved by the Board of Trustees on October 18, 1947 and amended September 21, 1948. These regulations provide for the following: appointment of members; election of officers; time and place of meetings of the entire Committee, the Administrative Group, and the Interim Committee; preparation of budgets; keeping of gift records and making reports; organization and coordination of fund raising activities of the University; duties of the officers of the Committee and the Executive Director.

*Meetings of the Committee*

The size of the Greater Cornell Committee prevents holding frequent meetings of the entire group. Provision is made in the Regulations, therefore, for the conduct of the business of the Committee by an Administrative Group selected from the Committee at large, and by an Interim Committee of no less than three members of the Administrative Group. The Interim Committee exercises the powers of the Administrative Group between meetings thereof.

The entire Greater Cornell Committee has held two general meetings. These were held in Ithaca on May 14 and 15 and on October 8 and 9, 1948. At these

meetings, the purposes of the Committee and the objectives of the Greater Cornell Fund Campaign were outlined by President Day and the officers of the Greater Cornell Committee.

Regulations provide for four meetings of the Administrative Group each year to transact the business of the Greater Cornell Committee as well as to plan and review the fund-raising activities of the University. The Interim Committee meets on call. Since July 1, 1948, nine meetings have been held to handle routine business of the Committee and to review and appraise the progress of the Greater Cornell Fund Campaign.

#### GREATER CORNELL FUND CAMPAIGN

The regulations of the Greater Cornell Committee provide that the resources of the Committee may be mobilized at any time in behalf of a special campaign for fund raising, provided approval has been given by the Board of Trustees of the University. From its inception, the Greater Cornell Committee has devoted its primary efforts to planning and conducting the Greater Cornell Fund Campaign now in progress.

A decision was made by the Board of Trustees on May 1, 1948, to proceed with a campaign to raise a \$12,500,000 fund for the immediate needs of the University. The items included in the immediate needs which constitute the Immediate Greater Cornell Fund are:

Faculty salaries .....	\$ 3,000,000
Medical College .....	2,500,000
Engineering Buildings (further step in Engineering Development Program) ..	2,000,000
World War II Memorial and Interfaith Center (C.U.R.W.) .....	1,500,000
Nuclear Studies Laboratory .....	1,500,000
Research Fund (to be used chiefly in the Social and Humanistic fields) ....	1,000,000
Working Capital .....	750,000
Athletic Plant .....	250,000
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>\$12,500,000</b>

Marts & Lundy were employed as a professional fund counsel for the conduct of the Campaign. Arrangements were made to establish an Ithaca office of the Campaign as part of the Office of University Development. In addition a special Campaign headquarters with appropriate staff was opened in New York City. Currently, the Campaign staff includes fifteen men who are organizing alumni in support of the Campaign in areas where there is a sufficient concentration of alumni to warrant special organization.

A decision was made to conduct the Campaign in two phases: (1) a "Special Gift" or advanced gift phase during which approximately 6500 Cornellians appraised as being able to give one thousand dollars or more during a thirty-month period have been asked to give to the Fund, and (2) a general Campaign phase when all the alumni of the University are being given an opportunity to contribute. In some areas special gift and general campaigns are being conducted concurrently.

For purposes of organizing the Campaign, the United States has been divided into nine regions. Each region in turn has been subdivided into areas which total approximately one hundred and seventy-six. Each region and area has a Chairman who is a member of the Greater Cornell Committee.

The Greater Cornell Fund Campaign is an intensive one requiring organization apart from the official organization of the Greater Cornell Committee. National leadership of the Greater Cornell Fund is under the direction of Mr. John L. Collyer, Trustee of the University and President of the B. F. Goodrich Company, as National Chairman. Mr. Nicholas H. Noyes, Trustee of the University and

former Vice President of Eli Lilly and Company, is National Executive Vice Chairman of the Campaign. Associated with Mr. Noyes as National Executive Vice Chairman is Mr. William L. Kleitz, President of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York. National Vice Chairmen are Mr. Walter C. Teagle, Trustee of the University and formerly Chairman of the Board of Standard Oil Company of New Jersey; Mr. Maxwell M. Upson, Trustee of the University and Chairman of the Board of Raymond Concrete Pile Company; Mr. John R. Mott, former Chairman of the National Council of Y.M.C.A.'s; and Dr. Mary M. Crawford, former Trustee of the University and Medical Director of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, representing the alumnae.

The total number of subscriptions to the Greater Cornell Fund reported to the Office of University Development as of June 30, 1949, is 10,505. Of this number, approximately 1894 have been received from Special Gift Prospects—that is, persons rated as capable of giving \$1,000 or more. The University has been fortunate during this Campaign to receive through the generosity of some of its distinguished alumni several gifts large in amount: a gift of one and one-half million dollars from Mr. Myron C. Taylor of the Class of 1894, to build a World War II Memorial Building and Interfaith Center in honor of his wife, Anabel Taylor; a gift of one and one-half million dollars from Walter C. Teagle of the Class of 1900 and Mrs. Teagle to build a Men's Sports Building; a gift of approximately one million dollars from Floyd R. Newman, of the Class of 1912, for the Nuclear Studies Laboratory which is to be named the Floyd Newman Laboratory of Nuclear Studies by special action of the Board of Trustees. One additional anonymous gift of one million dollars was received at the outset of the Campaign.

Total subscriptions to the Greater Cornell Fund campaign as of June 30, 1949, amount to \$8,016,534.88. Of this amount, \$2,654,420.35 has been received in cash or securities. There follows a summary tabulation of subscriptions and gifts received as of June 30, 1949, classified according to the immediate Greater Cornell Fund campaign objectives.

Unrestricted .....	\$2,399,612.29
Faculty Salaries .....	102,006.22
Medical College .....	60,382.55
Engineering Development .....	92,101.46
Interfaith Center and World War II	
Memorial Building .....	1,500,000.00
Interfaith Center and World War II	
Memorial Endowment .....	50,685.00
Laboratory of Nuclear Studies .....	1,000,000.00
Humanities .....	64,518.50
Athletic Plant—Men's Sports Building...	1,500,000.00
Athletic Plant—Other .....	13,260.00
Miscellaneous Gifts .....	10,310.00
Gifts Resulting from Campaign .....	223,658.86
Unclassified .....	1,000,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$8,016,534.88

Plans are being made for the continuation of the Greater Cornell Fund campaign until December 31, 1949, at which time it is hoped the objectives of the immediate financial needs of the University will be achieved.

#### GIFTS TO THE UNIVERSITY

During the academic year 1948-1949 Cornell has been most fortunate in the total amount added to its available resources through bequests, gifts, and grants-in-aid, by organizations and foundations in support of research and other activities. All bequests, gifts, and grants-in-aid received have been reported to the Board of Trustees at regular meetings. These reports have shown the names of donors, funds to which they are assigned, and purposes for which the gifts have



been made. The total amount of gifts (actual cash) including Greater Cornell Fund gifts received by the University during 1948-1949 is \$5,797,794.01. A summary follows:

Grants-in-Aid .....	\$1,136,292.04
Gifts by Foundations and Organizations .....	464,505.96
Bequests and Income from Trusts	
under Wills .....	916,134.25
Gifts by Individuals .....	3,280,861.76
Total Gifts .....	<u>\$5,797,794.01-</u>

Appended to this report is a detailed summary of gifts, bequests, and grants-in-aid classified by purpose and restriction.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF GIFTS

The Office of University Development has established tentative regulations for the handling of the acceptance and acknowledgment of gifts received directly by various departments of the University and the acknowledgment of subscriptions and gifts to the Greater Cornell Fund. During the past academic year, approximately twelve thousand individual letters of acknowledgment have been prepared and sent to subscribers to the Greater Cornell Fund and other donors to the University. The Office of University Development has been responsible also for coordinating letters of acceptance and acknowledgment of gifts directly by various other offices and departments of the University.

#### RECORDS

Considerable attention has been devoted during the past academic year to the establishment of records for proper conduct of the work of the Office of University Development and control of Greater Cornell Fund Campaign activities. These include the following:

##### *Master Catalogue*

Special record cards provide a central file of information concerning gifts, bequests, funds received under life-income agreements, Cornell gift annuities, as well as other classes of gifts. This catalog includes also complete information concerning the existing funds of the University to which additions may be made through gifts or bequests and which require attention from the standpoint of reporting to donors the uses made of funds.

##### *Roster of Greater Cornell Committee Members*

A complete roster of Greater Cornell Committee members, their addresses and affiliations, is maintained by the Office.

##### *Expenditures*

The Office maintains, also, accounting records to control expenditures of the Greater Cornell Fund Campaign organization and the Office of University Development.

#### RELATIONSHIPS WITH ALUMNI FUND COUNCIL

In any University the size of Cornell, no single organization can do the complete job of fund raising. The Alumni Fund of Cornell has made a very impressive record and must continue to provide the University with annual contributions to supplement the regular income needs. In addition, there must be special campaigns for capital gifts, promotion of bequests, as well as solicitation of organizations outside of the University. To this end, all the agencies of the University concerned with adding to its available resources must be properly coordinated. Consequently, the Alumni Fund Council has adopted a resolution making it possible for the Alumni Fund organization to serve as a coordinated body of the Greater Cornell Committee during the conduct of the Greater Cor-

nell Campaign. During the period of the Campaign, the Alumni Fund Council has devoted its entire energies to the success of the Campaign. Mr. Harold Bache '16, President of the Alumni Fund Council, has been elected Chairman of the Alumni Fund Section of the Greater Cornell Committee. Further cooperation between the Alumni Fund and the Greater Cornell Fund has been encouraged by election to the Greater Cornell Committee of Alumni Fund class representatives and members of Class Committees.

#### PROMOTION OF LONG-RANGE PROGRAM

During the academic year 1948-1949, the Office of University Development and the Greater Cornell Committee have, of necessity, devoted primary attention to the Greater Cornell Fund Campaign. The success of this Campaign has been regarded as vital to the future development and welfare of the University. At the same time, it has been recognized that the long-range financial needs of the University cannot be met adequately by the conduct of a series of intensive campaigns for funds among the total Cornell constituency. Consequently, the staff of the Office of University Development has initiated the steps to assist the Board of Trustees of the University to determine the future course of development of the University in order to provide a basis for long-range fund raising activities. It is appreciated that only when the University's path of growth and development is determined can priorities for fund raising be established and attention focused on a sound program for making effective additions to Cornell's financial resources.

In connection with the planning of the long-range development activities of the University, an attempt has been made to inform members of the Greater Cornell Committee concerning the University's activities, policies, and programs. Booklets and brochures dealing with these matters have been forwarded to members of the Committee. In addition, many conferences have been held with members of the Committee and other alumni to inform them of the various programs of the University and its financial needs. With a view to promoting sound planning for the future, the Vice President for University Development has conferred with officers and members of the faculty of the University to learn their plans and desires with respect to the growth and development of the departments and divisions of the University for which they are responsible.

#### PUBLIC RELATIONS

Since public relations has such an important bearing on future development of the University, the Office of University Development is concerned with the effectiveness of the public relations program of Cornell. One of the functions of the Office of University Development therefore is assisting President Day in the coordination of the public relations of the University. The President appointed on August 31, 1948, a Committee on Public Relations Co-ordination to review and coordinate the public relations activities of the University with a view to making Cornell's public relations program as effective as possible. The Vice President for University Development serves as Chairman of this Committee. Membership on the Committee includes the following: President of the University, Provost, Vice President for University Development, Director of Public Relations, Director of Public Information, Secretary of the University, Alumni Secretary, Director of Admissions, Director of the University Press, Editor-in-Chief of Publications for the State Colleges, Editor of the *Alumni News*, Manager of WHCU.

#### STAFF OF THE OFFICE OF UNIVERSITY DEVELOPMENT

The staff of the Office of University Development during the past year has consisted of the following: Asa S. Knowles, Vice President for University Development; Howard A. Thompson, Assistant to the Vice President; David Palmer-Persen, Assistant to the Vice President; Carmen Canestaro, Gift Records Office Manager; Elizabeth D. Powers, Secretary to the Vice President; and a clerical staff adequate for handling the work of the office.

On April 16, 1949, Charles Love Durham, Assistant to the Vice President for University Development and Professor of Latin, Emeritus, passed away in his sleep, being active in his work until that time. "Bull" Durham, as he was known affectionately was loved by Cornellians everywhere. For approximately nine years he was associated with the development work of the University, playing an important role in its fund-raising activities. "Bull" Durham is missed greatly by all who knew him and worked with him. Alumni and friends of the University are grateful for his distinguished services to Cornell.

It is a pleasure to express here the gratitude of this office to the officers of the Greater Cornell Committee for the time and effort they have devoted to matters of University development and in particular to the formulation of policies in connection with the conduct of the Greater Cornell Fund Campaign. In addition, I wish to express the gratitude of this office to members of the Greater Cornell Committee for the time and effort they have devoted to the work of the campaign. Special thanks are due to the officers of the Greater Cornell Fund Campaign for giving so unselfishly of their time and effort in directing the campaign so successfully during the past year.

It has been a real pleasure to work with you personally as President of the University in the planning and development work and fund-raising activities of the University, including those related to the Greater Cornell Fund. The Cornell constituency is indeed deeply indebted to you for the splendid job you have done in arousing the interest of Cornell alumni throughout the country in support of the University and its programs and in the promotion of gifts to the Greater Cornell Fund. I consider it an honor and privilege to have been associated with you in the administrative work of this great institution of higher learning and look forward to our continued association.

ASA S. KNOWLES,  
Vice President for University Development.

## SUMMARY OF GIFTS, BEQUESTS, AND GRANTS-IN-AID BY PURPOSE AND RESTRICTION

July 1, 1948—June 30, 1949

<i>Purpose and Restriction</i>	<i>Total Amount 1948-1949</i>
Daniel Alpern Memorial Scholarship.....	\$ 1,000.00
Kappa Alumni of Alpha Epsilon Phi Scholarship.....	1,000.00
Alumni Development Fund—Detroit.....	300.00
Alumni Endowment Fund.....	2,390.49
Alumni Permanent Subscription Endowment.....	2,500.00
Alumni Prize in Agriculture.....	25.00
American Cyanamid Graduate Scholarship in Mechanical Engineering.....	2,250.00
American Hotel Association Scholarship.....	300.00
Anonymous No. 3—Life Income Fund.....	4,000.00
Anonymous No. 5—Endowment.....	9,688.86
Anonymous No. 7—Endowment.....	412,575.00
Anonymous No. 9—Life Income Fund.....	2,500.00
Anonymous Memorial Fund for Engineering—Life Income Fund.....	15,000.00
Architectural Design Summer Term Prizes.....	50.00
Architecture General Expense.....	250.00
Martha V. Barrett Scholarship Endowment Income.....	1.85
Juanita Bates A.A.U.W. Student Loan Fund.....	1,562.23
Earl W. Benjamin, Jr., Memorial Endowment.....	800.00
Bequests—Allocated.....	100,381.89
Della S. Bishop Fund.....	230.00
Boat House Fund.....	7,060.00
Borden's Veterinary Scholarship.....	1,500.00
Boston Stewards' Club Scholarship.....	675.00
Robert T. Brunson Loan Fund.....	1,000.00
Chester Buchanan Scholarship.....	500.00
Charles K. Burdick Scholarship.....	865.00
Burpee Award.....	100.00
George Lincoln Burr Endowment.....	3.50
Campus Chest Foreign Student Scholarship.....	750.00
Carey Exhibition Prize.....	200.00
Chemical Engineers Loan Fund.....	228.70
Class of 1899 Endowment.....	1,000.00
Class of 1901 Endowment.....	100.00
Class of 1916 Endowment.....	11,093.97
Class of 1946 Income.....	32.00
Bess Berlow Cohan Award.....	100.00
John H. Comstock Memorial Endowment.....	300.00
Coop Men's Dormitory Fund.....	15,000.00
Cornell Club of Buffalo Regional Scholarship.....	800.00
Cornell Club of Chicago Regional Scholarship.....	2,529.00
Cornell Club of Elmira Regional Scholarship.....	500.00
Cornell Club of Lehigh Valley Regional Scholarship.....	650.00
Cornell Club of Maryland Regional Scholarship.....	1,400.00
Cornell Club of Mohawk Valley Regional Scholarship.....	300.00
Cornell Club of Nassau County Regional Scholarship.....	200.00
Cornell Club of New England Regional Scholarship.....	866.00
Cornell Club of New York Regional Scholarship.....	7,817.63
Cornell Club of Philadelphia Regional Scholarship.....	1,813.55
Cornell Club of Pittsburgh Regional Scholarship.....	224.47
Cornell Club of Syracuse Regional Scholarship.....	1,300.00
Cornell Corinthian Yacht Club.....	327.00
Cornell Donor's Special Portfolio.....	6,100.00
Cornell Faculty Club Fund.....	7,758.50
Cornell General Scholarship Fund.....	5,800.00
Cornell Hotel Association Scholarship.....	100.00
Cornell Library Associates.....	525.00
Cornell Plantations Donations.....	252.00
Cornell University Christian Association Endowment.....	1,000.00
William Nelson Cromwell Fund.....	205,400.00
Ethel Wicks Curtis Endowment.....	95.74
Martha Jane Dale Scholarship in Music.....	200.00
Ruth Darville Memorial Fund.....	4,603.00
Davis Colorado Endowment.....	888.69
Dean of Women's Grant Fund.....	300.00
Departmental Development—Medical College.....	21,366.31
Mrs. Walter Douglas Scholarship.....	150.00
Drummond Fund.....	3,618.00
Eric Dudley Annual Prize.....	50.00
Eastman Kodak Fellowship in Physics.....	1,500.00
Edith A. Ellis Endowment.....	4,937.32
Engineering Development Fund.....	138,193.02
Engineering Industrial Cooperative.....	7,000.00
European Travel Fellowship.....	1,000.00
Federation Scholarship Fund.....	2,771.83

## UNIVERSITY DEVELOPMENT

31

<i>Purpose and Restriction</i>	<i>Total Amount 1948-1949</i>
Fiske Icelandic Publication Endowment Income.....	\$ 700.00
Flower Library Endowment Income.....	100.00
Henry A. Gaertner Endowment.....	3.00
Simon Henry Gage Fellowship Endowment.....	500.00
Gifts, Disposition Pending.....	9,034.41
Gifts Other than Cash.....	66,512.25
Albert D. Gillespie Endowment in Architecture.....	2,523.14
Greater Cornell Fund—Alumni Fund Unrestricted.....	1,162,732.72
Greater Cornell Fund—Restricted to Fund Objectives.....	603,105.73
Greater Cornell Fund—Restricted to Existing Funds.....	(833,816.44)
Greater Cornell Fund—Gifts Other Than Cash.....	(54,054.75)
Herbert Grimm Memorial Scholarship.....	9.75
Grolrier Society Scholarship.....	1,000.00
Guiteau Fund Income.....	20.00
The Mr. and Mrs. William F. E. Gurley Book Fund.....	50,000.00
Claude C. Harding Scholarship.....	1,000.00
John A. Heim Endowment.....	119,976.68
George C. Hicks Fund.....	410.53
Sidney Hillman Memorial Scholarship.....	2,000.00
Home Economics Scholarship.....	50.00
Hotel Administration Department Scholarship.....	9,000.00
Hotel Management Scholarship in Memory of J. O. Dahl.....	200.00
Hotel Red Book Scholarship.....	300.00
Fred H. P. Howard Fund.....	2,895.42
Industrial and Labor Relations Scholarship.....	250.00
Infirmiry Library Fund.....	275.00
Investigatorship Grants—Endowed Colleges.....	32,300.00
Investigatorship Grants—State Colleges.....	81,853.00
Albert and Olive Jonas Fund.....	620.01
William C. Kammerer Fund—Life Income Fund.....	3,000.00
Kappa Alpha Professorship Endowment.....	5,850.00
Lt. Dickson Randolph Knott Endowment.....	500.00
Koehl, Landis & Landon Scholarship.....	150.00
C. E. Ladd Memorial Scholarship.....	1,115.00
Law Anonymous Scholarship.....	200.00
Library Books.....	15.00
Frank E. Lichtenthaler Endowment—Life Income Fund.....	44,100.00
Albert R. and Mary J. Mann Endowment.....	11,335.19
The C. A. McAllister '87 Endowment.....	5,000.00
Asher D. McCowen Endowment.....	50.00
John McMullen Endowment.....	133,087.56
Men's Dormitory No. 1 Campaign Expense.....	275.00
Men's Dormitory No. 1 Fund.....	13,280.00
Merry Prize.....	80.00
Leonard T. Milliman Cooperative Law Scholarship.....	643.20
Moakley House Fund.....	122.50
Morrison Poetry Prize.....	100.00
Needham and Grohmann Scholarship.....	400.00
New Jersey State Hotel Association Scholarship.....	400.00
Floyd R. Newman Fund.....	695,000.00
New York State Bankers 4-H Club Scholarship.....	400.00
New York State Hotel Association Scholarship.....	599.00
Nordberg Diesel Laboratory Fund.....	10,000.00
Margaret Crouch Nottingham Scholarship Endowment.....	957.79
Margaret Crouch Nottingham Scholarship Income.....	50.00
Oberndorf Library Endowment.....	300.00
J. Norris Oliphant Fund.....	3.68
James Parmelee Endowment Fund.....	10,000.00
Partridge Club Scholarship.....	400.00
Woodford Patterson Endowment Fund.....	2,338.22
Pennsylvania Hotel Association Scholarship.....	100.00
Phi Kappa Psi Scholarship.....	200.00
Albert Pick, Jr. Scholarship.....	400.00
Pittsburgh Consolidation Coal Fellowship in Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering	2,000.00
Placement Service Office General Expense.....	250.00
President Day's Portrait Fund.....	534.35
President's Fund Income.....	250.00
Procter & Gamble Fellowship.....	1,800.00
Pyramid Club of Tau Beta, Inc.....	250.00
Charles J. Quillman, Jr., Fellowship.....	3,598.78
John and Maude St. John Reamer Memorial Fund—Life Income Fund.....	2,000.00
Kenneth O. Reed Scholarship.....	720.00
Research Grants—Medical College.....	655,952.48
Research Grants—Endowed Colleges.....	236,801.68
Research Grants—State Colleges.....	122,499.96
Mary P. Rockwell Fund—Life Income Fund.....	6,500.00
Bertrand P. Rowe Endowment—Life Income Fund.....	48,630.51
Savage Hall Construction.....	8,000.00
Savarins Scholarship.....	200.00

<i>Purpose and Restriction</i>	<i>Total Amount 1948-1949</i>
Sears Roebuck Agriculture Foundation Scholarship.....	\$ 3,100.00
Semi-Centennial Endowment.....	703.50
Shell Fellowship in Chemical Engineering.....	1,500.00
Shell Fellowship in Geology.....	1,772.50
Sigma Xi Fellowship.....	500.00
William R. Simpson Endowment Fund.....	100,000.00
William R. Simpson Revolving Fund.....	14,263.56
Standard Oil Company of Ohio Fellowship.....	2,150.00
Statler Foundation Fund.....	257,500.00
Ward W. Stevens Scholarship.....	2,700.11
R. M. Stewart Loan Fund.....	8.88
Joseph L. Stitche Endowment for Sibley College.....	74,382.11
Student Agencies Endowment.....	500.00
Student Aid—Medical College.....	41,629.54
Student Relief Fund.....	25.00
Elmer E. Stredley Fund.....	58.65
Tablets for Board of Trustees Room.....	300.00
Teagle Foundation Scholarships.....	27,140.00
John E. Teeple Fellowship Endowment.....	97.29
Texas Company Fellowship in Chemical Engineering.....	3,000.00
Charles Monroe and Jessie Boulton Thorp Endowment.....	13,150.00
George W. and Grace L. Todd Endowment.....	2,250.00
University Bands.....	75.00
University Counsel and Secretary of the Corporation, Office.....	126.00
University Press.....	5,000.00
Mynderse Van Cleef Memorial Dinner Endowment.....	500.00
Andrew J. Whinery Scholarship Endowment.....	450.00
J. du Pratt White Endowment.....	55.00
Frederic J. Whiton Endowment for the Promotion of Liberal Studies.....	500.00
Frederic J. Whiton Endowment for Support of Cornell Plantations.....	500.00
E. L. Williams Fund.....	66.70
Henry Shaler Williams Memorial Endowment.....	250.00
Ludwig Woelfert Cancer Research Fund.....	2.25
Woodruff Memorial Professorship.....	30,425.83
World War II Memorial Loan Fund.....	100.00
Year End Contingency Account.....	550.00
Eliza Keates Young Scholarship Endowment.....	5,000.00
	<b>\$ 5,797,794.01</b>

## APPENDIX II

### REPORT OF THE VICE PRESIDENT FOR BUSINESS

#### *To the President of the University:*

SIR: With the exception of the Photo Science division and the Athletic division, each of which incurred small deficits in operations for the fiscal year under review, all other so-called auxiliary enterprises closed the year with modest margins over operating expenses. These will be applied toward the reduction of advances made by the University, or toward the rehabilitation program made necessary by deferments caused by the intensive use of our buildings during the war years and those immediately following.

It is expected that the expansion of the University's heating plant and the rebuilding of its electrical distribution lines will be completed late this fall. Both projects are progressing comfortably within the prescribed budgets.

The subsidiary corporations at Ithaca, to wit: Comstock Publishing Company, Cornell Research Foundation, and the Cornell Co-operative Society, all enjoyed a successful year financially, and continued to contribute, within their respective fields of operations, to the success of the University's program.

With this brief report, the undersigned desires to express his appreciation to you for the counsel and support you have so generously given during the twelve years of your administration as President of the University.

GEORGE F. ROGALSKY,  
Vice President for Business.

## APPENDIX III

## REPORT OF THE VICE PRESIDENT FOR RESEARCH

*To the President of the University:*

SIR: In response to the request in your letter of June 22, 1949, I am pleased to report on the activities of the Office of the Vice President for Research for the academic year 1948-1949. In April I presented a report to the President and the Board of Trustees which rather completely outlined the status of research at Cornell in terms of volume, sources of implementing funds, fields of endeavor, scientific staff, statements of University policy, associated off-campus research activities, and organization for research at Cornell. Included was a statistical table indicating in detail the amount and sponsorship of research projects in our several schools and colleges. There will be no attempt in the present report to duplicate this type of statistical information; rather I will aim here to describe our activities for the year in general terms together with an outline of problems that remain as major items requiring attention next year.

## RESEARCH

It appears that the value of research at Cornell, which in my midyear report was found to be about \$9,000,000, will continue at approximately the same level in 1949-1950. Although it is a little early to forecast the proportion of this total going to each college, I am inclined to believe, based on renewals of old projects now in hand, that about the same total amount and subdivision of effort will continue. You will recall that from the over-all standpoint the value of research at the several major divisions of Cornell is as follows:

Group	Location	Research Effort		Total Budget	
		Millions of Dollars	%	Millions of Dollars	% Research to Total
Endowed Colleges.....	Ithaca.....	1½	17	9	17
State Colleges.....	Ithaca and Geneva...	2¾	30	10½	26
Medical College.....	New York.....	1¼	15	2½	50
SUBTOTAL.....		5½	62	22	25
C.A.L.....	Buffalo.....	3½	38	—	—
GRAND TOTAL.....		9	100	—	—

With these amounts a reasonable balance of research compared to other academic activities has been achieved. There is, however, need for increase of research effort in certain departments and possibly some decrease in a few others. More research projects for the social sciences are desirable, and several proposals which may lead to sponsored projects have been prepared and presented to possible sponsors. The establishment of the Cornell Social Science Research Center should aid in this regard.

Our dealings with sponsors, both Government and others, in general are on a satisfactory basis. Knotty problems that have arisen involving security classification, patent and publication rights, and accent on fundamental as against applied research have all been resolved to the mutual satisfaction of our sponsors and ourselves.

The general problem of overhead remains the most troublesome of the several we have encountered. Overhead rates charged to various sponsors vary and, in the case of Government agencies, are stated to be high in comparison with those which apply at other universities. They are, however, determined by rules



established by the Government and are arrived at each year after careful scrutiny of our costs by Government accountants.

Another problem involving overhead is the distribution of income derived from this source within the University. At present the full amount is credited to the general and administrative account of the University. I feel that eventually some percentage of the amount received should be credited to the department, school, or college in which the work is conducted. The proportion of such credit will vary between the endowed colleges, the State Colleges, and the Medical College, as special factors in each case are involved. For instance, in the endowed colleges only a small amount need be allowed in order to cover proposal expense, such as the necessary travel of individual professors associated with such work, and sponsor disallowances after contracts are in effect. At present all such special items of expense require separate submission and individual approval by the Board of Trustees which, it seems to me, is an unbalancing factor in our budget which is undesirable. The State Colleges should receive a larger proportion of the total overhead, commensurate with the administrative expense that is met by State funds directly. Such a change, however, should be made only after State recognition and fund allotment has been made to cover certain general administrative expense of the State Colleges now substantially met by endowed college funds. In the case of the Medical College, some small proportion of overhead should accrue to the general and administrative account in Ithaca to cover administrative work conducted here. Arriving at adequate solutions of the whole overhead problem will require time, possibly two or three years.

The expressions of approval that we have received from other universities on the policy statements issued during the year are gratifying and indicative of a general recognition of Cornell leadership in the handling of research. These policy statements, concerning research project acceptability, patents, and procedures for handling and monitoring radioisotopes, have also received the approval of those involved within the University, as indicated by the fact that only one or two minor suggestions for change have been submitted for consideration and possible incorporation in subsequent issues.

There is one important policy that is not uniformly applied throughout the University, namely, that senior staff personnel engaged on research work shall have academic appointments to teaching positions. Only research assistants or technicians should be subjected to the possibility of loss of job at the conclusion of a sponsored research project. They are hired with this understanding. Because of departure from this policy we have lost the services of Dr. Shannon Allen at the Medical College, as he did not feel he could risk again accepting an appointment dependent solely on receipt of sponsored research projects. I believe it is important that this policy be adhered to strictly in the future. This means that the Aviation Research Unit at the Medical College in New York should be continued only if its program is recognized as a worthwhile field of endeavor by the Dean of the College and of the department involved to such extent that the senior doctor heading up the unit shall have an academic appointment.

During the coming year it is our intention to increase our effort in securing research support from corporations. Numerous problems will arise in this regard as, generally speaking, corporations do not yet recognize adequately their responsibility in the sponsorship of fundamental research which may not result in information directly, immediately, and profitably bearing on the production of that company. However, a start in this regard has been made in the case of at least one other university, and the problem is of such importance in connection with maintaining a proper balance between sponsored research emanating from Government agencies and from other sources that a substantial effort is well worth while.

#### CORNELL AERONAUTICAL LABORATORY

The volume of work at Buffalo continued about the same during the last fiscal year as it was the year preceding. The very large percentage of Government-sponsored projects and the ever-present uncertainties of Government appropriations have led us to decide to increase our effort in obtaining projects from in-



dustry. Examples of the difficulties involved in basing substantially all our operations on Government funds are: general confusion existing on military departments, unification; the lateness in Congressional approval of military appropriations; and the delays in new contracts which always exist at the beginning of a new fiscal year. The effect is more in some departments than in others. In spite of this our over-all unfinished work load is very satisfactory at more than two and a half million dollars.

In connection with diversification of customers, we intend to make a considerable effort to obtain work outside the aeronautical field wherever our facilities are adequate and our staff is competent to accept such projects. There would appear to be possibilities particularly in the automobile industry.

Our working force has remained almost constant during the year at just over six hundred. We have employed twenty-five graduate students, as is our custom, for the summer months.

Financially our position is sound, as we wound up the year with a cash balance of over \$200,000. The increase reflected some alleviation of the Government holdback situation which has plagued us during the year. Our ratio of current assets to current liabilities has been over four throughout the year. Maintaining an adequate cash balance remains, however, a matter of major concern.

Our wind tunnel work load has been somewhat less than we had anticipated, averaging eighty hours a month reimbursable operating time, as against a bogey of one hundred. This has in part been due to the ever-present need of modernization in a facility of this type serving a rapidly advancing art. During the year we have raised the critical Mach number at which the tunnel can operate from .8 to greater than .9. We have constructed a so-called transonic "bump" and have received a contract from the Air Forces for the design and construction of a propeller dynamometer at something over \$600,000, but which will require a year and a half of work before it is put in operation. In addition we are estimating the costs that would be involved in converting the tunnel from high subsonic to transonic operation and intend to make a strenuous effort to obtain a Government sponsor for this project.

We are particularly gratified with the excellence of some of the internal research projects that have been sponsored from our own funds during the year. All surplus from fees goes into this effort which amounts to about 3 per cent of our total income, or \$100,000 a year. This exploratory work frequently leads to continuation projects sponsored from outside.

During the year we have completed the planning stage of our campaign to interest additional corporations in the Laboratory's Research Associates plan. This will be actively pursued during the coming year in the hope that we can acquire some additional working capital in order to place us in a better position for needed expansion of staff, for effecting some capital improvements, and for conducting additional internal research projects. Each Associate will receive for a \$50,000 working capital grant the privilege of a named fellowship at Cornell University in Ithaca financed by C.A.L. or the results of internal research work in a field which he may select. In the case of the original seven corporation sponsors of the Laboratory, four have selected fellowships (and incumbents have been named for the fall term) and three have selected internal research projects.

The desirable educational relationships between the Laboratory and the University are becoming more and more apparent, and the mutual benefits derived are being realized. From both the educational and technical standpoints I believe the present good reputation of the Laboratory is secure.

A Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory brochure has been issued recently in connection with the Research Associates campaign.

#### CORNELL RESEARCH FOUNDATION

The status of the Cornell Research Foundation, financially and otherwise, has remained about the same as heretofore. Income has been sufficient so that after payment of administrative and other expenses, \$5,000 has been made available to the Faculty Research Grants Committee for use in making possible a con-

siderable number of research projects, each of relatively small size, for which funds from no other sources are available.

Relationships with the Research Corporation in accordance with our contract with that company are satisfactory. The Corporation has made several grants to the University for urgent research projects.

During the year a Patent Committee has been formed and under the able chairmanship of Dr. Parmenter is meeting at intervals as required for discussions of inventions that University staff may have conceived. This first screening is carried out by the Committee prior to making a determination as to whether or not the invention should be turned over to the Research Corporation for patent processing and, if granted, for exploitation.

#### ASSOCIATED UNIVERSITIES, INC.

As a Trustee of AUI, I have attended four meetings at Brookhaven to participate with Dr. Long in work of the Laboratory. At present the total staff of the Laboratory is 1400, of whom 200 are scientists, 200 are technicians, and the rest draftsmen, workmen, engineers, and administrative personnel. In total this is not far from the final complement.

The progress on the construction and installation of the unique facilities which Brookhaven will eventually have, has been somewhat slower and more costly than anticipated. It now appears that the nuclear reactor should be completed in September, the 60" synchrotron and the 60" Van de Graff generator this fall, and the 75', three billion volt proton synchrotron by the fall of 1950.

In spite of the absence of the above pieces of equipment, which eventually will represent the main equipment features of importance at the Laboratory, a considerable amount of important fundamental research has been carried out in the fields of physics, chemistry, engineering, biology, and medicine (departments into which the Laboratory is divided).

Cornell has participated through employment of its scientists at Brookhaven to a considerable degree. These professors have been in residence at Brookhaven for varying periods ranging from a month to eighteen months. There have been six from the field of electrical engineering, two from mechanical engineering, and two from chemistry. During the current fiscal year there will be representation from nuclear studies, chemistry, and engineering. Active participation at Brookhaven by staff of our Laboratory of Nuclear Studies of necessity has been delayed during the period when our own synchrotron has been under construction and undergoing the early stages of operation. I am hopeful that there will be more active participation hereafter.

#### CORNELL COMMITTEE FOR AIR SAFETY RESEARCH

This Committee has met twice during the past year, and considerable progress has been made in realizing the inherent advantages of such a group in the field of air safety. Representation exists from the campus at Ithaca, the Laboratory at Buffalo, and the Medical College in New York. There is considerable difficulty in coordinating the work of such a group, largely because of geographical separation. Several joint projects have, however, been worked up and submitted as proposals, and it is hoped that contracts will result.

The Crash Injury Research Project has continued actively, and several important recommendations resulting from this work have been made to the authorities in Washington. This relates particularly to the importance of considering specifications and regulations from the standpoint of survival of occupants of personal aircraft involved in accidents, as well as the fundamental problem of accident prevention.

There are a number of projects actively underway at the Laboratory in Buffalo which relate to the work of this Committee. These are the Head Impact Research Project, the so-called "Thin Man" Project, the Supersonic Cockpit Project and a new program for which contracts will shortly be received dealing with the installation of an air navigation and air traffic control system in the United States that will be suitable for handling safely the amount of air traffic

anticipated ten years hence. Our initial assignment in this long-range program (totaling over a billion dollars over ten to fifteen years) is to forecast trends in development of airports, aircraft, and air traffic patterns to assure, upon completion, a system that will not become obsolete because of unforeseen advances in these factors.

Just now the committee is preparing a code of safe design practice pointing towards development of a personal aircraft that will possess more popular appeal because of its built-in safety features.

It has been difficult to get the work of this Committee underway as effectively as I would like. However, I feel that real progress has been made and that this Committee is gradually gaining recognition as a group to which the industry can look for fundamental information that will be useful in making it possible to improve safety of flight, not only in the field of private flying, but also in scheduled air transportation.

#### PUBLIC SERVICES

As an extracurricular activity I have continued my association with a number of Government groups, as well as some outside of Government. These include the following: membership on the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics and Chairman of its Aerodynamics Committee; membership on the Aeronautics Committee of the Research and Development Board, with which I have been associated for 2½ years since its inception. I have found the work involved in the above three committees, all centered in Washington but involving several trips a year to other parts of the country, a little more than appeared appropriate from the standpoint of over-all balance of work load and have therefore decided to resign from the Research and Development Board Aeronautics Committee this summer. I have recommended that Dr. Furnas succeed me on this group.

Outside of Government groups, I carried out the job of Program Chairman of the Joint Royal Aeronautical Society-Institute of the Aeronautical Sciences technical sessions held every other year, this year in the United States. The meetings were extremely interesting and stimulating and I feel effective in contributing to good will and cooperative action between the United States and the United Kingdom.

In addition to the above (and involving very little work on my part) has been continuation as a trustee of the Aviation Research Institute in Washington, which publishes the World Aviation Annual, and the Aeronautical Research Foundation, which has sponsored certain developments in personal aircraft including noise elimination, performance improvement, and added safety features (the recently announced helioplane developed by Dr. Koppen of M.I.T. incorporates several developments sponsored directly by the Aeronautical Research Foundation).

#### ITHACA EAST HILL AIRPORT

The total investment in the Ithaca East Hill Airport by Cornell approximates \$300,000. Any income from this investment and the justification of any hope of Tompkins County purchase of the airport in connection with a grant from the Federal Government under the Federal Airport Act must be based on the continued operation of Robinson Airlines. Also, of course, is the important factor of provision of air transportation services to Ithaca. At the request of that group and with your approval, therefore, and in order to protect the University's interest to as great an extent as possible, I accepted directorship on Robinson Airlines' Board. This has been an onerous and time-consuming job, as the financial condition of the Airline is precarious and experience in air transportation lacking in the Board membership. At the moment the operation situation has improved, although this is more due to favorable summer weather conditions and seasonal increase in traffic, than to any marked improvement in operating efficiency. An outside expert in feeder line operations has been hired, approximately half-time, and the Board has the utmost confidence in Mr. Ray, to the extent that marked improvement in operating efficiency is fully expected through his efforts by next fall.

In spite of this, however, additional working capital must be received in order that the company may operate during the winter and, in addition, may carry out the overhaul and modernization program essential to its flying equipment. I think the operation will undoubtedly continue until next November, but continuation beyond that point is definitely contingent upon the acquisition of additional working capital. Full details concerning the relationship of the University with this project were presented by me at two meetings of the Board of Trustees. Operations currently are possible only because of GLF direct financial support, and officials of that company are holding discussions periodically with trustees of Cornell in the hope that eventually the University trustees will alter their present policy regarding the purchase of the new hangar at the airport.

#### GENERAL

During the past academic year I have had the privilege of speaking to several Cornell groups, particularly engineering clubs, including those at Newark, New York, Philadelphia, and Detroit. Although these were not directly associated with the Greater Cornell drive, on each occasion reference to our needs was made in the address.

In connection with the Greater Cornell drive recently a meeting was held, sponsored by Mr. Knowles, at which Trustee Ward discussed the relationship of the University with Government and corporations. As a result a committee has been formed consisting of several deans of the University, Mr. Knowles, and myself to exploit the potentialities of a closer relationship, particularly with industry, in the hope that donations from this source may increase next year.

I have become very interested in the work of the Acting President's special committee appointed to assist him in achieving a balanced budget for fiscal year 1950-1951. A sound organizational structure for dealing with the many problems involved has been established, and I feel confident that results will be important.

Everything considered, I feel that the first full year of activity of the Office of the Vice President for Research has represented a good start on programs that will continue in development to the benefit of the University. Again I want to commend highly the effective work of our Coordinator of Research, Dr. Parmenter. I have greatly appreciated your unfailing support in all of the activities and policy determinations involved in my work that I have brought to your attention for consideration during the year.

T. P. WRIGHT,  
Vice President for Research.

## APPENDIX IV

### REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR

*To the President of the University:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of the Registrar. It covers the academic year 1948-1949, including the Summer Sessions of 1948 and, for convenience, work between the end of the Spring Term 1948 and July 1, 1948, but excluding work between the end of the Spring Term 1949 and July 1, 1949.

TABLE I  
TERMS OF INSTRUCTION FOR THE YEAR 1948-1949

	<i>Days in Session*</i>
<b>AT ITHACA:</b>	
Summer Session I, 6 weeks . . . . .	July 6-Aug. 14. . . . . 31†
Summer Session II, 5 weeks . . . . .	Aug. 16-Sept. 17. . . . . 30
Summer Session, Law . . . . .	June 28-Sept. 11. . . . . 66
Summer Session, Architecture . . . . .	July 6-Sept. 11. . . . . 60
Summer Session, Chem. E. . . . .	June 14-Sept. 3. . . . . 70
Summer Session, Engineering (Industrial Cooperatives) . . . . .	June 14-Sept. 18. . . . . 84
Fall Term . . . . .	Sept. 20-Feb. 2. . . . . 101
Thanksgiving Recess . . . . .	Nov. 24-28. . . . . (subtracted)
Christmas Recess . . . . .	Dec. 19-Jan. 2. . . . . (subtracted)
Midyear Recess . . . . .	Feb. 3. . . . . (subtracted)
Spring Term . . . . .	Feb. 4-June 7. . . . . 99
Spring Recess . . . . .	March 27-April 3. . . . . (subtracted)
Spring Day, a holiday . . . . .	May 21. . . . . (subtracted)
<b>AT NEW YORK CITY:</b>	
<i>Medical College</i>	
Summer Term . . . . .	July 12-Sept. 8. . . . . 51
Fall Term . . . . .	Sept. 13-Dec. 4. . . . . 70
Columbus Day, a holiday . . . . .	Oct. 12. . . . . (subtracted)
Thanksgiving, a holiday . . . . .	Nov. 25. . . . . (subtracted)
Winter Term . . . . .	Dec. 6-March 9. . . . . 67
Christmas Recess . . . . .	Dec. 18-Jan. 2. . . . . (subtracted)
Lincoln's Birthday, a holiday . . . . .	Feb. 12. . . . . (subtracted)
Washington's Birthday, a holiday . . . . .	Feb. 22. . . . . (subtracted)
Spring Vacation . . . . .	March 10-16. . . . . (subtracted)
Spring Term . . . . .	March 17-June 4. . . . . 68
Memorial Day, a holiday . . . . .	May 30. . . . . (subtracted)
<i>School of Nursing</i>	
Third Term . . . . .	May 10-Sept. 25, 1948. . . . . 117
(Memorial, Independence, and Labor Day subtracted)	
First Term . . . . .	Sept. 27-Jan. 15. . . . . 92
(Columbus, Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's Day subtracted)	
Second Term . . . . .	Jan. 17-May 7. . . . . 94
(Lincoln's and Washington's Birthdays subtracted)	
Third Term . . . . .	May 9-Oct. 1, 1949. . . . . 123
(Memorial, Independence, and Labor Day subtracted)	

\*Sundays excluded throughout.

†Saturdays also excluded, excepting Saturday, July 10, and Saturday, August 14.

TABLE II

## ATTENDANCE FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1948-1949

The cross totals for the year in Ithaca include (a) "double registrants" (i.e., students registered in two divisions of the University at the same time; see tabulation below) and (b) students registered in one division for the Fall Term and in another for the Spring Term. The grand totals exclude all duplicate registrations (see tabulation below).

## IN ITHACA:

College	Fall Term			Spring Term			Total for Year		
	M	W	T	M	W	T	M	W	T
Agriculture.....	1,408	160	1,568	1,386	159	1,545	1,549	176	1,725
Architecture.....	183	32	215	164	32	196	184	36	220
Arts and Sciences.....	1,669	694	2,363	1,598	681	2,279	1,752	730	2,482
Business and Public Administration.....	113	4	117	110	4	114	116	4	120
Engineering.....	2,251	19	2,270	1,943	17	1,960	2,348	19	2,367
Graduate School.....	1,081	235	1,316	1,115	224	1,339	1,245	260	1,505
Home Economics.....	0	606	606	0	576	576	0	619	619
Hotel Administration..	369	20	389	353	23	376	407	23	430
Industrial & Labor Relations.....	262	38	300	263	38	301	301	44	345
Law.....	356	20	376	307	18	325	357	20	377
Nutrition.....	29	17	46	27	16	43	34	20	54
Veterinary Medicine...	180	7	187	181	7	188	182	7	189
Total Registrations....	7,901	1,852	9,753	7,447	1,795	9,242	8,475	1,958	10,433
Double Registrants....	63	4	67	62	4	66	63	4	67
Less double registrants.	7,838	1,848	9,686	7,385	1,791	9,176	8,412	1,954	10,366
Other duplicates							122	12	134
Total enrolled (less all other duplicates) .....							8,290	1,942	10,232

## IN NEW YORK CITY:

	First Term		Second Term		Third Term				
	M	W	M	W	M	W			
Medical College.....	283	36	281	36	281	36	283	36	319
School of Nursing.....	...	122	...	113	...	108	...	122	122
	283	158	281	149	281	144	283	158	441

## GRAND TOTALS

(Excluding duplicates)..... 8,573 2,100 10,673

## DOUBLE REGISTRANTS

	Fall Term			Spring Term			Total for Year		
	M	W	T	M	W	T	M	W	T
Arts—Business Administration...	16	2	18	16	2	18	16	2	18
Arts—Law.....	25	2	27	24	2	26	25	2	27
Arts—Medical.....	10	..	10	10	..	10	10	..	10
Agriculture—Nutrition.....	8	..	8	8	..	8	8	..	8
Agriculture—Veterinary Medicine.....	2	..	2	2	..	2	2	..	2
Engineering—Business Administration.....	2	..	2	2	..	2	2	..	2
TOTAL.....	63	4	67	62	4	66	63	4	67

TABLE II (CONT.)

## OTHER DUPLICATES

(Registered both terms but in different divisions of the University)

	<i>Fall Term</i>			<i>Spring Term</i>		
	<i>M</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>T</i>
Agriculture.....	14	1	15	6	2	8
Architecture.....	7	..	7	..	1	1
Arts and Sciences.....	29	5	34	32	3	35
Business and Public Administration.....	..	..	..	3	..	3
Engineering.....	62	..	62	19	..	19
Graduate.....	3	1	4	46	1	47
Home Economics.....	..	5	5	..	2	2
Hotel.....	1	..	1	3	1	4
Industrial and Labor Relations.....	3	..	3	12	1	13
Law.....	1	..	1	..	..	..
Nutrition.....	2	..	2	..	1	1
Veterinary Medicine.....	..	..	..	1	..	1
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>134</b>

TABLE III

## ATTENDANCE AT SUMMER SESSIONS, ETC., 1948-1949

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
6-weeks Summer Session I.....	1,654	775	2,429
Graduate Students (included above).....	330	189	519
6-weeks Summer Session II.....	165	6	171
Graduate Students (included above).....	5	0	5
Unit Courses.....	196	105	301
	2,350	1,075	3,425
Distribution of Duplicates:			
Summer Session I and Summer Session II.....	158	4	162
Graduate School and Summer Sessions.....	335	189	524
Duplicates extracted.....	493	193	686
Total excluding Duplicates.....	1,857	882	2,739
Law Summer Session.....	84	0	84
Architecture Summer Session.....	58	2	60
Chemical Engineering Summer Session.....	18	0	18
Extramural Courses (Summer).....	19	0	19
Summer Survey (Engineering) First Session.....	33	0	33
Second Session.....	70	0	70
Industrial Cooperatives (Engineering).....	20	0	20
Personal Direction (Graduate School).....	516	31	547
Personal Direction (Nutrition).....	3	0	3
Honorary Fellows.....	2	0	2
Resident Doctors.....	8	1	9
Candidates for Degree Only.....	122	30	152
Extramural Courses (Academic Year).....	227	184	411
Short Courses (Agriculture).....	213	10	223

## PRESIDENT'S REPORT

TABLE IV  
MATRICULANTS 1948-1949

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Undergraduates from Secondary Schools . . . . .	1,231	405	1,636
Undergraduates from other Higher Institutions . . . . .	304	91	395
Graduate School (not including Summer Session) . . . . .	348	86	434
Graduate School (Summer Session) . . . . .	67	54	121
Aeronautical Engineering . . . . .	10	...	10
Business and Public Administration . . . . .	32	...	32
Law . . . . .	111	5	116
Medicine . . . . .	55	3	58
Nursing . . . . .	...	45	45
Nutrition . . . . .	8	9	17
Veterinary Medicine . . . . .	25	...	25
Special Students (excluding 2 year Agriculture) . . . . .	60	35	95
2-Year Agriculture . . . . .	131	3	134
	<hr/> 2,382	<hr/> 736	<hr/> 3,118



TABLE V

## GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS IN ITHACA

For the academic year 1948-1949 students enrolled at Ithaca represented every state in the Union and the District of Columbia, four territories, and forty-eight foreign countries.

<i>States</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Alabama.....	18	3	21
Arizona.....	6	1	7
Arkansas.....	13	1	14
California.....	71	9	80
Colorado.....	14	1	15
Connecticut.....	184	35	219
Delaware.....	11	8	19
Florida.....	56	11	67
Georgia.....	17	3	20
Idaho.....	4	...	4
Illinois.....	151	26	177
Indiana.....	38	8	46
Iowa.....	14	5	19
Kansas.....	7	9	16
Kentucky.....	20	5	25
Louisiana.....	11	1	12
Maine.....	29	11	40
Maryland.....	118	25	143
Massachusetts.....	247	61	308
Michigan.....	87	15	102
Minnesota.....	30	7	37
Mississippi.....	8	...	8
Missouri.....	47	2	49
Montana.....	5	2	7
Nebraska.....	17	6	23
Nevada.....	1	...	1
New Hampshire.....	26	8	34
New Jersey.....	599	107	706
New Mexico.....	6	...	6
New York.....	4,971	1,300	6,271
North Carolina.....	15	5	20
North Dakota.....	4	2	6
Ohio.....	224	40	264
Oklahoma.....	14	2	16
Oregon.....	11	1	12
Pennsylvania.....	520	96	616
Rhode Island.....	24	6	30
South Carolina.....	14	3	17
South Dakota.....	6	...	6
Tennessee.....	26	7	33
Texas.....	34	10	44
Utah.....	27	1	28
Vermont.....	23	7	30
Virginia.....	55	12	67
Washington.....	20	1	21
West Virginia.....	29	6	35
Wisconsin.....	45	3	48
Wyoming.....	4	1	5
District of Columbia.....	60	21	81
TOTAL.....	7,983	1,892	9,875

*U. S. Territories*

Alaska .....	1	...	1
Hawaii .....	15	2	17
Panama Canal Zone .....	2	...	2
Puerto Rico .....	10	1	11
TOTAL .....	28	3	31

*Foreign Countries*

Afghanistan .....	4	...	4
Argentina .....	4	...	4
Australia .....	1	...	1
Belgium .....	...	2	2
Bermuda .....	2	...	2
Brazil .....	6	1	7
Canada .....	66	11	77
China .....	51	10	61
Colombia .....	2	..	2
Costa Rica .....	5	...	5
Cuba .....	5	1	6
Cyprus .....	1	...	1
Czechoslovakia .....	1	...	1
Denmark .....	3	...	3
Dominican Republic .....	3	...	3
Ecuador .....	2	1	3
Egypt .....	7	...	7
England .....	10	3	13
Ethiopia .....	...	1	1
Fiji .....	2	...	2
France .....	1	1	2
Greece .....	4	...	4
Haiti .....	2	..	2
Holland .....	2	..	2
Honduras .....	1	...	1
Iceland .....	2	2	4
India .....	30	5	35
Iran .....	...	1	1
Iraq .....	3	...	3
Italy .....	4	...	4
Jamaica, B. W. I. ....	2	...	2
Korea .....	2	...	2
Mexico .....	10	...	10
Netherlands, W. I. ....	1	1	2
New Zealand .....	...	1	1
Nicaragua .....	...	1	1
Norway .....	8	2	10
Pakistan .....	2	...	2
Philippine Islands .....	9	1	10
Scotland .....	2	...	2
Siam .....	4	1	5
South Africa .....	1	...	1
Sweden .....	1	...	1
Switzerland .....	1	...	1
Turkey .....	3	1	4
Uruguay .....	1	...	1
U.S.S.R. ....	1	...	1
Venezuela .....	7	...	7
TOTAL .....	279	47	326

GRAND TOTAL .....	8,290	1,942	10,232
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TABLE VI  
UNDERGRADUATE AVERAGES

In the summer of 1947 the Registrar's Office resumed the computation of undergraduate averages for the preceding academic year, a practice which had been discontinued in 1942 "for the duration." The practice had begun in 1938 at the earnest request of the National Interfraternity Conference who for some years had viewed Cornell as "backward" because of her non-cooperation in the conference's annual nationwide study of fraternity scholarship.

The study was repeated for the year 1947-1948, and some of the general results are here recorded. For comparison they are aligned with the corresponding averages for the academic year 1946-1947, and the academic year 1941-1942, the last previous year for which a similar study was made. In all three years undergraduates only are included.

	1941-1942	1946-1947	1947-1948
Independent women.....	76.73	78.10	78.70
All women.....	77.19	78.00	78.48
All sorority.....	77.84	77.77	78.19
All undergraduates.....	75.39	76.73	76.87
Independent men.....	75.82	76.56	76.74
All men.....	74.80	76.36	76.46
All fraternity.....	73.89	76.04	76.08

The continued improvement in the averages of undergraduates is striking. In all groups they are well above the corresponding averages for 1941-1942, the sorority women having now overcome their loss of the year 1946-1947.

Two explanations of higher grades are at any time possible: (1) actually better achievement by the undergraduates; (2) lower standards of marking by the faculty. That faculty standards have lowered, however, there is no reason to believe. On the contrary, it is quite possible that while undergraduate achievement has improved, faculty demands upon the students have proportionately stiffened in order to keep pace with the improvement.

Probably the explanation is in two other factors: (1) the higher selectivity at entrance made possible by the large surplus of applicants for admission in the last three years; (2) the presence among the undergraduates of an influential group of mature men, for the most part with definite objectives—the veterans. Undergraduate male veterans averaged 76.566; other undergraduate men, 76.273. Undergraduate male veterans attained a higher average than male non-veterans in Architecture, Hotel Administration, Agriculture, Industrial and Labor Relations, and Veterinary Medicine; the non-veteran men, on the other hand, as a group ranked higher than the veterans in Arts and Sciences and in Engineering.

TABLE VII

## DEGREES

September 1948; February 1949; June 1949

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
A.B. ....	400	212	612
B.S. (a) * .....	280	45	325
B.S. (b) * .....	...	145	145
B.S. (c) * .....	101	8	109
B.S. (d) * .....	73	8	81
B.Arch. ....	26	3	29
B.C.E. ....	110	...	110
B.Chem.E. ....	66	1	67
B.E.E. ....	86	1	87
B.F.A. ....	9	6	15
B.M.E. ....	145	3	148
B.S. in A.E. ....	118	...	118
B.S. in C.E. ....	9	...	9
B.S. in M.E. ....	22	...	22
B.S. in Nursing .....	...	36	36
D.V.M. ....	37	4	41
LL.B. ....	140	8	148
A.M. ....	53	33	86
M. Aero. E. ....	6	...	6
M.Arch. ....	6	...	6
M.B.A. ....	46	2	48
M.C.E. ....	8	...	8
M.Chem.E. ....	2	...	2
M.Ed. ....	2	1	3
M.E.E. ....	13	...	13
M.F.A. ....	...	1	1
M.Food S. ....	9	5	14
M.M.E. ....	5	...	5
M.Pub.A. ....	2	...	2
M. Nutr. S. ....	10	4	14
M. Regional Planning .....	4	...	4
M.S. ....	71	66	137
M.S. in Agriculture .....	35	2	37
M.S. in Education .....	25	13	38
M.S. in Engineering .....	16	...	16
M.S. in I&LR .....	10	...	10
M.D. ....	58	10	68
Ph.D. ....	164	14	178
<b>TOTAL. ....</b>	<b>2,168</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>2,798</b>

\*(a) means Agriculture; (b) Home Economics; (c) Hotel Administration; (d) Industrial and Labor Relations.

TABLE VIII

TABLE SHOWING BY YEARS THE NUMBER AND KINDS OF DEGREES GRANTED BY  
CORNELL UNIVERSITY

	DEGREES						
	Before 1945	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	Total
Architects	1						1
Bachelors of Arts	13,263	293	303	544	639	612	15,654
Bachelors of Agriculture	30						30
Bachelors of Architecture	801	12	11	21	26	29	900
Bachelors of Chemistry	823						823
Bachelors of Chemical Engineering	68	15	3	43	51	67	247
Bachelors of Civil Engineering	272	13	20	55	97	110	567
Bachelors of Electrical Engineering	86	24	29	25	74	87	325
Bachelors of Fine Arts	36	2	1	2	6	15	62
Bachelors of Landscape Architecture	82				1		83
Bachelors of Law	2,573	9	20	51	106	148	2,907
Bachelors of Letters	264						264
Bachelors of Literature	52						52
Bachelors of Mechanical Engineering	263	50	26	78	127	148	692
Bachelors of Philosophy	484						484
Bachelors of Science	3,712						3,712
Bachelors of Science (College of Agriculture)	3,567	69	116	221	246	325	4,544
Bachelors of Science (College of Home Economics)	1,778	198	160	108	170	145	2,559
Bachelors of Science (Hotel Administration)	642	14	17	78	89	109	949
Bachelors of Science (Indust. & Labor Relations)				11	81	81	173
Bachelors of Science in Admin. Engineering	547	16	11	24	68	118	784
Bachelors of Science in Agriculture	357						357
Bachelors of Science in Architecture	123						123
Bachelors of Science in Chemical Engineering	38	25	3				66
Bachelors of Science in Chemistry	9						9
Bachelors of Science in Civil Engineering	15	17	28	28	13	9	110
Bachelors of Science in Electrical Engineering	15	21	29	30	19		114
Bachelors of Science in Mechanical Engineering	51	65	67	72	54	22	331
Bachelors of Science in Natural History	4						4
Bachelors of Science in Nursing	29	19	16	54	74	36	228
Bachelors of the Science of Agriculture	127						127
Bachelors of Veterinary Science	4						4
Chemical Engineers	91						91
Civil Engineers	3,066		1				3,067
Electrical Engineers	813						813
Forest Engineers	17						17
Graduates in Pharmacy	1						1
Mechanical Engineers	6,282						6,282
Pharmaceutical Chemists	2						2
Masters in Forestry	86						86
Masters of Aeronautical Engineering					4	6	10
Masters of Architecture	46				2	6	54
Masters of Arts	2,096	36	50	51	79	86	2,398
Masters of Arts in Education	84						84
Masters of Business Administration					33	48	81
Masters of Chemical Engineering	8			3	5	2	18
Masters of Chemistry	23						23
Masters of Civil Engineering	307	2	6	10	9	8	342
Masters of Education	3		1			3	7
Masters of Electrical Engineering	55		2	1	5	13	76
Masters of Fine Arts	8		1	1		1	11
Masters of Food Science				1	3	14	18
Masters of Landscape Architecture	8						8
Masters of Landscape Design	21						21
Masters of Law	66		3	1	1		71
Masters of Letters	9						9
Masters of Nutritional Science					8	14	22
Masters of Mechanical Engineering	282	3	4	5	2	5	301
Masters of Public Administration						2	2
Masters of Regional Planning	2	1	1	3	7	4	18
Masters of Philosophy	10						10
Masters of Science	1,513	53	70	102	131	137	2,006
Masters of Science in Agriculture	480	3	19	28	44	37	611
Masters of Science in Architecture	19						19
Masters of Science in Education	274	8	22	46	58	38	446
Masters of Science in Engineering	125	13	24	19	20	16	217
Masters of Science in Ind. & Labor Relations			1	1	8	10	20
Masters of Veterinary Medicine	1						1
Doctors of Law (Honorary)	2						2
Doctors of Medicine	2,497	156*	80	83	78	68	2,962
Doctors of Philosophy	3,289	81	76	95	156	178	3,875
Doctors of Science	20						20
Doctors of the Science of Law	8			1			9
Doctors of Veterinary Medicine	1,292	32	67	35	1	41	1,468
TOTAL DEGREES	53,022	1,250*	1,288	1,931	2,595	2,798	62,884

\*Including 79 degrees in Medicine reported after Table VI for 1944-1945 was made up.

TABLE IX

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN EACH COURSE IN THE PAST FIVE YEARS

	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49
Agriculture.....	552	1,127	1,660	1,619	1,725
Architecture.....	86	162	208	229	220
Arts and Sciences.....	1,552	2,075	2,522	2,551	2,482
Business and Public Administration.....	...	...	41	94	120
Engineering.....	661	1,556	2,667	2,648	2,367
Graduates.....	625	1,050	1,217	1,391	1,505
Home Economics.....	684	640	640	632	619
Hotel Administration.....	105	287	417	414	430
Industrial and Labor Relations.....	...	173	277	316	345
Law.....	53	229	355	378	377
Medicine.....	68	327	322	315	319
Nursing School.....	364	270	233	213	122
Nutrition.....	...	...	20	42	54
Veterinary Medicine.....	148	154	133	145	189
TOTAL, excluding Duplicates.....	4,783	7,928	10,560	10,830	10,673
Architecture Summer Session.....	...	...	47	56	60
Chemical Engineering Summer Session.....	...	...	...	21	18
Engineering, Science, and Management War Training Program.....	2,999	...	...	...	...
Extramural Courses (Academic Year).....	49	218	150	295	411
Extramural Courses (Summer).....	...	...	...	48	19
Graduate Courses, Summer.....	159	197	617	521	524
Industrial Cooperatives (Engineering).....	...	...	...	...	20
Law Summer Session.....	...	...	205	176	84
Short Courses, Agriculture.....	...	...	...	285	223
Short Shop Course, College of Engineering.....	...	...	...	51	...
Summer Camp in Civil Engineering.....	...	...	...	92	103
Summer Session.....	868	1,093	2,541	2,795	2,739
Unit Courses.....	...	138	250	282	301
Student Officers, Diesel Engineering.....	677	48	...	...	...
Student Officers, Steam Engineering.....	300	26	...	...	...

TABLE X  
AGE AT GRADUATION

The age of Cornell students at graduation has been recorded at ten-year periods from 1870 to 1900 and at five-year periods since 1900. For the sake of brevity, the ages for only the two latest periods have been printed annually since 1940.

	Class of 1940			Class of 1945		
	Minimum	Median	Maximum	Minimum	Median	Maximum
Agriculture						
Men.....	20-1	22-9	40-3	20-1	22-10	29-10
Women.....	19-10	21-8	31-2	20-0	21-10	40-4
Architecture						
Men.....	21-6	24-4	28-1	19-6	21-7	30-9
Women.....	21-4	23-5	24-9	19-11	22-6	23-9
Arts						
Men.....	19-2	21-10	33-3	18-11	21-	35-8
Women.....	19-11	21-6	36-3	19-1	21-	37-1
Engineering						
Men.....	20-2	22-5	48-9	19-	20-10	31-3
Women.....	25-8	25-8	25-8	20-4	20-11	21-5
Home Economics						
Men.....	20-	22-11	27-2	20-9	22-	22-5
Women.....	19-7	22-	37-	19-	21-	26-2
Veterinary						
Men.....	20-6	24-	29-6	21-2	22-6	28-11
Women.....	21-7	22-6	25-1	24-9	24-9	24-9
Masters						
Men.....	21-1	27-9	55-10	19-11	27-1	66-2
Women.....	21-6	27-7	50-6	20-5	26-10	63-3
Doctors of Philosophy						
Men.....	23-2	29-6	49-5	22-7	29-5	56-11
Women.....	24-9	34-11	45-8	28-8	38-	45-9
Law						
Men.....	21-11	24-4	29-2	23-2	24-7	26-2
Women.....	24-	25-2	26-7	21-5	23-4	30-8
Medicine						
Men.....	22-11	25-10	30-1	22-9	24-7	31-10
Women.....	24-3	26-3	33-5	23-1	24-10	26-10
Nursing						
Women.....	.....	.....	.....	20-6	22-11	31-2

TABLE XI  
THE ISSUE OF TRANSCRIPTS

The following is reported only as evidence of the increase of business for the Registrar's Office since the beginning of the war. Only photostatic transcripts of student and alumni records have been counted; numerous miscellaneous photostats made for students and for various offices in the University are not included.

The months July-December 1941 represent about what was to be expected before the war began. Immediately after Pearl Harbor the demand for transcripts of records suddenly mounted; three years later it had fallen again, but not to the pre-war level; the next year, with the return of veterans, it rose to its highest peak; last year, though still more than double the demand in 1941-1942, it showed some signs of diminishing again; but 1948-1949 shows another upturn.

	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49
July.....	358	1,191	1,056	1,670	1,224	3,227	2,416	1,507
August.....	500	1,178	1,308	1,602	2,251	2,963	1,391	1,301
September.....	483	1,041	802	1,213	1,440	2,298	1,067	1,247
October.....	430	1,111	554	1,031	1,589	1,397	1,467	1,620
November.....	325	610	1,105	754	1,972	1,595	1,158	1,444
December.....	290	602	1,144	499	2,148	1,690	1,133	1,423
January.....	1,000	747	862	466	2,606	1,808	1,125	1,350
February.....	867	2,219	877	563	1,641	1,201	1,864	1,849
March.....	1,073	2,145	2,292	788	2,358	2,221	1,988	2,440
April.....	781	1,210	964	1,365	2,873	794	1,477	1,399
May.....	789	913	575	687	2,576	1,138	912	1,262
June.....	1,079	2,497	702	664	2,130	764	1,169	1,246
TOTAL.....	7,975	15,464	12,241	11,302	24,808	21,096	17,167	18,088

E. F. BRADFORD,  
Registrar.

## APPENDIX V

## REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE UNIVERSITY FACULTY

*To the President of the University:*

SIR: I have the honor to present the report of the University Faculty for 1948-1949.

There were included in the Faculty membership during part or all of the year 1197 persons whose rank and place of service are shown in the following table. Under the heading, "Administration," are listed only those officers who do not have academic titles in addition to their administrative titles.

	<i>Professors Emeritus</i>	<i>Pro- fessors</i>	<i>Assoc. Professors</i>	<i>Asst. Professors</i>	<i>Adminis- tration</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Residence</i>						
Ithaca.....	83	362	243	172	17	877
Geneva.....	3	18	19	8	...	48
New York City.....	18	15	71	154	...	258
Elsewhere.....	12	...	2	...	...	14
TOTAL.....	116	395	335	334	17	1,197

Nine members of the Faculty died during the year: Hugh Glasgow, Professor of Entomology, on July 17, 1948; James Kenneth Wilson, Professor of Soil Technology, on July 28, 1948; Sterling Woodford Patterson, Secretary Emeritus, on August 2, 1948; Paul Albinus Dineen, Associate Professor of Clinical Surgery, on September 20, 1948; Warren Howard Hook, Associate Professor of Heat-Power Engineering, on September 29, 1948; William Henderson Wilder, Assistant Professor of Electrical Engineering, on November 3, 1948; Axel Ferdinand Gustafson, Professor of Soil Technology, Emeritus, on March 10, 1949; Charles Love Durham, Professor of Latin, Emeritus, on April 16, 1949 and Francke Huntington Bosworth, jr., Professor of Architecture, Emeritus, on April 29, 1949.

Nineteen members of the Faculty retired from their official positions during the year and were elected to the emeritus status: Winfred Enos Ayres, Associate Professor of Dairy Industry, (June 30, 1949); Raymond Russell Birch, Professor of Veterinary Medicine, (June 30, 1949); Harry Oliver Buckman, Professor of Soil Technology, (June 30, 1949); Helen Bull, Professor of Home Economics, (June 30, 1949); Gustavus Watts Cunningham, Professor of Philosophy, (June 30, 1949); Arthur Johnson Eames, Professor of Botany, (June 30, 1949); Martha Henning Eddy, Professor of Home Economics, (June 30, 1949); Clara Louise Garrett, Associate Professor of Drawing, (June 30, 1949); Mary Henry, Professor of Home Economics, (December 31, 1948); Paul Kruse, Professor of Extension Education (June 30, 1949); Harry Houser Love, Professor of Plant Breeding, (June 30, 1949); Robert Matheson, Professor of Economic Entomology, (June 30, 1949); Richard Alan Mordoff, Professor of Meteorology, (June 30, 1949); Mary Geisler Phillips, Associate Professor of Home Economics, (June 30, 1949); Otto Rahn, Professor of Bacteriology, (June 30, 1949); Gustavus Hill Robinson, Professor of Law, (June 30, 1949); Louis Michael Roehl, Professor of Farm Mechanics, (June 30, 1949); Carrie Williams Taylor, Professor in Extension Service, (June 30, 1949); and Paul Halladay Underwood, Professor of Surveying, (June 30, 1949).

During the year fifty-three members left the ranks of the Faculty either by resignation or because of termination of the contract period. Sixty-six members were on sabbatic leave during the year and twelve were on special leaves.

## ELECTIONS

The Faculty elected Herrell DeGraff as Faculty Representative on the Board of Trustees, George P. Adams, jr. as a member of the Committee on University



Policy, Stanley W. Warren as a member of the Board on Physical Education and Athletics, and Charlotte Young as a member of the Board on Student Health and Hygiene.

#### REGISTRATION AND SCHEDULES

In 1946 the Faculty established two special committees to deal with problems resulting from the increased registration following the war, a Committee on Schedules and a Committee on Preregistration. The latter has since come to be known as the Committee on Registration Procedures. The present system of pre-registration and the schedule of courses of instruction are the result of the work of these committees. This year the Faculty discharged the two special committees and organized a new standing committee which will take over their responsibilities except that matters relating to the authorization of those hours of the day which may be used for instruction are to be the responsibility of the Committee on Calendar. The new committee will be known as the Committee on Registration and Schedules. It is a large committee representative of the various divisions of the University with the Registrar as Chairman.

#### CALENDAR

The Faculty has adopted with the approval of the Board of Trustees a calendar for the six-year period from 1949 to 1955, thus returning to the prewar practice. The calendar is similar to that in use before the war except that instruction for the first term starts Wednesday noon instead of Thursday morning. Similarly, the Thanksgiving recess begins Wednesday noon, making it possible for students who have classes on Wednesday afternoon and evening to leave without cutting these classes. This plan was tried out this year and subsequently adopted in the six-year calendar.

Another experiment with the calendar was tried this year. Spring Day constitutes a serious interruption of the academic work, particularly in multiple-section courses in which there are Saturday morning sections. It comes so late in the term that there is little opportunity to make up the work that is missed. In voting a Spring Day holiday, the Faculty instructed the Committee on Registration and Schedules to make a schedule of evening hours in which might be held the classes and laboratory periods which would normally occur on the morning of Spring Day. The plan was adopted at the suggestion of the Student Council.

#### INDEPENDENT DEPARTMENTS

For many years those departments which do not belong to any one college have been faced with the difficulty of effectively announcing their course offerings. Beginning with 1949-1950 an announcement will be published for these departments. The Faculty has authorized the subcommittees of the Board on Physical Education and Athletics and of the Board on Student Health and Hygiene to approve in its behalf course offerings of the Department of Physical Education and of the Department of Clinical and Preventive Medicine, respectively. These subcommittees each consist of the President of the University, three members elected by the Faculty, and the Chairman of the department concerned.

#### THE STANDING COMMITTEES

The Committees on Student Conduct and Student Activities have met in joint session to consider a petition presented by the Interfraternity Council, asking for initial jurisdiction as a self-governing body with respect to the fraternities which constitute its membership. The Committees adopted a statement of the conditions under which they would grant such jurisdiction over student organizations. This statement was approved by the Committee on University Policy and by the University Faculty. It is similar in principle to the statement adopted in 1916 by the Committee on Student Affairs under which the Judiciary Committee of the Women's Self-Government Association is now operating. The Committee on Student Conduct has formally granted the jurisdiction subject to the acceptance by the Interfraternity Council of the conditions.

The Committee on Student Conduct has considered this year thirty-two cases involving individuals and two cases involving organizations. The penalties imposed were: expulsion, 3; suspension, 4; parole, 9; reprimand, 15. In three cases the Committee found no cause for action. In addition the Committee considered one appeal case of a student who was dissatisfied with a penalty imposed by the WSGA; the Committee voted to uphold the decision of the WSGA.

For several years the Conduct Committee has invited four students nominated by the Student Council to attend its meetings and take part in the discussion. This year the Student Council requested that these students be given the right to vote. The matter was discussed at length by the Conduct Committee and also by the Committee on University Policy. It was the opinion of each Committee that student participation in student conduct cases was best effected by self-government judiciary committees, having initial jurisdiction. The Student Council has withdrawn its request, and a study is being made of the possibility of the establishment of a self-government judiciary committee for men students. In the meantime student representatives will continue to sit with the Conduct Committee except when it is considering cases which have previously been heard by a student judiciary committee.

The Committee on Student Activities has continued to work in cooperation with the Activities Committee of the Student Council. The action officially recognizing new student organizations is taken only upon the recommendation of the Student Committee. At the end of the year, there were 218 recognized organizations in addition to 67 social fraternities and sororities.

The Committee on Undergraduate Scholarships has continued to study the methods now used in making its awards. These studies will soon result in proposals to the University Faculty for modifications intended to make the work of the Committee more efficient and to enable it to cooperate more effectively with the other scholarship committees.

The Faculty has approved a recommendation of the Committee on Entrance Credentials, waiving the entrance requirement in terms of secondary school work for transfer students and basing their admission upon their collegiate record.

The Committee on University Lectures sponsored this year nine single lectures on the Goldwin Smith Foundation and fourteen single lectures on the Schiff Foundation. Two series of Messenger Lectures were delivered during the year. Otto Kinkeldey, Professor of Musicology, Emeritus, Cornell University, delivered six lectures on the subject, "Music and the Universe." Harvey Fletcher, Director of Physical Research at the Bell Telephone Laboratories, delivered six lectures on the subject, "The Perception of Speech and Its Relation to Telephony." The Committee sponsored three lectures of the symposium on America's Freedom and Responsibility, using for the purpose funds derived from the Woodford Foundation.

During the year, the Committee on Music sponsored three series of concerts. The Bailey Hall Concert Series consisted of seven recitals: Dorothy Maynor, soprano; Erica Morini, violinist; John Kirkpatrick, pianist; the Robert Shaw Choral; Whittimore and Lowe, duo-pianists; and the Rochester Philharmonic and Minneapolis Symphony Orchestras. Two series of four recitals each were presented in the Willard Straight Theatre. These series included the London, Juilliard, Walden, and Budapest String Quartets, Schneider and Kirkpatrick, the Bach Aria Group, and the New York Woodwind Ensemble.

CARLETON C. MURDOCK,  
Dean of the University Faculty.

## APPENDIX VI

## REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE GRADUATE SCHOOL

*To the President of the University:*

SIR: I have the honor to present the report of the Graduate School for the year 1948-1949:

## I

This year the Graduate School had the highest registration in its history, even though it held to the student allotment against pressure from applicants. The admissions committees have this year examined approximately three times the number of applications examined for the year 1939-1940. The number of admissions possible under the allotment for the fall term is approximately one-fifth the number of applications examined. Since a student does not apply for graduate work without mature consideration, acceptance and rejection are serious concerns. This increase is not wholly due to the postwar wave of undergraduates now ready for advanced work, nor to a spread in the desire for advanced study. There are indications that there is a growing class of applicants who think that graduate education is to be purchased like social security, and for much the same reasons. Our advisers have no easy task in demonstrating the fallacy of such a view, especially since the number of positions for which an advanced degree is automatically required grows.

Nevertheless, the change in number of applications means that we must study its effects, for the prevailing situation will almost certainly continue for several years.

The foremost problem is student allotment. Originally introduced to alleviate a housing shortage, the allotment should serve three other purposes as well: to distribute students according to available staff and facilities, to preserve balance in the Graduate School, and to ensure quality of student.

In many fields we are already taxing our staff. The sharp increase in the national graduate registration has generally resulted in a change in ratio of students and teachers. There is sufficient evidence that the change is for the worse. If Cornell is to maintain the prewar conception of individual instruction, no professor can with full success serve on more than a dozen special committees or direct the work of more than six doctoral majors or have more than two doctoral theses coming to completion at the same time. Yet in one field we have three professors with fifteen or more doctoral majors each and elsewhere one professor serves on sixty committees while two others serve on more than forty. I emphasize, as did my predecessors, that no member of the Faculty should feel obligated to take more graduate students than he can properly handle. Nevertheless, considerations outside the control of either the professor or the dean cannot easily be negated. From the point of view of demand and of present graduate allotment, the Faculty is unbalanced. Since the Graduate Faculty is, I think quite properly, drawn from the faculties of the undergraduate colleges and since the student allotment is handled by the college administrators, it is by the colleges that balance must be restored.

The problem of proper utilization of facilities is easier to solve and has been handled with a high measure of success except in one respect. With the strong (some feel, misplaced) emphasis on cooperative research, some members of the Faculty are admitting and training candidates for a type of cooperative research outside the range of campus facilities. Having been so admitted and trained, the candidate naturally expects to complete his program in one of two ways: either by having the University create facilities that do not yet exist, or by receiving permission to work elsewhere while receiving Cornell residence credit. Neither course is warranted. No school can be all things to all students and the University should rigidly select what it can best do. Since the Faculty has never abrogated the principle which it voted at establishment, that the aim of graduate work is

development of independent scholarship, the introduction of cooperative research into the programs of graduate students must be regarded as questionable educational policy until mature scholars and scientists have more clearly proved its merits. Officials concerned with setting up Brookhaven National Laboratory are to be commended for safeguarding their graduate program in this respect.

Since it is obvious that the kind of graduate instruction which we want to preserve is very expensive and that the privately supported branches of the University, at least, have a definite ceiling for expenditure of this kind, unless new funds to an amount hitherto unobtainable are acquired, the allotment of students cannot increase but possibly must decrease. This is not a favorable omen; for it is becoming apparent that the University can perform its greatest public service by instruction at the upperclass and graduate level. Those fields which receive public support will no doubt increase the number of students in proportion to the demand for graduate instruction and the willingness of the public to meet that demand. This difference in source of support is already creating a shift of emphasis. The allotment in the publicly supported fields has been increased by twenty-six places for fall, and further increase is foreordained. However, graduate education comprises the circle as well as a segment of knowledge. Our basic degrees of M.A., M.S., and Ph.D. are not meant to be one-sided. We have relied largely on our residence requirements—on the requirement that our students live within this circle—to make them the philosophers that the degrees represent them to be. Though vitiated by the normally wretched living quarters available to graduate students in Ithaca, the theory that graduate students acquire balance by living with each other in a community of diverse intellectual interests has proved itself in practice. An unbalance in graduate allotment, especially as it diminishes the position of the pure arts and sciences, will unbalance our students.

The third of these questions of admission is the quality of student. Unfortunately, here we have too little to guide us. Though no one concerned with graduate admissions would deny that it would be better, in the main, to admit students with high scholastic standing rather than low, undergraduate record is not a sure guide. The aims of the two levels of university work are, and should be, different. Often a capacious undergraduate who has fought his instructors finds a natural place for himself in graduate school. There are also instances, too many to be overlooked, of excellent undergraduates who enter graduate school with tired minds and spirits. Other means of judging applicants have been tried: notably the Graduate Record Examination. But as yet this examination, and others with similar intent, has not been very helpful. The most reliable criterion is still the personal interview; despite all its weaknesses, we rely largely on an applicant's advance consultation with members of the staff. But if we hold closely to this procedure, our school will shortly become provincial—limited, in the main, to those living near enough to apply in person.

In fact, in more than one way the present situation breeds conformity. When selection is rigid and the staff is heavily committed, committees are apt to select candidates who fit an established program. We are now rejecting a high proportion of applicants for non-candidacy. Consequently we are doing less and less in the field of adult education, and we are tending to cut down, if not to eliminate, foreign students. We should consider whether allotments for candidates should not be separated from allotments for non-candidates. It might be that if admission to non-candidacy were easier, we could admit somewhat greater numbers of students on trial.

For all that, though injustice may be done in some instances in the rejection of candidates, the number of outstanding degree candidates is not so high as to impel a general increase in admissions. There are still a high number of incapable or, more likely, irresponsible students. Clear expression, assumption of responsibility, and power to solve problems are still virtues that occur too rarely.

I have been detailed about these questions of allotment and admission because they represent the kind of questions facing the Graduate Faculty as conditions change. There are few elements of organization or instruction that do not need examination. Our Faculty is now about 50% above its prewar number, and more

than half its members have joined in the last five years. A tradition of education which was once very vital has been partially broken and will have to be rebuilt. I think that very few of the Faculty, old or new, question the validity of our prewar methods; and equally few believe that the fundamental aims of education have changed. Yet we are a School of tags and patches. For instance, is it good policy for one school to offer twenty different degrees? The University has in a number of ways outgrown the formal structure of this School. Not only has the introduction of new schools and colleges, of new buildings and physical facilities, of new chairs and new departments, weakened the essentially non-departmental structure of the Graduate School, but the allotment system and the tuition-differential mock its informing principle. At one time it was the hope that Groups in the Graduate School would offset the rigidity of undergraduate departments. But in practice they now serve no other purpose than to elect members of the General Committee. Even so, one group represents sixteen professors and two students, whereas another represents ten times that number of professors and more than a hundred times the number of students. As with the English Government, a Reform Bill may be called for, perhaps not to restore justice but to make the constitution rational. Compromises which have been made in order to preserve the sound basic principle of residence credit reduce in many instances the practice to near absurdity. Some graduates acquire months and even weeks as zestfully as their undergraduate brethren acquire credit hours. The General Committee has been considering these and similar problems, and hopes through a subcommittee of which Professor L. P. Smith is chairman to review all legislation of the School for the purpose of proposing simplification and, possibly, even improvement.

## II

Officials in the Graduate School have all changed, almost within the year.

Dean Cunningham, who labored without stint during the critical period of postwar adjustment, resigned as of July 1, 1948, at the beginning of the year under review. No one more than I can appreciate the excessive amount of unselfish work he devoted to his task and the high ideals with which he guided graduate instruction. I have not wished here to duplicate statements which he made in his report to you a year ago, but I do wish to record my concurrence with his statements, especially with his forthright exposition of our plight with regard to fellowships and scholarships.

Mrs. Jeanne B. Hull, Executive Secretary, resigned as of July 1, 1949, after service extending over eleven years. I take opportunity to record my appreciation for her willingness to remain one more year to help a new dean, rather than to resign a year ago.

Every member of the Graduate Faculty was shocked by the sudden death of Professor Otis F. Curtis on July 3, 1949. He had been Secretary of the Graduate Faculty since 1941 and had before that date been a loyal and resourceful member of the General Committee. He long had carried an excessive burden of graduate instruction without complaint and with lasting benefit to generations of graduate students. He worked closely with four deans for the improvement of graduate instruction.

New members of the General Committee were elected during the year as follows:

Professor S. A. Asdell to succeed Professor C. M. McCay, as representative at large.

Professor M. S. Kendrick to complete the term of Professor L. S. Cottrell, Jr., resigned, as representative at large.

Professor G. C. Kent to succeed Professor S. S. Atwood, as representative of Group D.

Professor J. H. Bruckner to succeed Professor H. C. Thompson, as representative of Group G.

Professors C. V. Morrill, Group F, and J. W. McConnell, Group J, were re-elected.

During the year the following important actions were passed or initiated by the Graduate Faculty:

1. Research assistants at the Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory at Buffalo were permitted residence credit under rules governing study *in absentia*.

2. Assistants in the Federal Nutrition Laboratory were accorded status identical with that of University assistants.

3. Publication of abstracts of theses was indefinitely discontinued as of January 1, 1948. Subsequently, the Board of Trustees eliminated the required publication fee.

4. The Library Board was asked to preserve ribbon copies of theses as official records of the University.

5. June degrees were recommended by the Faculty and the President awarded them at the Commencement exercises.

The appended statistical summaries are somewhat altered in form from those of previous years because of changes in office procedure. Since registrations are counted by a new method, they are not comparable with figures in previous summaries.

CHARLES W. JONES,  
Dean of the Graduate School.

TABLE I  
STATISTICS OF ATTENDANCE OF GRADUATE STUDENTS  
TOTAL ENROLLMENT

	1948-49	1944-45
Number of students registered during:		
Fall Term.....	1,340	544*
Spring Term.....	1,378	...
Number of students registered during the summer, as below....	1,194	425
Summer Session.....	640	143
Personal Direction.....	472	53
Candidate for Degree Only.....	82	25
Summer Term.....	0	204

\*This is combined registration for fall and spring term.

TABLE II

GRADUATE STUDENTS RECEIVING DEGREES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE  
DEGREE RECEIVED

	1948-49	1944-45
Master's degrees		
Masters of Arts	86	36
Masters of Arts in Education	0	0
Masters of Science	137	53
Masters of Science in Agriculture	37	3
Masters of Education	3	0
Masters of Science in Education	37	8
Masters of Regional Planning	3	0
Masters of Science in Engineering	16	13
Masters of Forestry	0	0
Masters of Laws	0	0
Masters of Chemistry	0	0
Masters of Architecture	6	11
Masters of Fine Arts	1	0
Masters of Landscape Architecture	0	0
Masters of Chemical Engineering	2	0
Masters of Civil Engineering	8	2
Masters of Electrical Engineering	13	0
Masters of Mechanical Engineering	5	3
Masters of Science in Industrial and Labor Relations	10	0
TOTAL MASTER'S DEGREES	364	119
Doctors of Philosophy	179	82
Doctors of the Science of Law	0	0
TOTAL	543	201

TABLE III

ADMISSIONS

A. Number of applications distributed	7,000
Number of applications considered	1,835
Number of fellowship applications considered	500

## B. New graduate students:

	During Academic Year 1948-49	Summer 1948
Doctor's degrees	157	23
A.M. and M.S. degrees	225	61
Professional Master's degrees	140	46
Resident Doctors	3	0
Honorary Fellows	1	0
Non-candidates	25	9
Withdrawals after registration	13	7
TOTAL	564	146



## APPENDIX VII

## REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

*To the President of the University:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of the University Library for the year 1948-1949.

During the year just completed, the University's program for the development and strengthening of its library collections, services, and facilities has been steadily continued. In some areas the program has been expanded; in others, the effort has been to increase efficiency and to achieve greater economy in routine operations; in a relatively few areas, it has been possible to undertake new projects. The important thing is perhaps not so much the specific accomplishments which can be recorded, as the fact that the momentum achieved in earlier years has not been lost. It has not gone forward as rapidly or directly as might be desired, but it has been maintained. That fact alone may be regarded as encouraging evidence of the firm purpose with which the University is meeting its library problems.

The results achieved so far have been made possible through the combined efforts of several groups: the University Administration has provided increased budgetary support; the Library Board has given careful consideration to the many library problems presented to it; faculty members have assisted in the development of the collections and the improvement of services; and the library staff has earnestly and faithfully endeavored to carry out in its daily activities the policies and procedures adopted to give effect to the program. Responsibility for the year's accomplishments is shared by these groups; in these accomplishments, they may well take satisfaction. But the satisfaction, perhaps, will be short-lived, because a review of the year's record will make it clear that the progress achieved represents only a small advance toward the objectives of the program and comparison with the library activities of other institutions of similar size and stature will prove a salutary exercise. Thus, while the record for the year 1948-1949 shows advances and improvements, it discloses at the same time the manifold library needs of the University. If these needs can reasonably be regarded as opportunities, then the library situation of the University can be considered fundamentally sound, despite present shortcomings. It can be said without hesitation that this is the view of the library staff.

The year's most notable event was the gift to the Library of the Bancroft copy of the manuscript of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address. It is seldom that a university library has the privilege of recording the acquisition of a document so famous in the history of the nation and so apposite at the present time as a symbol of the American heritage. This magnificent gift of Mrs. Marguerite Noyes alone makes the year an outstanding one in the history of the development of the University's collection of rare historical documents. Its periodic display in the future will serve as a stimulus and reminder to generations of Cornellians lest they become unmindful of the bitter struggles and the high ideals that have gone into the making of the American way of life.

Set beside this document, the other acquisitions of the year may seem prosaic, yet they have included a substantial segment of the world's output of scholarly publications of the period as well as older publications needed to fill some of the gaps in the collections. When one turns from the area of acquisitions to that of daily operations, one enters an area which is characterized by the unspectacular. Here, gains and improvements are slow and consist for the most part of small advances and modest improvements which may be of relatively little consequence by themselves, but which, cumulatively, mean the difference between good library service and poor, and between fair service and superior. In these day-to-day activities, it seems fair to conclude from the record, enough modest improvements have been made so that the Library as it functions in July, 1949, is



appreciably ahead of its position in July 1948. The remainder of this report will be concerned with an account of these changes, together with indications at appropriate points of the distance still to be traversed on the long road back to the position of eminence once held by the Cornell University Library.

#### READERS' SERVICES

The use of the library facilities of an institution is influenced by many factors none of which can be completely isolated and measured. Perhaps the most significant factor is the method of teaching, coupled with the informal influence of the faculty in helping students to a realization of their dependence on the printed word, both in relation to their course of study and to the professional and business careers for which they are preparing. Another important factor in encouraging the use of the Library is the provision of comfortable and attractive library quarters to which students come willingly and in the use of which they find both benefit and pleasure. Probably of less importance than either of these factors, but still not negligible, is the simple confidence which comes of knowing something about a library and the ways in which it can be used.

With this thought in mind, several efforts were made during the year to acquaint students with the Library and to inform them of some of the means of using it effectively. At the orientation meetings of the several colleges and schools, brief talks concerning the Library were given by various members of the library staff and a handbook containing basic library information was distributed.

Beginning in October and continuing through November, all sections of the freshman English Class (85 in number) were brought to the Library by their instructors for one class period. The groups were met by members of the library staff and taken on a tour of instruction. The focal points of this instruction were the use of the card catalogue, the reference collection, the reserve and circulation desks, and the periodical room. In general, this effort appears to have been well-received and to have achieved at least some of the desired results. There was evidence in the following months that some of the freshmen were making effective use of the library services. At the same time, it was clear that the program fell short of its objectives because the instruction was not of a uniformly high standard, nor was the preparation of the students for the guided tours always such as to dispose them to benefit fully from it. It is to be expected that continuing experience in presenting this program will produce better results.

In order to provide freshmen and other undergraduates with a compilation of essential information on library services, a small handbook was prepared and published at the opening of the college year. Copies of the handbook were distributed to the freshmen at the time of the library tours, and copies were available at all library service desks throughout the year. Although the handbook was slanted to the needs of undergraduates and was concerned chiefly with the services of the University Library, it was found useful in most of the college and school libraries and in some of the departmental libraries. According to report, it served in some respects the needs of graduate students as well as those of the undergraduates.

This widespread use, both geographically and vertically, made it clear that a more comprehensive handbook was needed. Accordingly, during the past six months, a committee drawn from the staffs of the various libraries has been at work compiling a handbook which will present more information on the library resources available on the campus and will devote less attention to the mechanics of library usage. It is expected that this handbook will be available in the autumn. At the same time, it is planned to issue a revised edition of the undergraduate handbook which will include changes designed to make it more useful in college and school libraries.

As another means of making its collections better known and of stimulating interest in books and the printed word, the Library has presented a series of exhibits during the past year. Topics around which exhibits have centered included: Manuscripts and books of the 13th, 14th and 15th centuries; Eightieth Anniversary of the Founding of Cornell; United Nations; Morris Bishop's *Champlain*; Icelandic books; Stamps; Fifty best books of 1947; Bikini Research; School

of Industrial and Labor Relations; Aurora Borealis Research; Hamlet; Goethe; Victorian Poets (volumes purchased on the Harris Fund); and Lincoln's Gettysburg Address. These exhibits are prepared and installed by a committee of library staff members, aided by members of the faculty.

The Reference Department is set up to give information to readers and to assist them in using the card catalogue, the reference collection, government publications, and other materials in the library. As a rough measure of its effectiveness, a reference department commonly keeps informal records of the amount and type of assistance it gives to readers. By this count, for the past year, there has been a slight decrease in the activity of the Reference Department. However, it appears that the falling off in the demands on the Department has occurred especially in those matters which are presented in the handbook and which were explained during the instructional tours. A happy conclusion might be that these media had demonstrated their effectiveness by taking the place, in part, of the reference staff. If some allowance is made for this possibility, there is still reason to believe that the Reference Department has not yet found the best means of integrating its work with the instructional and research program of the University nor have faculty members and students developed the habit of making full use of the services the Department offers. The Department is conscious of this situation and is determined to rectify it.

The extramural activities of the Reference Department show a steady increase. The number of volumes borrowed on interlibrary loan was 574, and the number of volumes loaned to other libraries was 1520. The number of loans appears to be an all time high. When it is recalled that each borrowing or lending transaction completed means a substantial amount of bibliographical searching and that many of the searches requested either locally or by other institutions do not result in loans, it is apparent that this aspect of reference work constitutes a major activity of the Department. It should also be noted that this service represents a direct contribution to scholarly work since loans of this kind are normally limited to graduate students and faculty members who are carrying on research.

As a substitute for interlibrary loans, photostats and microfilms have been supplied to other institutions to the number of 106; similarly, 36 microfilms and photostats have been secured for users of this Library.

The reference book collection has been developed steadily by new purchases and the transfer of works of reference value from the stacks. The collection now occupies not only all shelves in the Reference Room, but also the shelving along the north wall of the main reading room. A pamphlet file of ephemeral materials of current interest, arranged by subject, is in process of development.

During the past year the reference collection has been reclassified and, in part, recatalogued, so that it is now possible to arrange the books in an orderly fashion by classification numbers. At the same time the Department has been provided with an author catalogue and shelf-list, which greatly facilitate the location of volumes in the collection.

Much of the use of the Library by faculty members and students is of such a nature that it is not recorded. Such, for example, is the use made of the reference and periodical collections and of the open reserves and open shelf collections in the reading room. Statistical records are readily available, however, for books charged from the stacks and for books drawn from the closed reserve desk. These figures represent a partial measure of the year's activity. Detailed figures appear with other statistical records near the close of this report. It may be noted here, however, that the number of volumes charged out for home and reading room use from the general collection represented an increase of approximately 8% over the preceding year; whereas the reserve charges show a decrease of approximately 7%. It seems doubtful that any significant conclusions can be drawn from these slight changes in circulation figures.

The moving of books and periodicals to storage was continued through the year until the storage areas were filled in March. At the same time, and especially in more recent months, an extensive shifting of materials in the stacks has been carried on in order to take advantage of the free shelf space created

by the move. While this task is still not complete, the major part of it is done. There will, of course, be frequent need for relatively minor adjustments, as some parts of the collection increase at a more rapid rate than others. Thus, by moving to storage approximately 120,000 volumes of less frequently used materials during the past two years, we have made space in the stacks which should accommodate the incoming flow of books, periodicals, and documents for three or four more years. At the end of that time, the limit will again have been reached. Before that time comes, provision must be made for the planned expansion of the Library. The improvisation which has been characteristic of such crises in the past should not be relied on again.

Partly as a consequence of the storage collections but also because of the increased coordination of library services on the campus, the problem of transporting books between the libraries became increasingly serious during the year 1948. The proper solution was found in November when a light panel delivery truck was purchased and immediately put into use on a full daily schedule. The schedule has been maintained regularly and has greatly speeded up the interchange of books among campus libraries. The messenger service is made available to the Agriculture and Industrial and Labor Relations libraries regularly on a fee basis.

There has been little opportunity this year to give increased attention to our rare and valuable books. However, the locked-press section of the stacks was enlarged and many volumes transferred to it from the stacks. All newly acquired rare books are sent directly to the locked press or the vault as soon as they have been catalogued. Volumes from the stack shelves are transferred to the locked press as they come to the attention of faculty members and the library staff. The Library has a responsibility for the proper care of these rare and valuable materials which it is not now fully discharging. This responsibility cannot be met until a curator of rare books is appointed and suitable quarters provided.

The problem of missing books was especially troublesome this year and the number of items which could not be located became a matter of serious concern. After consideration by the Library Board, it was recommended that a checking desk be set up at the front door in order to verify the charging of all library books being taken from the building. Final decision on this recommendation has been deferred for the present.

The records of the Periodical Department show a total of 3,131 periodicals and newspapers currently received, of which 429 represent new titles added during the year. At the same time certain publications of the federal government, formerly received and reported by the Periodical Department, have been transferred to the Documents Section. The Periodical Department now maintains checking records for all serially issued publications except government documents and monographic series. The current newspapers received by the Library number 63. Of these, only a few are bound, as the cost of binding newspaper volumes is large and the useful life of newsprint is short. It has been apparent for some time that the Library should purchase microfilm copies of these papers and thus save storage and binding costs. However, microfilm subscriptions are far more expensive than the regular editions and it has not yet been possible to obtain the funds necessary to make the change. This is a step that will soon be imperative as the space for storage of unbound newspapers is exhausted.

The Research Librarian has continued during the year his customary service of bibliographic assistance to faculty members engaged in research in the humanities and the social sciences. Several projects on which he has worked are now in process of publication in learned journals. In addition to his assistance to the faculty, he has, in the course of the year, brought up to date the typewritten list of manuscript catalogues in this Library, which has proved to be a tool of considerable value to persons working in the classics, the Middle Ages, and the Renaissance.

In October, 1948, the new curator of the Fiske Icelandic Collection, Kristjan Karlsson, took up his duties in the Collection. He succeeded Professor Halldor Hermannsson who had served as Acting Curator following his retirement in 1946. While he has been acquainting himself with the Collection, the Curator has also

had the opportunity to make a selection of the significant Icelandic books published in recent years. Special purchases in this field have been made possible by a gift of Mr. Sigurgeir Einarsson of 10,000 Kronur to the Collection. In the course of the year, also, additions were made to the special catalogue of the Collection. Beginning July 1, 1949, all books catalogued for the Collection will be represented by full sets of cards in the general catalogue of the Library, as well as in the special catalogue in the Collection. This system has been in effect for several of the other special collections for some time.

The Wason Collection has been greatly expanded during the past year, chiefly through purchases of Chinese books made in Peiping by the Curator of the Collection during the spring and summer of 1948. These volumes, numbering approximately 10,000, are not included in the table reporting the year's acquisitions, as their processing has been delayed by lack of suitable working space and adequately trained personnel. It is to be hoped that these materials can be incorporated into the Collection in the coming year. This buying program represents an attempt to broaden the scope of the Chinese language part of the Collection in support of the program of Chinese studies. It includes standard works in all fields of sinological study, periodical files and materials on China since the revolution of 1911. The Collection has recently been shifted to another part of the stack where it is possible to provide the additional shelving space the Collection now requires.

The Curator has compiled and edited the Far Eastern Bibliography, which is published annually in the *Far Eastern Quarterly*.

#### COLLEGE AND DEPARTMENTAL LIBRARIES

It was reported a year ago that a group of college and departmental libraries, including Business, Chemistry, Engineering, Physics, and Regional History, had been placed under the budgetary and administrative direction of the University Library. The year's experience under the new form of organization has been a happy one and has included several important developments. Three of the libraries were staffed with professional librarians for the first time, and a professional assistant was added to the staff of the Engineering Library. The services of all of these libraries were thus placed on a sound professional basis. The development of the book collections was likewise systematized, with the librarians checking lists and reviews and conferring regularly with library committee members, departmental representatives, and faculty members concerning titles to be acquired.

The new quarters assigned to the Physics Library have been developed and equipped, through a special appropriation, to provide an efficient library unit for the Department, comprising a reading area seating 60 people and a stack room with capacity of about 10,000 volumes. The book collection has been carefully appraised as well. Old and little used material has been withdrawn and material of current usefulness to the Department has been transferred from the University Library. The objective is to make the Physics Library as complete and effective a working collection as possible. Some progress has also been made in cataloguing that part of the Physics collection which had never been fully catalogued.

The Business Library has increased its book collection substantially and has brought together several separate collections of corporation reports to make a single well organized and recorded collection. The Chemistry Library has set up a separate reserve collection and has inventoried and reorganized its periodical collection. The rooms occupied by the library are poorly lighted and need repainting badly and much of the equipment should be replaced or refinished. It is expected that new lighting will be installed before the fall term opens. By combining the University Library file and that of the Engineering Library, a complete set, except for a few early numbers, of the reports of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics has been assembled and placed in the Engineering Library. The O.S.R.D. reports in the Engineering Library have been arranged by number, rather than by subject, for convenient use.

The value of the new form of organization is apparent in certain tangible ways. But it has other values as well. The college and departmental librarians are closely related with the departments of the University Library; they have become familiar with the operations of the various departments and they know the personnel of these departments as friends and colleagues. This makes for the easy interchange of information, a readiness to lend assistance in difficult problems, and an esprit de corps which means better library service to faculty members and students. The weekly meetings of department heads and college and departmental librarians have contributed to the development of this team spirit.

The Regional History Collection has made notable accessions of diaries, letters, account books, broadsides, and newspapers relating to the history of up-state and central New York. These materials will be fully described in the next published report of the Collection to be issued in 1950-1951. The incorporation of the Collection as a department of the Library has made it possible to do more effective work in securing and organizing Cornelliana. The staff of the Collection has performed a significant service by reorganizing the existing collection of Ezra Cornell papers, as well as by augmenting it. Other collections, such as that of President Schurman, have been partially processed. This archival work deserves more attention than it has received and it deserves, also, at least moderate financial support and adequate quarters. It cannot be pushed forward because there is no suitable fire-resistant space in which the materials can be stored, nor is there sufficient staff to do the necessary sorting, arranging, and cataloguing. Despite these handicaps some progress has been made.

#### TECHNICAL SERVICES

The technical services include those library operations concerned with the acquisition, recording, binding, and preparation for use of all materials being added to the Library's collections. For convenience of operation these activities are divided into several departments, but for efficiency and economy this entire area is regarded as a unit and all procedures are planned so that they are closely integrated, and every effort is made to avoid duplication of work and records. Further progress toward this goal has been made during the past year, but the goal itself is elusive.

#### ACQUISITION

The regular purchasing procedure of the Department was reorganized in 1947. Since that time, adjustments and improvements in procedures and records have been made, but basically the system introduced two years ago is in effect and two years' experience with it has demonstrated its efficiency and economy. Expenditures for books, periodicals, and binding on the funds provided in the library budget or transferred to it amounted to \$102,152. Additional purchases on funds of academic departments amounted to \$1,880 for a total of \$104,032. This represents a slight increase over the preceding year. In addition the Department made purchases for the Industrial and Labor Relations Library in the amount of \$6,327. The purchasing activity of the Department therefore totaled \$110,359.

The total number of items added during the year to the University Library and its departments and collections was 28,326. The corresponding figure in the preceding year was 34,829. The decrease in number of new items is accounted for by the fact that Army Map Service deposits were greatly reduced during the past year. If this category of material is disregarded, the acquisitions of the year show an increase of approximately 1,300 items or 5 per cent. This is a small gain, when set against the Library's needs. However, it is not likely that larger gains can be made with the book funds now available. If the collections are to be steadily developed and expanded, book funds must be built up and maintained at a considerably higher level than the present.

A table reporting the additions and present extent of all the libraries is given, together with other statistical information, near the close of this report.

The titles acquired during the past year included a broad selection of recently published books and journals required for the University's teaching and research program. In addition, many older volumes and sets of journals were pur-

chased to fill gaps in the collections. The following titles represent some of the more important acquisitions of the period:

Bergeret, Jean Pierre. *Phytonomatotechnie universelle* . . . Paris, 1783-84. 3 v.  
Brunfels, Otto. *Herbarum vivae ei cones* . . . and *Novi herbarii, Tomus II.*

Argentorati, Apud Schottum, 1530 and 1532.

Brussels. *Bibliothèque royale de Belgique. Section des manuscrits. Catalogue des manuscrits de la Bibliothèque royale de Belgique.* Brussels, 1901-36. 12 v.

Dalechamps, Jacques. *Historia generalis plantarum* . . . Lyons, 1587. 2 v.

Dickens, Charles. *The Nonesuch Dickens* . . . Bloomsbury (London), 1937-38. 23 v.

Fontana, Domenico. *Della transportatione dell'Obelisco Vaticano* . . . Roma, 1590.

Hsuan lan t'ang ts'ung shu. Series 1, 1941-42. Series 2, 1947. Nanking. 240 v.

Ming shih lu. Nanking, 1942. 500 v. (Photolithographed)

Oort, Eduard Daniel van. *Ornithologia neerlandica. De vogels van Nederland.*

Gravenhage, Nijhoff, 1922-35. 5 v. ————. *Alphabetisch register* . . . Gravenhage, 1939.

*Passiones sanctorum martyrorum* . . . *Vitae sanctorum* (MS. ca. 1200.)

Peurbach, Georg. *Tabulae eclypsiarum. Tabula primi nobilis, Joannis De-Monteregio.* ed. G. Tannstetter. Vienna, J. Winterburger, 1514.

Plotinus. *Prohemium Marsilii Ficini Florentini* . . . Florence, Antonius Mischomus, 1492.

Ramelli, Agostino. *Le diverse et artificiose machine del Capitano Agostino Ramelli* . . . Parigi, 1588.

Schramm, Albert. *Der bilderschmuck der fruhdrucke.* Leipzig, Hiersemann, 1920-40. 21 v.

Tempo, Antonio de. *De rimis vulgaribus.* Venice, 1509.

*Theatrum chemicum, praecipuos selectorum auctorum tractatus de chemiae* . . . Strassburg, 1659-61. 6 v.

#### *Serials and Periodicals*

*Archives de physique biologique.* Paris. v. 1-17, 1921-1944. (complete)

*Athens. R. scuola archeologica italiana. Annuario.* Athens. v. 1, 1914-date.

*British journal of medical psychology.* Cambridge. v. 1, 1920-date.

*Deutscher verein fur versicherungswissenschaft.* Berlin. *Veroffentlichungen.* v. 1, 1903-date.

*East Tennessee historical society.* Knoxville. v. 1, 1929-date.

*The Emporia daily gazette.* Emporia, Kansas. 1893-1946. (microfilm)

*The Emporia weekly gazette.* Emporia, Kansas. 1895-1946. (microfilm)

*Ergebnisse der Sudsee-Expedition 1908-1910* . . . Hamburg, 1913-1934. 29 v.

*IPEK. Jahrbuch fur praehistorische und ethnographische kunst.* Leipzig. v. 1, 1925/27-date.

*Julius Klaus-stiftung fur vererbungsforschung sozial-anthropologie und ras-senhygiene.* Zurich. v. 1, 1925-date.

*Mathematica.* (Cluj. Universitatea. Seminarul de matematici.) v. 1, 1929-date.

*Ornis, internationale zeitschrift fur die gesammte ornithologie.* Vienna, London. v. 1-13, 1885-1910.

*Rubber chemistry and technology.* Easton, Pa. v. 1, 1928-date.

*Societe prehistorique francaise.* Paris. *Bulletin.* v. 1, 1904-date.

*Tung fang tsa chih* (Eastern miscellany). Shanghai, 1904-41, 1946-date.

*Zeitschrift fur die gesammte versicherungswissenschaft*, hrsg. vom Deutschen verein fur versicherungswissenschaft. Berlin, v. 1, 1901-date.

*Zeitschrift fur Slavische philologie.* Leipzig. v. 1-15, 1924-1938.

The reorganization of the acquisition and processing of government publications or documents was carried further in the course of the year by the establishment of a Documents Section of the Acquisition Department located in the space formerly used as the Political Science Seminar. The Section has the responsibility of checking in all documents received through the depository privilege and the Documents Expediting Project as well as requesting other government publications not generally distributed through these programs. In



addition, the Section is responsible for the receipt and recording of all publications of the United Nations and affiliated international organizations.

The Section maintains complete checking records of all documents and processes many of them for shelving in the stacks. Only a selected group of frequently used government documents are fully catalogued and added to the permanent records of the Library. The remainder are recorded in the card files of the Document Section. Document indexes and guides are available in the Reference Room and readers desiring to use documents extensively are referred to the check records in the Documents Section. The Section received approximately 33,000 items during the year. The staff of the Section consists of one professional assistant, one clerk-typist, and a part-time student. The cataloguing of documents is done by a member of the Catalogue Department.

The receipt and acknowledgment of gifts and the handling of exchanges has also been brought into more satisfactory order through the appointment of a Gift and Exchange Assistant. The appointment was made possible by personnel changes in the Director's office. The number of gift items received was 2,331; and of exchanges, 1,188. Each of these figures includes individual issues of periodicals as well as books and pamphlets. It has not yet been possible to embark on a gift solicitation program, but it is hoped that a beginning in this area can be made in the coming year.

Efforts were made to expand our exchange relationships during the past year, especially in the Latin-American countries and Australia. Despite the fact that we were able to offer a broader range of material through the generous assistance of Cornell University Press, the College of Agriculture, and the School of Industrial and Labor Relations, it must be admitted that our efforts met with limited success. However, we have established a small number of new exchanges which should prove mutually beneficial. Through exchange with other American universities, we secured 116 issues of German war periodicals, and in return sent out 153 issues from our duplicate stock. The Library is a participant in the United States Book Exchange, an agency recently established to serve as a clearing house for exchanges with institutions in foreign countries. It is expected that lists of material available through the USBE will be distributed shortly. The Library is also a participant in the exchange project sponsored by the American Council of Learned Societies, which will make the duplicate collection of Russian publications in the Library of Congress available to a selected group of libraries.

As noted above, the Acquisition Department has served as the purchasing agent for all regular book and pamphlet materials ordered by the School of Industrial and Labor Relations. This arrangement has proved mutually satisfactory and has made it easy to avoid any unintentional duplication of purchases. If a similar system were in effect on a campus-wide basis, it seems reasonable to expect that savings could be effected and a sounder policy for the development of the several book collections could be formulated.

The Acquisition Department has also undertaken to place orders for German periodicals and serials for the Agriculture Library.

The *Fortnightly List of Acquisitions* has been issued regularly throughout the year. It now lists the current additions to all campus libraries except Law. During the year an inquiry was made of the faculty to determine their interest in receiving the *List*, with the thought that it might be possible to reduce the number of copies. The response has resulted in some changes in the mailing list, but the size of each issue remains the same.

#### CATALOGUING

Although the Catalogue Department operated during a part of the year with something less than a complete staff, its production record shows an increase of approximately 50% in terms of volumes catalogued and recatalogued; and an increase of approximately 36%, in terms of titles catalogued and recatalogued. The increase in both categories, so far as new materials are concerned, was slight; it is only through the volume of reclassification and recataloguing that

the increases noted above were achieved. Since this work was done on special assignment by regular members of the department, it is appropriate that it be included.

Very few maps were catalogued as it was impossible to fill the position of map librarian. This position has been filled for the coming year, however, and the work of cataloguing and organizing the map collection will be resumed shortly.

The Library has had the opportunity during the year to accelerate the cataloguing of Russian books, because of the availability at different times, of two Russian specialists. Ordinarily, the cataloguing of Russian books has had to be done by a staff member who has many other assignments as well. In consequence it cannot be done as promptly as is desirable. The situation at present is under control and there should be no further difficulty as a new Russian cataloguer will join the staff in September.

The reclassification and recataloguing done during the year occurred for the most part in the reference collection. This project was undertaken by the regular cataloguing staff because of difficulty in arranging and using the collection under the two classifications that had been applied to it. The work was completed in June and the collection is now in good order. It may be possible to do other small reclassification and recataloguing projects with the regular staff. However, the substantial part of the collection which should be reclassified and, to a limited extent, recatalogued, cannot be dealt with in this way. A special staff appointed for the purpose will be necessary if the work is to be done. Until it is done, users of the Library and members of the staff will be faced with the inconvenience and occasional confusion resulting from the division of books between the two classifications.

The card production and filing of the Department both show an increase of approximately 50%, totaling in each instance approximately 120,000 cards.

These production records in cataloguing and card preparation represent a desirable improvement, achieved largely through better integration, elimination of unnecessary details and procedures, and a general streamlining of activities. Except for a small amount of part-time help, no additional staff has been provided. It seems clear that further production gains can be made with continued emphasis on economy of time and effort in the cataloguing process, and elimination of details of no significance. It is to be hoped that these improvements can be carried forward in the next year.

The card catalogue in the University Library is being developed into a full union catalogue for all currently catalogued books by filing complete sets of cards for the books and periodicals in the several college libraries. Author cards only are added if the book is already in the Library. No attempt has been made yet to undertake the task of completing the card record in the University Library for materials catalogued in the college libraries before 1948. Estimates of the cost of producing sets of cards for these books by a photographic process have been made, but it has not seemed feasible to try to develop such a project yet. Nor has it yet been possible for the Law Library to supply cards for the catalogued books in its collection.

The recording of added volumes of serials has long been a laborious process. Two steps have been taken recently to simplify it: the first was to have a series of printed cards prepared on which serial holdings can be indicated with a check mark; the second was the decision to establish a separate Serials Catalogue, adjacent to the card catalogue, in which eventually all serial holdings of the library will be recorded. This catalogue consists only of main entry cards and check cards indicating holdings. It will be a convenient device for determining what volumes the Library has of a given periodical. It will also greatly facilitate the recording of new volumes as they are added, since the check cards can be quickly located, the new volumes added, and the cards refiled. The Serials Catalogue already contains 1,023 titles, totaling 7,116 volumes. Full sets of cards for serials will continue to be filed in the regular catalogue, but they will carry no record of holdings.

In order to expedite the development of the Serials Catalogue and also to centralize responsibility for the binding program a new Serials and Binding



Department was established on July 1, 1949. The Department will be responsible for all aspects of binding and the physical preparation of materials for use. This responsibility was formerly shared by the Acquisition, Catalogue and Periodical Departments. In addition, the new Department will be in charge of the recording in the Serials Catalogue and shelf list of all new serial volumes added to the Library. The initial cataloguing of serials remains the responsibility of the Catalogue Department. The staff of this Department is being drawn from the personnel of departments which have performed these tasks in the past. It is under the direction of Miss Armina Crosby, Serials Librarian.

#### ORGANIZATION OF THE LIBRARIES

It will be recalled that the Survey Report issued early in 1948 recommended a broad plan of reorganization designed to effect greater unification among the libraries. This plan was considered at length with representatives of the colleges and departments maintaining special libraries during the following spring with inconclusive results. It was the view of the Library Board that a revision of the Library Statute was the first step in this procedure. Accordingly, the Library Board has devoted much time and effort during the past year to the drafting of a suitable statute. Late in the year the Board voted its approval in principle of a revised version of the statute. It is expected that this revision, which takes into account the views expressed during the series of college conferences, will be presented to the Faculty and recommended to the Board of Trustees in the course of the coming year. It is regrettable that so little progress can be reported on this matter.

Happily more progress has been made on the informal level at which the librarians of the several libraries perhaps function more comfortably and effectively. Representatives, usually the librarians, of all college and school libraries have met with the Director and his assistants on various occasions to consider common problems and to undertake joint projects. While these meetings have been held at irregular intervals, their value has been uniformly high and, it seems fair to say, mutually helpful. The experience suggests that it would be desirable to constitute the group as a librarians' conference or council scheduled to meet monthly during the college year to consider problems of common interest and to undertake joint activities in which the membership is interested.

At meetings held this year the following problems among others were considered: Participation of Cornell libraries in the compilation of a new edition of, or a supplement to, the *Union List of Serials*; a campus-wide classification of library positions and uniform salary schedules; the preparation of a more comprehensive library handbook; policies and procedures for the more satisfactory processing and location of Cornell theses; and uniform circulation policies. Out of these discussions came a plan for processing theses which has not yet been put into effect, although the main outlines are clear. General agreement as to the desirability of a campus-wide classification of library positions and uniform salary schedules was easily reached, although it is recognized that it may be difficult to develop. The committee appointed to consider this problem has not yet been able to devote much attention to it. The committee appointed to prepare the handbook has been assiduously at work for several months and there is good reason to expect that the handbook which is the product of their joint efforts will serve as a useful guide to the campus libraries for advanced students and faculty members. If no unforeseen problems develop, the handbook should be published in the autumn. The general circulation policies of all the larger libraries on the campus are now uniform, except for minor variations occasioned by special local needs.

The McBee charging system has been adopted by several college and departmental libraries including Agriculture. Ordinarily the schedules followed by the larger college and departmental libraries are the same as those of the University Library, with minor variations; and, as a result of informal conferences between individual members of the staffs of the several libraries, greater uniformity in cataloguing and classification policies and procedures is being developed.

In the course of the year the Director has had the opportunity to advise with several of the college librarians, concerning special problems arising in their libraries. The Director has also reviewed the budget requests of the libraries of the state-supported colleges and has made recommendations concerning them. Together with the several college librarians, he has discussed these budget requests with the respective deans.

This evidence of the realization that the libraries of the University are engaged in providing a common service to the faculty and students and cannot, therefore, each operate as a separate entity, disregarding the collections and services of the rest of the group, is significant and, it is hoped, indicative of the direction in which the libraries may develop. At the same time, it is clear that the Cornell libraries still fall short of being a well-integrated university library system functioning as a compact service agency capable of providing the entire University community with first-class library services and facilities.

The cooperation and assistance of the college librarians, the college library committees, and the deans have made these steps toward unification possible. In acknowledging this contribution, it may not be inappropriate to suggest that development of the procedures already in use, as well as the introduction of new ones, may result in further strengthening of the library system.

#### LIBRARY STAFF

The recruiting of new professional members of the library staff continues to be difficult, although it was possible in the past year to fill all positions but one with qualified personnel. Furthermore, all professional staff members appointed within the past year, with one or two exceptions, are remaining at Cornell for another year, if not longer. There are indications that it will be somewhat easier to secure competent professional staff members in the next year or two.

The high turnover among the clerical staff has continued. This is expensive for the University in terms of repeated training of new assistants and in terms of poor service to readers. However, this condition is common to all departments of the University, and it is not likely that there will be any improvement in the Library until the general employment situation of clerical personnel becomes more stable.

In October 1948, an organizational meeting was held at which the Staff Association of the Cornell University Libraries was organized. Under the leadership of J. Gormly Miller as president, the Association has held several subsequent meetings of a combined professional and social nature, which have been well attended and which have clearly met with the approval of the membership. Through service as officers and as board and committee members, many of the librarians on the campus have broadened their acquaintance and increased their understanding of the University, its libraries, and its library problems. The development of a program of sound professional and social interest should assure the Association of a firm and significant place in the Cornell library picture of the future.

The framework of the Association is such as to provide for the formation of various groups that have special interests. One such group, the cataloguers, has been formed and has held a series of dinner meetings at which topics of particular concern to the members have been discussed. It is obvious that such group meetings are highly desirable and will contribute much, both to the individuals who participate in them and to the libraries in which they serve.

Another group undertaking of a selected number of library staff members was a Russian course, especially adapted to the needs of librarians, given by Professor Gordon Fairbanks during the past year. The number of registrants was limited, but places were available for staff members of all interested libraries. It cannot be reported that the libraries now have Russian language specialists on their staffs, but it can be said that Russian title pages and tables of contents can now be read by several librarians who knew no Russian a year ago. The Library is grateful to Professor Fairbanks for this assistance.

## BUILDING PLANS

A year ago the University's requirements in its central library building were set forth in some detail and the study for the expansion of the present building to fulfill those requirements was reported. The study was continued by the architectural firm of O'Connor & Kilham and the Library during the past year and was brought in the late winter to the end of those phases of preliminary planning authorized by the Board of Trustees. The plans, sketches, and model were then presented and explained to the Library Board and the Board voted general approval of the plans as developed. At a later date, the plans were also presented to the Committee on Buildings and Grounds of the Board of Trustees. The Committee asked questions and made suggestions but took no action. It was expected that the plans would be presented to the full Board at the Commencement meeting, but it was later deemed inadvisable to present them at this time. It is understood now that the plans may be presented to the Planning and Development Committee of the Board in the autumn and perhaps later to the Board itself.

It should be reported also that the plans were presented in detail before the Cooperative Committee on Library Building Plans at a meeting held in the Firestone Library at Princeton on April 4. The Cooperative Committee, it may be noted, is a group of university librarians, architects, and university administrators which meets from time to time to review and criticize the plans for university library buildings being prepared by various members of the committee. No serious criticisms of the Cornell plans were made by this group.

The conclusion appears to be that we have a good set of plans, if the University decides that its central library should be developed on the present site and the library slope. What is needed now is a decision on the site and the funds necessary to erect the building. In this major University need, there is a magnificent opportunity for an alumnus or friend, or a small group, to erect a memorial more permanent and more significant for the scholarly advancement of the institution than is offered anywhere else in the University. It is hoped that this opportunity will not go unrecognized.

## GIFTS

The past year at Cornell has seen the receipt of many gifts by the Library. Though somewhat fewer in number, the gifts received by the Library this year have exceeded those of most other years in value. It would be desirable to have both the number and value of gifts increase steadily, if it were possible. If this does not occur, it is at least fortunate for the Library that the record of the year's gifts adds up to an impressive total.

Although these gifts have already been individually acknowledged, the Library wishes to express again its sincere thanks to all its friends and donors for their gifts and their continued interest and support. It is to be hoped that the habit of making gifts to the Library will spread and become firmly rooted in the hearts of many Cornellians and friends of the University.

In the paragraphs that follow, a small number of gifts are singled out for special notice.

The major gift of the year, and one which is not likely to be equaled soon, was the presentation of the Bancroft copy of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address by Mrs. Marguerite L. Noyes of Indianapolis. This is a holograph manuscript written by President Lincoln at the request of George Bancroft, the historian. The manuscript remained in the Bancroft family until 1929, when it was sold by Cornell Professor Wilder D. Bancroft to a New York dealer. It was subsequently purchased by Mrs. Noyes and given to the Library during the past year. The manuscript was placed on exhibit for the first time by the Library during Commencement week-end and attracted the attention of many alumni, parents, and graduates. The Library is indeed proud to be entrusted with this important document and is deeply grateful to Mrs. Noyes for her generous gift.

The late Mrs. William Gurley of Chicago established the Mr. and Mrs. William F. E. Gurley Book Fund in July 1948 with a capital gift of \$50,000. The fund is

to be used for the purchase of books selected by the library staff, without restriction as to subject field.

Woodford Patterson, for many years Secretary of the University, bequeathed to the Library a share in his estate amounting to approximately \$2,300, as a book fund. The fund is without subject designation. The income of this fund will be permitted to accumulate until the principal reaches \$2,500, and thereafter the income will be available for book purchases each year.

The Gandhi Memorial Library was formally presented to the University in February 1949 by C. K. Nair, Chairman of the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Library, and a graduate student at Cornell. This collection of books by and about Gandhi was conceived and developed through the imagination and energy of members of the Hindustani Association and their friends in this country and in India who wished to associate themselves in a project to memorialize the great Indian leader. One of the chief contributors to this project was the Watumull Foundation, to which the Library is already indebted for support of its collection on India. The presentation of the Gandhi Memorial Library was the occasion for a visit to the University of a group of Indian Government officials headed by R. R. Saksena, Consul General of India in New York City, who spoke for India at the presentation ceremony. Provost C. W. de Kiewiet accepted the Library on behalf of the University. Subsequent gifts to the Gandhi Memorial Library have come from the Government of India and from various individuals in this country and abroad.

The Albert Russell and Mary Judd Mann Endowment for the purchase of books in biology was increased by \$11,300, through the bequest of Mrs. Mann.

From Nellis M. Crouse the Library received ten books on historical subjects and two volumes of journals, and from William C. Geer, a collection of books and reports on chemical engineering topics, chiefly rubber. Mrs. George L. Hamilton presented the rare early 16th century volume, *Auctores octo*, by Stephanus Baland.

Trustee Victor Emanuel made further gifts to the Wordsworth Collection including sixteen original Wordsworth letters and several letters and a manuscript by associates of Wordsworth or relating to him. The steady flow of gifts to the Collection from Mr. Emanuel gives assurance that it will retain its front-rank position as a source for scholarly work on Wordsworth. From Trustee Edward E. Goodwillie came an autographed copy of J. C. Long's *The Liberal Presidents*; and Carter R. Kingsley presented a collection of Poor and Moody manuals as did Ralph G. Starke.

Sets of the works of Washington, Webster, Samuel Adams, LeSage and Rufus King, totaling 72 volumes, were the gift of Isaac H. Levy. Nine volumes of beautifully illustrated art books were donated by Mrs. Harriet A. Richards, Binghamton.

Through the courtesy of a Cornell student, Claude A. Roichel-Kagan, the Library received an autographed copy of *The Discovery of India* by Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India.

Mrs. Gershom Clark of Owego made a gift to the Library of an illuminated Spanish manuscript of the early seventeenth century, which records the genealogy of a Spanish nobleman.

Sigurgeir Einarsson of Reykjavik, Iceland, has made possible significant additions of recent Icelandic publications through his gift to the Fiske Icelandic Collection of 10,000 Kronur. Because of currency regulations, this gift was deposited with an Icelandic bookseller, who accepts orders from the Library against the deposit.

The Cornell University Press has regularly presented copies of all its publications and the editors of the *Philosophical Review* have sent the Library some fifty volumes dealing with philosophical and religious subjects.

President Edmund E. Day was the donor of some thirty volumes, chiefly concerned with scientific subjects.

Mrs. Louise F. Peirce provided gifts totaling \$160 for the purchase of books in the classics, and collections on various topics were received from Mrs. Ernest Merriitt, Mrs. Lily Solmsen, and Mrs. Dorothy Young.

Members of the faculty to whom the Library has always looked for support

and assistance have made many gifts during the past year ranging from single volumes to large collections. Only a selection can be noted here. From Professor Morris Bishop has come a collection of French and Italian books and an autographed copy of his *Champlain*; from Professor H. W. Briggs, a group of pamphlets on Palestine and some United Nations publications; from Liberty Hyde Bailey, seven new parts of his *Gentes Herbarum*; from Dean Leonard S. Cottrell, Jr., forty books and ninety pamphlets on sociological topics; from Professor David Daiches, fifty volumes of poetry and literary criticism; from Professor Donald English, one hundred volumes on business and finance and a collection of corporation reports; from Professor J. D. Hood, sixty odd volumes on miscellaneous subjects; from Dean W. I. Myers, twelve volumes on various subjects and four maps; from Professor G. H. Sabine, twenty volumes on political theory and art history; from Professor Walter F. Willcox, a collection of books, reports, pamphlets, and periodicals chiefly relating to statistics; and from Professor A. H. Wright a group of magazines, pamphlets, and books on subjects in the field of biology and local history.

For the gifts mentioned here as well as for the many other gifts which cannot be separately listed, the Library wishes to express its thanks and to record its deep appreciation. The interest and support of which these gifts are evidence constitute one of the strongest resources of the Library.

The Library has received assistance of a somewhat different type from a group of faculty members who have written articles for publication in the *Alumni News*. The articles are on bookish topics relating to the Cornell University Library. Three such articles have already appeared and it is expected that the series will be continued during the coming year. For this series the Library owes its thanks to the faculty members concerned and to the editor of the *Alumni News* for his cooperation in finding space for the library story in a publication which always has more copy than it can print.

#### STATISTICAL RECORDS

The tables given below report in detail some of the activities of the libraries. Much of the work of the library cannot be readily computed in numerical terms and it would be a misinterpretation of these figures, if they were regarded as a complete presentation of the services provided by the libraries.

The first section is concerned with the operations of the general University Library. In so far as possible this section reports comparable data for earlier years.

The second section presents information on all the libraries of the University to the extent that it is available. It is recognized that these figures are not complete, but they are as accurate as it has been possible to make them. The first table in this section records the growth of the libraries during the year, and the following tables present data on circulation and library expenditures. The net additions to the libraries numbered 47,523 items for a total holdings count of 1,398,159. The increase in the past year has been smaller by approximately 1,500 items than that of the preceding year.

The total library expenditures of \$580,165 represent an increase of approximately \$70,000 over the preceding year. The chief increases have occurred in the salary column, as was to be expected, with smaller increases occurring in the wage column and in the books, periodicals, and binding column.

The compilation of these tables is made possible only by the collaboration of the college, school, and departmental librarians. This assistance is deeply appreciated and gratefully acknowledged.

## I. UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

<i>Cataloguing and classification</i>	1948-49	1947-48	1946-47	1945-46
New volumes and pamphlets catalogued..	29,529	27,486	17,291	15,898
New titles.....	16,880	15,072	10,129	9,328
Volumes added to cards.....	6,621	8,796	6,864	.....
New editions.....	298	225	.....	.....
Added copies.....	994	1,361	.....	.....
Maps catalogued.....	11	9,157	5,131	419
Manuscripts.....	27	13	15	7
Volumes reclassified and recatalogued.....	15,452	2,358	393	224
Titles reclassified and recatalogued.....	4,559	568	.....	.....
Microfilms (titles).....	32 on 164	38 on 96	33 on 73	.....
	reels	reels	reels	.....
Filing.....	126,852	79,080	.....	.....
Card Production				
L. C. cards completed.....	60,992	50,504	20,245	.....
Multilithed cards completed.....	23,175	4,020	.....	.....
Typed cards.....	26,163	27,311	18,624	15,767
Stencils.....	5,108	887	.....	.....
Multilithed cards run.....	30,951	.....	.....	.....
Cards added to.....	2,687	7,455	8,414	8,811
Cards corrected.....	11,682	7,273	3,548	2,445
Check cards.....	2,429	.....	.....	.....
<i>Periodicals and Binding</i>				
Periodicals currently received				
By subscription.....	2,029	1,539	1,310	1,205
By gift and exchange.....	1,039	1,465	1,420	1,380
Newspapers currently received.....	63	35	.....	.....
TOTAL.....	3,131	3,039	2,730	2,585
Binding				
Volumes of serials bound.....	5,705	4,857	3,628	3,235
Volumes repaired.....	858	1,165	996	1,381
Books bound.....	2,396	3,027	1,705	.....
TOTAL.....	8,959	9,049	6,329	4,616
<i>Circulation</i>				
Loan Desk:				
Home use (7-day 8,194).....	85,719	81,698	70,469	46,330
Reading Room.....	25,231	19,951	37,994	58,469
Stall and Seminar.....	7,693	6,439	8,875	5,095
Laboratory.....	418	762	4,550	4,756
Other.....	287	1,343	.....	.....
TOTAL.....	119,348	110,193	121,888	114,650
Reserve Desk:				
Reading Room (McGraw—32,279)....	107,115	118,220	105,008	55,783
Overnight (McGraw—2732).....	12,304	8,999	.....	.....
Other (McGraw—46).....	193	320	.....	.....
TOTAL.....	119,612	127,539	105,008	55,783
<i>Reference</i>				
Interlibrary Loans				
Volumes loaned.....	1,520	1,292	1,260	.....
Volumes borrowed.....	574	551	604	.....
Reference Questions.....	8,754	9,427	.....	.....
Circulation of Reference Books.....	574	286	.....	.....

## II. CORNELL LIBRARIES

TABLE I

## GROWTH OF THE LIBRARIES

	<i>Items Added</i>	<i>Items Withdrawn</i>	<i>Present Extent</i>
General Library*	23,167	....	850,857
Transfers from Seminar Collections.....	.....	.....	3,304
TOTAL.....			854,161
Wason Collection.....	1,272	....	46,977
Flower Veterinary Library.....	358	....	16,246
Comstock Memorial Library (Entomology).....	594	....	4,464
College of Architecture Library.....	438	....	7,587
VanCleaf Library (Zoology).....	391	....	7,282
Barnes Hall Library (Religion).....	181	....	4,840
Willard Straight Browsing Collection.....	90	83	2,095
Icelandic Collection.....	454	....	23,325
Dante Collection.....	36	....	11,019
Petrarch Collection.....	22	....	4,646
Manuscripts.....	8	....	1,138
Maps.....	1,254	202	27,623
Other separately recorded collections.....	41	292	7,141
TOTAL, including maps and MSS.....	28,306	577	1,018,544
Law Library.....	2,900	60	113,074
New York State College of Agriculture Library and Departments.....	7,235	1,308	161,987
New York State College of Home Economics Library.....	1,405	86	17,921
New York State Veterinary College.....	804	2	4,234
New York State School of Industrial and Labor Re- lations Library.....	7,435	69	16,756
New York State Agricultural Experiment Station Library, Geneva.....	712	....	23,127
Cornell Medical College Library.....	651	91	38,440
Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory Library.....	268		4,076
TOTAL.....	21,410	1,616	379,615
TOTAL, ALL LIBRARIES.....	49,716	2,193	1,398,159
Regional History Collection (Chiefly single manuscripts).....	444,357		2,997,582

\*Includes departmental and college libraries administered by the University Library.



## PRESIDENT'S REPORT

TABLE II  
CIRCULATION\*

	<i>General</i>	<i>Reserve</i>	<i>Reserve Overnight</i>	<i>Interlibrary Sent</i>	<i>Rec'd</i>
University Library.....	118,216	107,308	12,304	1,520	574
Departmental Libraries†.....	9,924	5,305	2,185	8	...
Architecture.....	3,702	.....	993	24	...
Business.....	469	14,145	1,257	....	...
Engineering.....	4,388	4,291	1,030	....	...
Agriculture and Departments.....	14,174	27,353	1,875	376	247
Home Economics.....	11,184	72,297	4,803	31	49
Industrial and Labor Relations.....	11,356	19,533	1,910	317	46
Veterinary.....	3,315‡	.....	.....	95	53
Geneva Experiment Station.....	.....	.....	.....	10	147
Medical College.....	11,752‡	.....	.....	249	25
TOTAL.....	188,480	250,232	26,357	2,630	1,141
TOTAL RECORDED USE IN ALL LIBRARIES.....	468,840				

\*Law and Aeronautical Laboratory not included as these libraries keep no circulation statistics.

†Incomplete because of lack of records in some departmental libraries.

‡Includes reserve and non-reserve circulation.

TABLE III  
LIBRARY EXPENDITURES

	<i>Salaries</i>	<i>Wages</i>	<i>Books, Periodicals, Binding</i>	<i>Miscel- laneous</i>
University Library.....	\$144,505.15	\$26,919.37*	\$ 95,421.37	\$18,872.27
Departmental Libraries....	14,230.00	3,117.15	.....†	.....†
Collection of Regional His- tory.....	5,051.04	1,226.96	62.15	3,781.32
Architecture.....	7,000.00	637.62	1,925.49	847.60
Business.....	2,943.90	.....†	3,554.24	.....†
Engineering.....	6,200.00	1,367.73	2,100.33	.....†
Law.....	15,200.00	.....	14,618.99	564.66
Agriculture and Departments	52,388.00	4,453.48	29,334.22	4,144.56
Home Economics.....	15,755.25	1,890.87	5,902.54	1,042.53
Industrial and Labor Rela- tions.....	34,416.60	7,368.58	16,293.70	3,149.95
Veterinary.....	9,593.00	225.00	1,909.00	1,125.00
Geneva Experiment Station.	2,900.00	.....	3,090.38	31.60
Medical College.....	8,500.00‡	.....	6,323.00‡	180.50‡
Aeronautical Laboratory...	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL.....	\$318,682.94	\$47,206.76	\$180,535.41	\$33,739.99
TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR LIBRARY PURPOSES.....	\$580,165.10§			

\*Includes Business Library.

†Included in University Library figures.

‡Not complete.

§Does not include \$10,000 expended for renovation and equipment of Physics Library.



## CONCLUSION

This then is the year's record. It is not conducive to satisfaction. It means that none of the major problems of the University's libraries have been met in an effective manner. The general University Library and several of the college, school, and departmental libraries are still housed in inadequate, crowded, and poorly equipped buildings or rooms which defeat all efforts to provide good library service; book funds were maintained at approximately the same level as in the preceding year; the staffs of several of the libraries are still too small and too inexperienced to cope with the tasks assigned to them; and no important steps toward a unified library system have been taken. It is true that some preparatory work has been done on several of these problems, but it is still far short of decisive action. Under these circumstances, one may ask, Are these problems too big for Cornell? Do they defy solution? or, Has it not appeared of sufficient importance to find a solution? The questions are no sooner asked than answered: Cornell has met bigger problems with success; the same problems have been solved by other institutions; perhaps the full significance of these problems has not been made clear to those in a position to assist in their solution. The crux of the matter is precisely at this point. And it is to this end that our efforts must be directed. If the great body of Cornellians and their friends are fully apprised of the critical problems which the University faces in its libraries and if they can be made to realize that failure to deal promptly with these problems will inevitably limit and impair the scholarly work and reputation of the University, there is reason to hold that the support and assistance needed will be provided. This has been true in the past; there is evidence that it is true now.

The members of the library staff have given loyal service throughout the year and their cooperative spirit made possible the year's accomplishments. In general the volume of work performed compares favorably with that of other libraries providing similar services. It is a pleasure to acknowledge these services and to express appreciation of them.

The Library Board continued its monthly meetings during the college year and has considered all major library problems. The support, advice, and assistance of the Board are gratefully acknowledged.

In this last report to you as President, Sir, may I express my appreciation of the encouragement, counsel, and support which you have given me in the past three years. It has not been possible to do all of the things recommended, but many things have been done. Your assistance has made this possible. If the program which has been undertaken in these years can be developed and expanded, the libraries of the University will in time achieve the status and position toward which we have sought to bring them.

STEPHEN A. MCCARTHY,  
Director of the University Library.

## APPENDIX VIII

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE COLLEGE OF ARTS  
AND SCIENCES

*To the President of the University:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my report as Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences for the academic year 1948-1949.

Although the College has continued to be subjected to fairly heavy pressure from other institutions in competition for its staff during the past year, I am happy to report that we have not suffered serious losses of key personnel during that period. This successful maintenance of strength is strong testimony to the continued high morale of the staff and the able support and backing by the University administration. But the vigorous condition of the College is even more adequately documented by the record of its work and achievements during the period covered by this report. Some of this record is briefly outlined in the following section:

## I. REPORT ON YEAR'S WORK AND ACHIEVEMENTS

During the past academic year the University at Ithaca provided a total of 270,227 student hours of instruction.\* Of this total the College of Arts and Sciences provided 114,788 or 43%. The instructional unit of the University next in order provided 47,615 hours or slightly over 40% of the amount of instruction furnished by the College of Arts and Sciences. Of the hours of instruction given in this College, 64,326 were to students enrolled in the College and 50,462 hours or about 44% of the total were given to students enrolled in other divisions of the University.

In addition to the instructional work, the departmental records show a very substantial volume of significant research and scholarship activity conducted and reported in published form during the year.

In the coming review of the work and budget of the University, it will be well to keep clearly in mind the proportion of the work of the University done in this College and relate this fact to the comparative size of its budget. This, of course, is not to argue that there should not be a careful examination of what the College is doing and how efficiently and economically it is doing it. Such an examination is periodically needed even if there were no budgetary urgencies requiring the educational enterprise to be placed on a sound financial and educational basis.

As in any institution of this sort, the quality of instruction will be found to range from poor to excellent, but it is my considered opinion that the great bulk of our teaching is conducted at a high level of competence and effectiveness. I have also the impression that the general quality of instruction has shown an appreciable improvement during the past year. We do not yet have any adequate means of appraising quality in teaching and hence must rely on very general estimates. However, through the reports of chairmen of departments and through discussions with the staff, I feel reasonably confident that this report of continued improvement is reliable.

There are, of course, numerous instances of poor quality of teaching scattered through many of the departments. In many instances we have departments which include some of the best and some of the poorest teaching in the College. In some instances the difficulty lies largely in the fact that with the increasingly heavy enrollments it has been necessary to use the teaching services of inexperienced and inadequately supervised graduate assistants and poor quality junior instructors. In other instances the problem has been chiefly that

\*These figures do not include hours of instruction given to graduate students as the tabulations of the graduate instruction hours were not available when this report was written.

of an overloaded staff. There is an obvious need to study the quality of our instruction and to discover the sources of unsatisfactory performance in order to take adequate steps for correcting the difficulty. I am impressed by the need for the development of some means of accurately gauging teaching effectiveness in order that good as well as poor teaching may be identified and studied and in order that good teaching may be more adequately rewarded and steps taken to correct the deficiencies in the instances of poor teaching.

The successful conduct of a large teaching operation was not the only accomplishment of the year. Detailed reports of the work of the various departments reveal a notable volume and scope of high quality research, scholarship, and other significant professional accomplishments. Some of these are selected for special mention in this summary as representative of the many achievements of which we may be justly proud.

### *The Social Sciences*

In the social sciences there are several items to which your attention should be called. Perhaps the most significant achievement was the establishment of the Social Science Research Center. By means of this organization it is expected that the research interests and talents of the social scientists not only of this College but throughout the University will be more effectively engaged in a vigorous and systematic program of research. This does not mean that the establishment of this organization represents any hampering of individual initiative in these areas. Rather the attempt will be made to facilitate to the utmost within our resources the research interests and efforts of all competent members of the University social science staff whether that involves individual research or research of a group or collaborative character. Already this Center has assumed active leadership in reviewing important ongoing research and in sponsoring the development of new and important research plans. The Executive Committee of the Center is made up of active and interested social scientists drawn from the major divisions of the University and I feel safe in predicting that the institution will soon begin to feel the effect of this leadership. In my opinion, this organization merits active support and encouragement from the administration.

Other noteworthy representative items of progress in the social sciences are:

1. The gratifying progress made in the major research project being conducted in the Department of Government on the impact on civil liberty of the Federal Government's program for the control of subversive activity.
2. The initiation of an important research project with Rockefeller Foundation support on political developments in western Europe since World War II. This project is also being conducted in the Department of Government.
3. The large contributions made by members of the Departments of History and Government to the successful conduct of the lecture series on "America's Freedom and Responsibility in the Contemporary Crisis." This series brought to the campus a large number of able and stimulating speakers to address the University community on current issues and problems confronting this country.
4. The highly satisfactory progress made in the Department of Sociology and Anthropology in the conduct of their major foundation-supported programs of research: a) The Community Studies in Elmira; b) The Impact of Western Science Technology on Non-Western Societies; c) The Study of the Attitudes and Orientations of Cornell Students Toward the Values of American Society.
5. The progress made in the reorganization and restaffing of the Department of Psychology.
6. The continued development of new work in the history of science which has been brought to a point where it has now attracted substantial support from the Rockefeller Foundation for further development.
7. The conduct of a very successful inter-departmental faculty seminar including staff members from Psychology, Philosophy, Economics, Government, and Sociology and Anthropology devoted to examination of the problem of social values and what research is possible in this field. It is anticipated that some very

significant research proposals will result from this seminar.

There are many other things which could be mentioned but these will suffice to indicate something of the level of interest and energy in the social science departments of the College. The detailed departmental records will show a productive year in the volume and character of research and teaching on the part of this staff.

#### *Physical Sciences*

Through the work of its distinguished staff in Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, and Geology, Cornell continues to maintain its pre-eminent position in this area both as a center of research and of training.

The completion of the synchrotron this year in the Laboratory of Nuclear Studies has made possible the initiation of a number of significant experiments which have awaited the availability of this equipment.

Experimental and theoretical work on the nature of nuclear forces has continued apace and new advances in knowledge and understanding in this basically significant field can be recorded.

The research on cosmic rays both here and in the field has resulted in important new information.

Another general area of research and theory which is being pushed vigorously and with good results is in the field of the electronic properties of solids.

Through the joint contributions of a number of departments and Colleges of the University plus a substantial grant from the Rockefeller Foundation it has been possible to establish a new electron microscopy laboratory which will make it possible for Cornell to take a leading part in training and research in electronic microscopy. It is expected that this new laboratory will be of substantial value in research and training in a number of fields including biology, nutrition, and engineering as well as in physics proper.

Gratifying progress can be recorded in the important research projects conducted in the Mathematics Department: One in the field of probability and another in the mathematics of rocket phenomena. Arrangements were completed this year for a considerable expansion of the work in research on probability during the coming year.

Arrangements have been completed for the acquisition of new equipment in Chemistry for spectroscopic research.

The substantial improvement in the laboratory and classroom facilities of the Department of Geology have greatly facilitated the research and training conducted in that Department.

It is not possible to record all of the significant research and training work in this segment of the College but enough has been indicated to support the claim that an impressive amount of research and training of a high order is taking place in the various departments of the physical sciences.

#### *Biological Sciences*

Only the work in the Department of Zoology will be mentioned under this heading since the other fields of biology will be discussed in the report from the Dean of the College of Agriculture.

The Department of Zoology continues to show the influence of vigorous and imaginative leadership which has resulted in the assembling of an energetic staff and facilitating a very active research and a high quality training program. Important research has been done in a number of fields including ecology, anatomical adaptation, bird migration, sensory physiology of bats, endocrinology (with particular reference to the problem of sterility), neurology, histochemistry, and embryology.

Research has been greatly facilitated by the construction of constant temperature rooms and will be increasingly aided by the completion of work now under way for the remodeling of certain of the research laboratory space in Stimson Hall.

This Department has not only done outstanding teaching work but it has produced an impressive list of publications of research results.

## HUMANITIES AND THE FINE ARTS

It is gratifying to be able to report the continuing initiative and vigor displayed by the staff in Modern Languages. This group has in no way slackened its experimental work in instructional methods, in the setting up of norms of achievement proficiency, in the preparation of new teaching materials, as well as in the conduct of basic linguistic research. Through the efforts of members of this staff, the College has acquired some \$20,000 worth of mechanical recording and reproducing equipment which promises to facilitate greatly new developments in teaching methods as well as research in languages. The widespread interest in the work being done here and in the many calls on the staff for consultation in the Government and in other institutions as well as the published output all document the claim of Cornell to a unique position of leadership in language research and training.

Another very noteworthy development is the preparation of an excellent curriculum in American Studies. Under the chairmanship of Professor Henry Myers a subcommittee of the Educational Policy Committee of this College has demonstrated that it is possible to organize a program of American Studies from the course offerings now available in the University and to make of this program an excellent undergraduate major. Of special interest also is the fact that it is possible for a student to get a major in some special field such as economics, literature, history, etc. as well as a major in American Studies. A comparison of the program which is found to be possible at Cornell in this field with programs offered in other institutions under the name of American Studies clearly indicates that we are in position to provide a very superior offering in this field. The Policy Committee has already approved in principle the preliminary report of the Committee and will plan to present the matter to the College faculty for its consideration early during the coming year. If approval is given we anticipate that this major will attract to it a substantial number of very good students. Since this effort is an interdepartmental and highly integrative one I regard it as a major educational advance not only on account of its substantive content but because of its value in demonstrating the possibilities of genuine educational integration in the College.

Other items which bear special mention are:

1. The unusually productive year in the English Department with respect to distinguished books and articles published.
2. The growth and consolidation of the interdepartmental courses in literature which are proving increasingly popular and are now recognized as extremely valuable parts of our general curriculum.
3. Increasing efforts on the part of many of the staff members in the humanities to discover more effective ways of making a more adequate impact on and contribution to the general education of our students.

Many more worthwhile achievements could be mentioned in summarizing the work of the College than are given in the outline above. The attempt here has been to make a representative selection rather than either an exhaustive or an invidious one. Taken by and large this year has been one of steady, if not dramatic, progress and achievement. In general the morale and interest of staff and students has been high notwithstanding the sobering effect of the growing realization that we face difficult financial stringencies now and in the future. The coming year will be particularly difficult in that the staff will have to shift from the mood of postwar expansion to a careful and arduous consideration of how to make the best of a somewhat difficult financial situation and still perform at a level of which we can be proud. It must be expected that morale may suffer a temporary sag, but in my opinion it will be only temporary and new interest and inspiration will be found in the task of reappraisal of what we should be doing as a College and how we can best do it within the resources available to us.

## II. SOME PROBLEMS CONFRONTING THE COLLEGE

With only one year of experience in the Dean's Office, it is perhaps somewhat presumptuous of me to undertake to identify major problems of this

College. Even so, I wish to venture a brief statement on what has impressed me thus far as problems which need the early attention both of this faculty and of the administration.

1. I do not feel that the College has as yet achieved a sufficient consensus as to what are its main educational values and objectives. There does not seem to exist a generally held conception as to our principal goals with respect to a basic general education for our own students. Nor are we clear as to what our main contribution should be to the training of students in other parts of the University. It seems to me that it is incumbent upon a liberal arts faculty to define the goals and the role of a liberal education and to develop a systematic coherent program to accomplish these objectives. The staff of each of the main divisions of subject matter in the College should have a clear understanding of the function of its own division as well as an understanding of the functions of the other divisions with respect to the total program of the College. This does not appear to be the case and there seems to be no strong inclination to work systematically toward the achievement of such a basic consensus. Some preliminary discussions here and there have taken place regarding this problem and I look forward to an increasing interest among the faculty in an attempt through systematic seminars and discussions to make some progress in this direction during the coming year. The current emphasis on economy should not, but may actually, dampen interest in rethinking our objectives and values and functions, but it is my intention to see that this problem is not lost sight of.

2. Closely related to the general problem of a lack of a clear and agreed upon set of objectives is the lack of effective integration of the work among related departments. Previous discussions of this problem appear to have aroused resistances and fears regarding "departmental autonomy and freedom." There are, to be sure, genuine values in the freedom of traditional Cornell individualism; but the attendant responsibilities of seeing that the community of learning really is a community, with all the implied responsibilities and necessities for integration of effort, suffer from serious neglect. In my opinion it is necessary for the various departmental staffs to become aware of this problem and to devote sustained and sincere effort to achieving a more effectively integrated program of instruction.

3. There is a problem of balance in emphasis and resources in the College. Specifically it appears to me that positive efforts will have to be made to see that in terms of resources and administrative facilitation a better balance be achieved between the work in the social sciences and the humanities as compared with the work in the natural sciences. I do not believe it wise to slacken our efforts to support and encourage our programs in the natural sciences, but I do hold that it is important that we intensify our efforts to parallel the support in those fields with equivalent support in the fields which I have mentioned. Furthermore, I do not feel that this increased support should come unconditionally. Certainly the staffs in the social sciences and in the humanities must subject their programs to careful scrutiny and constructive criticism to clarify their objectives and to appraise their present operations in order to place themselves in an advantageous position to utilize effectively any added support which may become available.

### III. NEEDS

There is at least one thing that all the departmental reports have in common and that is their emphasis on "urgent needs." I take this to be a sign of health. When desires and striving cease then we are no longer alive. Certain things are interesting about these expressions of needs. In the first place, the departments with the largest budgets are just as certain that they have urgent and critical needs for more funds, facilities, staff, etc., as are the departments with less adequate support. In the second place, while some of the needs regarded as urgent are in the nature of desirable things to provide for if we had the means, a substantial part of the needs listed are critical to the proper functioning of the departments; and in no case are there ill considered or inflated allegations



of needs. Felt need is a function of aspiration and expectation. This would suggest that before an intelligent appraisal of relative needs can be made, an institution such as ours must arrive at some conception of what its aspirations and expectations of itself are to be. This condition is at present met in only very vague terms; hence judgments as to the validity of needs and demands are at best rough responses to vague conceptions of the structure we are attempting to build and to the effectiveness of the pressures and persuasion attendant upon the presentation of needs.

I am not in position at present to give a good appraisal of the relative importance of the specific needs urged by the various departments. However, they will be studied with as much care and in as good a perspective as possible and urged at appropriate times with as fair a weighing as can be arrived at.

Certain needs have impressed me during the past year as having sufficient immediate critical urgency for present operation to warrant my recommending that early steps be taken to meet them.

There is, of course, the ever present need for funds for more adequate salaries, for more adequate retirement and insurance provisions and the like. Without detracting in the least from the urgency of this type of need I can point to the fact that it has been pressed with sufficient clarity and persistence as to obviate the necessity of my elaborating upon it here.

There are certain other specific and concrete needs which I wish to call to the attention of the administration.

1. *Space.* There is a genuine need for a considerable amount of renovation and remodeling of our buildings to provide more effective office and work space and to make it possible to utilize more effectively the space which we now have. This need is general throughout the College and has been accumulating until we have now reached the point where it is acute and critical and should receive systematic and sustained attention.

2. *Building and Equipment Maintenance.* In a number of our buildings a deterioration and the need for renovation for more satisfactory and efficient use as well as for purposes of sheer safety and health are now serious. There should be developed a systematic plan by the Department of Buildings and Grounds for accomplishing this renovation in an orderly and persistently progressive manner as funds can be made available. This plan should be developed in close consultation with representatives of the administration and faculty of this College. Otherwise the work is likely to be hit or miss and to have no reference to actual priorities of need. In addition to building maintenance, I am impressed by the burden of equipment maintenance, particularly when maintenance is neglected for such a long period that a large replacement or maintenance budget item is requested as a necessity for continued operation. There is no doubt in my mind as to the need for a systematic policy of planned maintenance and equipment retirement which should have a regular place in the budget of the College.

3. *Scholarships and Fellowships.* This College has for a long time been seriously handicapped and will be even more handicapped in the future in our competition for high quality students because of the lack of adequate funds for scholarships and fellowships. It is urged that this matter be given high priority in the allocation of new revenues that may come to the University.

4. *Support for Social Science Research.* The establishment of a University wide Social Science Research Center has been mentioned as a highly significant achievement. It has served as a great boost to the morale of many of the younger and more active older members of the social science staffs. The interest, energy, and time which many of the social science staffs from all parts of the University are devoting to the development and functioning of this Center are symptomatic of the importance which they attach to it and to its ultimate potentialities. When this much ingenuity, initiative, and imagination are displayed spontaneously by faculty groups it behooves the administration to implement such developments to the best of its ability. I am aware of the fact that the establishment of this Center and the expression of interest and intention to support it on the part of the administration have been a major factor in retaining key members of the staffs in the social sciences for service at Cornell as against competitive offers

elsewhere. The possibility of our continued hold on some of our most talented young social scientists will in large measure be determined by whether or not the University is able in the near future to obtain very substantial resources for this promising enterprise.

5. *Library Facilities.* This need will be voiced from many quarters and I therefore need do no more than point to the heavy stake which the College of Arts and Sciences has in a more adequately supported library.

In addition to these general needs there are a number of critical specific departmental needs which, as I have suggested before, will be presented at appropriate times after a more thorough study can be made of relative priorities.

A period of budgetary stringency and stabilization is always an awkward time to press needs for new expenditures. This listing is in no way intended to prejudice the present study of costs and efficiency but is simply offered as an urgent reminder of where funds are acutely required if and when they can be found.

In concluding this report I wish to express for myself and for the College our deep appreciation of the statesmanlike leadership the University has enjoyed during the years of your administration as well as of your constant interest in and understanding of the objectives and problems of this College.

LEONARD S. COTTRELL, JR.,

Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences.

## APPENDIX IX

### REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE

*To the President of the University:*

SIR: I have the honor to present the report of the College of Architecture for the academic year 1948-1949.

#### ADMISSIONS

The great pressure for admission to the College is abating somewhat although the problem remains difficult. Last year there were 400 qualified applicants for admission in September, 1948. We have on hand now more than 200 applications for September, 1949. From these we expect to be able to select another outstanding class. Nearly one-half of those admitted to the curriculum in architecture last year had at least one year of college experience and it is probable that a similar proportion will be found in next year's class. An interesting reflection of the reputation of the College abroad is seen in the fact that every ninth undergraduate application is from a foreign country.

#### ENROLLMENT

The student enrollment this year has continued up to the limit of the capacity of our physical facilities. In the fall term 214 undergraduates (32 women) and 16 graduate students were registered; in this spring term 197 undergraduates (32 women) and 25 graduate students were registered. One hundred and fifty-five were candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Architecture; 8 for the degree of Master of Architecture; 4 for the degree of Bachelor of Landscape Architecture; 38 for the degree of Bachelor of Fine Arts; 8 for the degree of Master of Fine Arts; and 9 for the degree of Master of Regional Planning.

One hundred and eighty-nine undergraduates came to this College from 29 different states and the District of Columbia. The largest number (86) came from New York, with Pennsylvania (19), New Jersey (17), Ohio (14), Massachusetts (8), Connecticut (7), and the District of Columbia (6) next in order.



Eight undergraduates came to the College from outside the United States: India (2), Panama, Haiti, Norway, Mexico, Dominican Republic, and Hawaii.

Ten graduate students (enrolled in the Graduate School) came to us from the following countries: India (3), Canada, China, England, Turkey, Colombia, Australia, and Switzerland.

As announced in the last report, the College was the recipient, from an anonymous donor, of a sum of money to be used during the current year to bring a foreign student, who had completed his undergraduate training in architecture, to the College for graduate work (enrolled in the Graduate School). Accordingly Colonel Ronald A. Dick of Beckenham, Kent, England, arrived for the opening of the fall term. The anonymous donor increased the fund, and with financial assistance from the Institute of International Education, the Telluride Association, and the President of the University, who granted two tuition scholarships, we were able to invite two additional foreign students, Lloyd Orton of Melbourne, Australia, and Florian Visscher of Basle, Switzerland. These three gentlemen brought much to the College; we hope they may take much away.

The following table summarizes the enrollment for the two terms of the academic year 1948-1949 and for the summer term 1948:

## FALL TERM 1948

Undergraduates.....	214
Architecture.....	169
Fine Arts.....	41
Landscape Architecture.....	4
Graduates.....	16
Architecture.....	7
Regional and City Planning.....	4
Fine Arts.....	5
TOTAL.....	230

## SPRING TERM 1949

Undergraduates.....	197
Architecture.....	155
Fine Arts.....	38
Landscape Architecture.....	4
Graduates.....	25
Architecture.....	9
Regional and City Planning.....	8
Fine Arts.....	8
TOTAL.....	222

## SUMMER TERM 1948

Undergraduates.....	57
Architecture.....	57
Graduates.....	8
Architecture.....	3
Regional and City Planning.....	5
TOTAL.....	65

## RECOMMENDED FOR DEGREES

September, 1948	
Bachelor of Architecture.....	6
Bachelor of Fine Arts.....	1
Master of Regional Planning.....	2
February, 1949	
Bachelor of Architecture.....	11
Bachelor of Fine Arts.....	5
Master of Architecture.....	2

June, 1949

Bachelor of Architecture.....	12
Bachelor of Fine Arts.....	8
Master of Architecture.....	2
Master of Regional Planning.....	4

#### SUMMER TERM

The College conducted an eleven-week term during the Summer of 1948. Courses were offered in Architectural Design, Structural Design, and Drawing and Painting. The registration for this term numbered 65.

#### FACULTY

It is an interesting fact to note that the majority of the members of the Faculty received their professional training in institutions other than Cornell; this is an indication that we are not becoming "ingrown," in that we bring to our educational program fresh ideas and a breadth of vision which cannot be accomplished in any other way.

Assistant Dean Mackesey continued with the detailed administration of the affairs of the College by reason of the fact that the Dean continued on a part-time basis during the year.

A. Henry Detweiler and Frederick M. Wells were promoted to Professors of Architecture as of July 1, 1948. Mr. Detweiler recently announced the publication of his "Manual of Archaeological Surveying," published by the American Schools of Oriental Research.

Norman D. Daly and Thomas H. Canfield were promoted to Associate Professor of Fine Arts and Associate Professor of Architecture, respectively.

Robert P. Lang was promoted to Assistant Professor of Fine Arts. Mr. Lang was granted a leave of absence during the academic year 1948-1949; he was registered in the Graduate School, Harvard University, candidate for the Ph.D.

Frederick W. Edmondson, B.L.A. 1938, F.A.A.R., was appointed Assistant Professor of Landscape Architecture beginning with the opening of the fall term in September, 1948.

Sabbatic leaves were granted to Professor A. Duncan Seymour for the fall term, 1948-1949, and to Professor John A. Hartell for the spring term, 1948-1949.

With sorrow I record the death of Emeritus Professor Francke Huntington Bosworth, formerly Andrew Dickson White Professor of Architecture, in New York on April 27, 1949, and of Emeritus Associate Professor Walter King Stone in Ithaca on June 21, 1949.

#### COUNCIL OF THE COLLEGE

Trustee Victor Butterfield, A.B. '27, A.M. '28, Ph.D., of Middletown, Connecticut, and Trustee Herbert Fiske Johnson, A.B. '22, of Racine, Wisconsin, were elected to the Council of the College for one-year terms expiring June, 1950.

Irwin L. Scott, B.Arch. '23, of New York City, was elected to the Council for a three-year term ending June, 1952. The other members of the Council are Michael Rapuano, B.L.A. '27, of Newtown, Pennsylvania (term ending June, 1951); Professor Thomas W. Mackesey (term ending June, 1951); and one additional member of the Faculty to serve for three years, or until June, 1952; he will be elected by the Faculty at the first meeting in the Fall.

The ex-officio members are Acting President Cornelis W. de Kiewiet, Chairman, Vice President Asa S. Knowles, and the Dean.

#### FELLOWSHIPS

The following awards of fellowships were made in June, 1949, from the Robert James Eidlitz Fellowship fund for travel and advanced study:

Craighead Cowden, B.Arch. '49, Dayton, Ohio, who will use his scholarship for travel and study in a Swedish school of architecture. Mr. Cowden is also

interested in working in an architect's office in Europe. He feels that this combination would enable him to see and appreciate not only the historic buildings but also the contemporary aspects of architectural training, practice, and design abroad.

Russell L. Stecker, B.Arch. '49, Barren, Wisconsin, intends to use his award for travel in South America. He will also try to work in an architectural office for a few months. Mr. Stecker desires to study the South American design techniques and building methods in connection with ferro-concrete construction.

Henri V. Jova placed first in the competition for the Fellowship in Architecture of the American Academy in Rome. He sails for Rome in September, 1949.

#### LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE — CITY AND REGIONAL PLANNING

A new course of study in the College of Architecture leading to the degree Bachelor of Science in Land Planning has been authorized by the Board of Trustees of Cornell University. This course of study is, as far as is known, unique in the United States. It is designed primarily as a preparatory course for post-graduate specialization in Landscape Architecture or City and Regional Planning.

For many years Cornell's five-year undergraduate course in Landscape Architecture has enjoyed success and prestige. Cornell students or graduates have won the Fellowship of the American Academy in Rome, the most highly prized award for students in Landscape Architecture, 13 times in 19 competitions since the fellowship was established. In recent years, however, the field of professional opportunity in Landscape Architecture has been undergoing a change. There is increasing emphasis on large-scale public and semi-public works — the planning of housing developments and other groups of buildings, parkways, and thruways — on a scale that merges with city planning. Cornell's undergraduate course in Landscape Architecture will be discontinued at the end of the present academic year in favor of the broader course in Land Planning. Upon completion of the Land Planning curriculum, the student may continue in the Graduate School as a candidate for the degree Master of Landscape Architecture or Master of Regional Planning.

GILMORE D. CLARKE,  
Dean of the College of Architecture.

## APPENDIX X

## REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

*To the President of the University:*

SIR: I have the honor to present herewith a report upon the work of the College of Engineering for the academic year 1948-1949.

The activity of the College continues at an unprecedented level. Although there was a slight decline from the peak enrollments of 1945-1946 and 1946-1947, there was greatly increased activity in sponsored research. The large enrollment accounted for the unusual size of the upper classes. Since teaching in the College is confined chiefly to the upper years, the load on the staff continued at an unprecedented level.

## ENROLLMENT

The following tables give the enrollments in the Schools of the College since 1939 and freshman enrollments in the same periods.

## FIRST TERM

<i>School</i>	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
C.E.....	189	214	227	241	233	231	164	432	449	374
E.E.....	195	202	193	222	301	367	246	569	577	554
M.E.....	613	663	760	800	803	689	380	933	983	897
Chem.E.....	242	277	337	353	310	170	83	438	392	362
E.Physics.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	45	65
Aero.E. (Graduate)....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	19	18
	1239	1356	1517	1616	1647	1457	873	2401	2465	2270

## FRESHMAN REGISTRATION

*First Term*

1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
440	471	560	645	518	509	201	408	424	449

It seems appropriate that upon the occasion of your relinquishing your office, I should report to you the progress made by the College during your term of office. In so doing I shall be confined to the figures to June 1948 because those for the year just closing are not yet available. During this period we have passed through a major war which necessarily postponed our progress on the long-range development of the College. It is in terms of these developments, however, that the progress of the College may be measured.

In 1937-1938, which is the base year of this comparative study, both the University and the College were not yet fully recovered from the effect of the depression. The undergraduate enrollment stood at 1025 and the number of full-time staff at 88. It was originally intended that on a four-year basis the enrollment of the College would be around 1800. Because of the interruption of the war and the large enrollment thereafter, the year 1947-1948 saw an increase in enrollment of 158%. Full-time staff, however, increased only 83%. It is to be expected that the enrollment will shrink materially and, in fact, the above figures show that this has already taken place to some extent. In the same ten-year interval the increase in student hours taught was 142%. During the period there has been a slight shift in the amount of instruction given within the College to University divisions outside the College. At the beginning of the period, 67% of the curriculum was taught within the College. Ten years later the percentage had dropped to 62. This has been influenced to some extent by our curriculum change to the five-year program.

At the beginning of the period 156 baccalaureate degrees were awarded in the year 1937-1938. During the postwar years it has been necessary to graduate a considerable number in February as well as in June. This is an abnormal procedure brought about by the irregularity of schedules of individual students, created by the disruption of their educational program by war service. In 1947-1948, 503 baccalaureate degrees were awarded, an increase of 224%. This is indicative of the heavy load put upon the staff of the College since most of the teaching done in the College itself is in the advanced years of the program.

As might well be expected, space has been a critical need with such a large operation. In 1937 we were using all or part of eleven different buildings. Ten years later we were using all or part of twenty-four different buildings. We have been obliged to recondition buildings which had been virtually abandoned by the service departments of the University, as for example the old Carpenter Shop and the old Heating Plant. These buildings have been reconditioned on the inside and are now used as electrical laboratories. Several temporary buildings house work in aeronautical, civil, mechanical, and electrical engineering. The buildings in use now are spread from East Ithaca and Cascadilla Gorge to the East Hill Airport.

Fortunately, we were in possession of Olin Hall. This building, completed in 1942, was of vital importance to us during the war years. It is not easy to see how the College could have carried on its obligation in the postwar period without the splendid facilities afforded by this structure.

On June 30, 1937, the equipment book value was \$494,934. The equipment inventory had not been depreciated and much of it was obsolete. There has been a continuing program of replacement and improvement of the equipment. As of June 30, 1948, the book value stood at \$2,378,495, an increase of nearly fivefold.

Staff salaries have considerably improved during the period. Unfortunately, the devaluation of the dollar has offset to a considerable degree the gains in this direction. The average salary scale has increased by 45% during the ten-year period. Additional increases have taken place since that time.

During the ten-year interval many members of the staff have resigned or retired. There has thus been a problem of replacement as well as additions to the total number of the staff. We have been fortunate in having had the opportunity to invite to our staff a number of distinguished engineers and scientists. We have added also a number of individuals of great promise in teaching and research. It is only proper to state that at the present time the strength of the faculty in engineering is greater than at any time in the history of the College.

Due to economic conditions it was necessary in the postwar years to increase the tuition for engineering students by 50%. This has been applied almost entirely to rising costs and increase in salaries.

Each year it is necessary to apply some of the unrestricted income of the University to the expense of operating the College. In the peacetime years prior to the war this amount was steadily decreasing from the 1937-1938 level. I am glad to report that through June 1948 the amount of unrestricted income so used did not exceed the figure for 1937-1938. Because of the increased number of student hours taught, the cost to unrestricted income per student hour dropped to only 41% of that of 1937-1938. The cost per student hour of salaries of instruction has risen 22% during the period whereas the total cost of operation of the College, exclusive of student aid, has risen but 20%. However, even in the face of these rising costs, the amount of money taken from the unrestricted income of the University did not increase over 1937-1938.

The activities of the College have not been confined to the teaching of large numbers of students in Ithaca. The most significant advance has been the academic progress made during this period of time. In 1937 the College consisted of the Schools of Civil, Electrical, and Mechanical Engineering. Degrees were awarded in civil, electrical, mechanical, chemical, and administrative engineering. The program in chemical engineering consisted of four years leading to the Bachelor of Chemistry degree in the Department of Chemistry and one year in engineering leading to the degree Chemical Engineer. In 1938 the School of Chemical Engineering was established within the College of Engineering. The curriculum was rearranged to provide an integrated training over a five-year period leading

to the degree Bachelor of Chemical Engineering. Subsequently, the name of the School has been changed to the School of Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering, and a curriculum in metallurgical engineering has been established. Metallurgical courses had been taught at Cornell for many years but they had never been organized into a curriculum focusing upon metallurgical engineering. With the advances in this field it seemed prudent to establish such a curriculum. This was done two years ago.

At the instance of the Trustees, study was made in 1938 relating to the possible establishment of instruction in aeronautical engineering. The conclusion of the report was that aeronautical engineering should properly be founded upon one of the older engineering programs, such as mechanical, structural, or electrical engineering and that the work peculiar to aeronautical engineering was predominantly of graduate caliber. In 1945 there was established the Graduate School of Aeronautical Engineering in which the normal program for a Master of Aeronautical Engineering degree would be of two years' duration.

As an aftermath of the experience in the war effort it became increasingly clear that there was a widening gap in training between engineering and physics which should not be permitted to grow. After much study it was decided to develop a program in engineering physics designed to improve the liaison between physics and engineering and to train men in this important area. Physics departments in many places are engaged in programs other than in the direction of applied physics. There has been a growing need in research and development in engineering and in industry for engineers with a stronger background in physics. The program in engineering physics is designed to meet this need. The establishment of the Department of Engineering Physics was authorized in 1946.

During the past year a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation has made possible the establishment of a center for training and research in electron microscopy. There is a lack of proper facilities in this country for the necessary advanced training in principles and techniques involved in the use of this powerful facility for research. Its use in physical and biological sciences has been greatly restricted through the lack of a training center. Need exists for the further development of techniques in the various branches of science in the use of this important facility. The work in this field will be under the direction of the Department of Engineering Physics.

Another development in the organization of the College has been the establishment of the Departments of Engineering Mechanics and Engineering Materials as independent units. This has resulted in greatly strengthening the offerings of these two departments to the betterment of the programs of the entire College. Heretofore the work in these areas had been split among the Schools. Since these subjects lie at the root of all design in engineering, all of the Schools are benefited through the strengthening of the programs.

One of the major accomplishments has been the achievements of closer integration between the units of the College through coordinated planning and co-operative operation in research, graduate seminars, etc. This has also resulted in a strengthening of the relationship between the College and the basic science groups.

The crowning academic achievement has been the establishment of the undergraduate training in engineering upon five-year curricula in all fields. Cornell has long been among the leaders in engineering education in this country. Its alumni have amply demonstrated in industry and in business affairs their high degree of leadership. Preparation for such positions has called for an increasing amount of training in basic science and in engineering. At the same time it has called for a broader basic background of training in liberal subjects.

The study of this matter has led the faculty to the conclusion that both of these objectives must be more adequately provided for in the curriculum. At the same time the faculty was convinced that the great need for more general training should not be accomplished at the expense of sound training in the engineering and science fields. The result was the establishment of an integrated five-year program leading to the bachelor's degree, designed to furnish broadly professional training in engineering and allied fields. While other institutions

have offered stepped programs leading to two degrees and extending over five or more years, no institution has required so far all of its students in engineering to take a five-year program leading to the first degree.

This program was announced in the fall of 1945 and was put into operation a year later. Almost immediately Ohio State University and the University of Minnesota adopted the same type of program. Our experience with the five-year program in Chemical Engineering, established in 1938, indicated that there was a place for such a program among the offerings in engineering education in the country. Our experience with the program itself gives us further confidence in our decision.

All parts of the College are participating in a wide range of research. These projects, for the most part sponsored by industrial and government agencies, range from studies of soils to radio astronomy. Currently the value of the research projects approximates a half million dollars. This full research program has been a development during the last ten years. Its importance to our educational operation is very great. Dynamic training cannot be carried out unless the environment for such training is likewise dynamic and the research operation provides this quality of the environment. It also provides teaching material at both graduate and undergraduate levels.

The operations of the College are not confined to Ithaca. We have been operating classes at the graduate level at the Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory in Buffalo. Our graduate students go there for research experience and there is an interchange of consultations and lecturing between the staffs of the College and the Laboratory.

Five of our staff have been participating in the program at the Brookhaven National Laboratory on Long Island. These members of staff for the most part have been participating in the development of the Laboratory itself. They have been engaged there at periods ranging from the duration of summer to an entire year. Thus far the staff in electrical and mechanical engineering have been most concerned with this development in application of atomic energy.

We are operating an Industrial Cooperative Plan for a selected number of students in electrical and mechanical engineering. The students in this Plan, after their second year, alternate a term in the College and a term of employment with the industry. The companies involved in this program so far are Philco Corporation of Philadelphia, and the General Electric Company with plants in various locations in the east and middle west.

Besides our radio astronomy station at Ithaca, we have a field station at 9,000 ft. elevation near White Sands, New Mexico. At the latter station we are studying certain radiation phenomena of the sun.

Last summer and during the present summer we have had field parties on a research program in Africa, Europe, Canada, Alaska, Greenland, Mexico, Hawaii, the Phillipines, and Japan, besides many places in the United States.

There has always been a considerable amount of graduate work in the College of Engineering. Since the war we have been closely limited as to the number of graduate students we could accept because of housing facilities. We have currently about 160 graduate students in engineering. We could increase this number by at least 50%.

In 1937, plans had been developed for expansion of the College facilities on the north campus site at present occupied by most of the College facilities. The resulting plan projected a congested group of buildings which did not fit well as a group with the open arrangement of the rest of the campus. As a result a new plan was prepared in 1940 looking toward the reconstruction of the Engineering College campus on the site between Barnes Hall and Cascadilla Creek and extending from the Law School to Hoy Field. Through the generosity of Franklin W. Olin, C. E. '86, the first building of the new plan was finished in 1942. Olin Hall now houses the School of Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering.

The College Development Plan includes endowment of distinguished professorships in key positions throughout the College. Two such professorships, the Herbert Fiske Johnson, and the Francis Norwood Bard Professorships, have been



established in industrial chemistry and in metallurgical engineering, respectively. These grants are important in assuring strength in key posts in the faculty structure.

Looking forward to further buildings in our development program, we have received gifts from a large number of alumni and friends which as of June 30 amount to nearly \$1,200,000. It is contemplated that the Materials Laboratory will be constructed at an early date. Plans for it are now being pushed to completion. We also have under design an Electrical Engineering Building which, it is hoped, we will be able to construct in the very near future.

The urgency of the completion of the engineering building program cannot be over-emphasized.

I have not mentioned the extensive war training activity in which the College was engaged during the war years. We had a large V-12 training program for the Navy; we also participated in the training of midshipmen in marine engineering and naval officers in diesel engineering. Besides this activity at Ithaca, we gave courses at college level to some 30,000 war workers in 18 centers of the state. All of the courses given had a direct bearing upon the work in which the trainees were engaged.

It is clear from the foregoing that at no time in the history of the College has there been a similar period of vigorous development and growth. This has been made possible only because of the enthusiastic encouragement and support you have given the College. The College is greatly indebted to you for your support of this achievement. My personal gratitude is beyond adequate expression.

S. C. HOLLISTER,

Dean of the College of Engineering.

## APPENDIX XI

### REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE LAW SCHOOL

*To the President of the University:*

SIR: I have the honor to present the report of the Law School for the academic year 1948-1949.

At this time, when there are contemporaneously in progress a drive by the Greater Cornell Fund Committee for increased endowment and a drive by the Administration for substantial economies in the operation of the endowed colleges, it is appropriate to review the progress of the Law School during the past twenty years as bearing upon its claim for increased financial support.

In 1926, when only two years of prelegal education were required for admission, the law student body was drawn almost entirely from the undergraduate schools at Cornell. Since becoming a graduate school, the number of other institutions represented in the Law School has jumped from forty-five in 1937 to ninety-five in 1949. In the year just closed, 78% of those enrolled received their prelegal education at institutions other than Cornell, the largest representations coming from Hamilton College, University of Rochester, Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Dartmouth, Princeton, and New York University. The enrollment has increased from the prewar figure of 200 to 375 in 1947-1948 and 1948-1949. The applications for admission have been from two and a half to three times the number admitted.

Since 1929, the faculty has grown from nine to seventeen. The curriculum has been progressively expanded and modernized and the instructional methods include many successful innovations. The School is magnificently housed in Myron Taylor Hall which was planned for the efficient accommodation of a student body of moderate size and which is an inspiration to those who work within it. The tower of this building has a revenue-earning apartment and accommodations for distinguished University guests.



The progress that has been made has, of course, entailed expense. The Law School budget has risen from \$100,000 in 1937 to \$172,000 in 1949. But the cost may rightly be regarded as an investment which demonstrably has yielded returns. In 1937, the tuition income was \$72,000 from 180 students, and the total from fees, at \$30 for each student, was an additional \$5,400. In 1949, the tuition income from 375 students was \$225,000 and the aggregate of fees at \$50 was \$18,750. In this past year, the tuition receipts alone were roughly \$50,000 in excess of the budgeted cost. To be sure, the over-all University expenses apportionable to the Law School make the total cost of the operation of the Law School exceed this tuition income. However, I am confident that a calculation of the per-student cost of instruction in the University will reveal that it is less in the Law School than in any of the other endowed colleges or schools, and that Law School operations draw less than those of any of the other colleges upon the University's unrestricted endowment.

The Law School has always been operated with penny-pinching frugality. Faculty salaries have not kept pace with those of other leading law schools. Requested increases for 1949-1950 were denied and, due to the retirement of one senior professor, the salary budget for next year will be less than for 1948-1949. No secretarial assistance is available for members of our staff as it is at other leading law schools. The efficiency of our problem method of instruction would be improved if we could have a group of teaching fellows. The annual outlay on the law library is wholly inadequate. This item, raised from \$9,000 in 1937 to \$12,600 in 1941, was cut back to \$6,000 during the war years. It was restored to \$10,000 in 1946. After a requested increase for 1948 was denied, authority was granted to add to the library budget any profit that might be derived from the 1948 summer session. That profit was \$4,000. A renewed request for an increase above \$10,000 for 1949-1950 was initially denied but then made possible up to \$14,000 by increasing from \$50 to \$66 the annual fees to be paid by each law student. The cost of law books has risen so phenomenally in the past ten years that even \$14,000 will hardly meet the single cost of the indispensable continuations of law reports and new legislation. The library staff is undermanned and underpaid. Among other additions, provision should be made for a legally trained research assistant.

The promise for the future of the Law School is as impressive as the progress and accomplishments of the past. Financially, its house has been put in order. An increase of 72% in the annual budget over a period of twelve years has resulted in a 310% increase in revenue. The fact must be faced that to continue to progress and even to retain the prestige that has been won will require further financial support for staff and for library maintenance.

#### REVIEW OF THE ACADEMIC YEAR

##### *Faculty Changes*

With the opening of the academic year just past, Associate Professor Rudolph B. Schlesinger assumed his duties as a member of the faculty. His history and qualifications were recorded in the last annual report as was his appointment by the Board of Trustees in May, 1948, to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Professor Herbert D. Laube in June 1948.

It is with the greatest regret that we have now to record the retirement of Professor Gustavus H. Robinson whose appointment as Emeritus Professor of Law becomes effective July 1. For just twenty years, he has been one of the most popular and distinguished members of this faculty, able as a teacher and prolific as a writer. From Harvard, he received his A.B., summa cum laude, in 1905, his LL.B., cum laude, in 1909, and his S.J.D. in 1916. Always with an interest in matters maritime, he acquired experience in practice with one of the leading admiralty and international law firms of New York City. He came to Cornell in 1929 having previously taught in the law schools of Tulane, University of Missouri, University of California, and Boston University, and having been lecturer on International Law at Harvard College. During his career, he has taught nearly every subject in the law school curriculum, but is best known

for his instruction in Conflict of Laws, International Law, Public Utilities, and Admiralty and for his case book and text book in the last two fields, respectively. During the second world war, the Maritime Commission placed a copy of his text book on Admiralty Law on every vessel under its jurisdiction. He will continue work upon his forthcoming text on Marine Insurance Law, will teach Admiralty at Hastings College of Law this summer and happily, as Emeritus Professor, will teach that course at Cornell in the spring of 1950.

To fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Professor Robinson, the Board of Trustees, upon the recommendation of the Law Faculty, has appointed Ernest Neal Warren as Assistant Professor of Law. Professor Warren entered the Law School from Hamilton College, from which he graduated in 1928 at the age of twenty. He was the ranking student of his class in each of his three years in the Law School. His high standing won him election as Managing Editor of the Cornell Law Quarterly, the award of the Boardman Scholarship, given to the student ranking highest at the end of his second year, election to the Order of the Coif, national honorary society, and the award of the Bachelor of Laws degree with distinction in 1931. For ten years, he practiced law with the firm of Miller, Hubbell and Evans in Utica, and thereafter as a member of Smith, Warren and Roberts in Carthage, New York. Next year, he will teach Personal Property to the first-year class, and Procedure II and Evidence to second-year students.

Professor Farnham has been on sabbatic leave during the spring term of the present academic year and working upon the preparation of his Cases and Notes on American Land Law.

At the June meeting of the Board of Trustees, William Hartley Shannon, Associate Professor of Accounting in the School of Business and Public Administration, was given appointment, with the same rank, as a member of the Faculty of Law. Professor Shannon will continue to offer the course on Legal Accounting which he has conducted for law students for the past two years.

We have had in residence for the spring term Professor Gino Gorla, of the Faculty of Law at the University of Pavia, who was sent by the Italian Government to study and report on the teaching of law in the United States. During the academic year, he made visits of a week each at the Columbia, Harvard, and Yale law schools and will inspect some others conducting summer sessions.

### *The Student Body*

Again this year, the Administration restricted the enrollment of each school and college. The Law School enrolled its allotment of 375 students, which was the same figure as for 1947-1948. We had graduated 134 students in February, June, and September, 1948, and were able to admit 155 entering students out of 552 applicants. It was the first class whose qualifications for admission included consideration of the score obtained on a legal aptitude test prepared and administered by the Educational Testing Service of Princeton, New Jersey. The test is admittedly in an experimental stage and an effort to perfect it as a reliable index of aptitude for the study and practice of law will be based upon an examination of the correlation between the test scores and course grades in law school work.

This was the largest entering class that has been admitted, and the faculty, convinced that first-year students, in particular, can derive benefit from instruction in smaller groups, divided the class into two sections for all first-year courses. Consequently, the largest class in the School's history was instructed in groups that were smaller than any that have been taught as first-year students for many years.

M. Hubert Lepargneur, a graduate in law at the University of Caen, was in residence as a special student doing work in the field of Corporation Law.

The Student Law Association further developed its organization and increased its activities. It participated in the reorganization and judging of first-year moot court competitions and in the establishment of a second-year competition to serve as a basis for the selection of the students to represent Cornell in the inter-law school competition held in New York City in the fall under the sponsorship of the Bar Association of the City of New York. This year's representatives in that

competition were Sidney P. Howell, Jr. (LL.B. February '49) and Edward M. Horey (LL.B. June '49) with Anita J. Short (LL.B. June '49) as alternate.

With the purpose of promoting an understanding and appreciation of the decisive part which the Constitution has had in the creation and development of American institutions, the New York State Bar Association sponsored an essay competition. The four entrants from our student body (E. Payson Clark, Barry L. Cohen, Robert Manley, and Wallace F. Davidow) won four of the seven prize awards.

The Student Association also inaugurated a four-page newspaper, the Cornell Law Forum, to serve as a medium for the expression of student and faculty opinion relating to legal education and the law and for the recording of law school events and alumni news. The Cornell Law Alumni Association sent copies of the three issues of the Forum to 3400 Cornell lawyers.

### *Curriculum*

The new teaching materials, the preparation of which was in progress as recorded in the last annual report, were used for the first time this year, i. e., Cases and Materials for an Introduction to the Study of Law, by Professors Freeman, MacDonald, Stevens and Sutherland; Professors Sutherland's and Willcox's Cases and Materials on the Law of Commercial Transactions; and Professor Schlesinger's Cases and Materials on Comparative Law. All of these were financed out of a modest Law School revolving fund without which such important experiments would not have been possible. Professor Schlesinger's book has already been accepted for publication by the Foundation Press. There is a prospect that the other two will receive approval for commercial publication and wider use.

The program of instruction leading to the degree of "LL.B. with Specialization in International Affairs," as described in the last report, has been through its first and successful trial year. However, as a result of this year's experience, it has been decided to alter slightly the balance between strictly law subjects and the study of international affairs. Instead of 72 hours of instruction in the Law School and 18 outside, the program for next year calls for 78 hours, including 6 hours of International and Comparative Law, in the Law School, and 12 hours outside.

Many difficulties were encountered which impeded arrangements for the full program of Myron Taylor Lectures on International Affairs which had been planned and anticipated. In the spring term, Dr. Isaiah Bowman, President Emeritus of Johns Hopkins University, introduced the series with a discussion entitled "Where the Forces Strive: A Lecture on Foreign Policy." He was followed by Dr. Derwent Whittlesey, of Harvard, who spoke on "The Geographic Bases of International Politics." It is ardently hoped that the list of Myron Taylor Lecturers can be much expanded during the next academic year.

The Irvine Lecturer, General William J. Donovan, continued the international theme with an address on "America's Freedom: Threats from Home and Abroad."

### *Alumni*

Active membership in the Law Alumni Association has doubled in the past year. This is attributable mainly to the fact that the intensive solicitation for information to be included in a new Cornell Law Directory brought to the School's alumni an awareness of the purposes and activities of the association. The directory has been compiled and will be available for distribution in the fall.

The annual law alumni luncheon held in New York City in January in conjunction with the meeting of the State Bar Association was attended by two hundred and fifty and was addressed by the President of the University and the Dean of the Law School. At the suggestion of Alexander Pirnie, LL.B. '26, President of the Law Association, a meeting in Ithaca was held in early May and attracted one hundred and eighty alumni. The program included a banquet Friday night and on Saturday morning a symposium on legal topics conducted by Elliott Gumaer, LL.B. '25, Albert Arent, LL.B. '35, and Professor MacDonald, LL.B. '26.

Professor Curtiss addressed the Cornell Club of Southern Ohio at Cincinnati in December.

For a number of years, a group of alumni have been annually contributing a law scholarship. At their request, the \$3300 on hand this year has been capitalized and designated the Dean Charles K. Burdick Scholarship. Hereafter, the interest only will be used for scholarship purposes, and it is the intention of the donors to increase the fund by continued annual contributions.

Another group of sixteen have maintained their support of what they have designated as the Alumni Cooperative Fund which annually makes \$770 available for a Law School purpose to be determined by the Dean.

As of July 1, the Greater Cornell Fund Committee had received contributions to two law professorships as follows:

The Edwin H. Woodruff Professorship \$64,084.58, and

The J. DuPratt White Professorship \$105,671.05.

During the winter, the Board of Trustees were notified that under the will of the late William Nelson Cromwell, the University would receive \$225,000 for a purpose connected with the Law School.

### *Activities of the Faculty*

Professor MacDonald continued as Executive Secretary and Director of Research of the New York State Law Revision Commission. Several members of the faculty served as research consultants for the Commission, to make studies and recommend legislation, as follows:

Professor Farnham, legislation to diminish privately imposed restrictions on the use of land; Professor Larson, legislation respecting the appraisal rights of shareholders dissenting from corporate changes; Professor Sutherland, legislation bearing upon a journalist's privilege to withhold the source of his news.

Professor Keffe was a member of the American Bar Association's Special Committee on Military Justice and Professor Schlesinger was appointed to its Committee on Comparative Civil Procedure and Practice. Professor MacDonald was a member of the State Bar Association Committees on Legal Education and on the Administration of Justice.

Professor Larson addressed the summer meeting of the State Bar Association at Saranac. Professor MacDonald and Professor Sutherland were speakers at meetings of the Rochester Bar Association, and Professor MacDonald spoke also before the Junior Section of the State Bar Association and the Committee on State Legislation of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York.

During the summer of 1948, Professor Sutherland served in Washington as a consultant for the Commission on the Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government (Hoover Commission).

In June of last year, I resigned the office I had held since 1926 as a New York State Commissioner on Uniform State Laws. Professor Sutherland was appointed by Governor Dewey to fill the vacancy, and in May he attended the joint meeting of the Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws and the American Law Institute for consideration of the draft of a Uniform Commercial Code.

Professor Willcox, nominated by the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, acted in March as arbitrator of a labor dispute in Rochester between Niagara Motor Express-Rochester and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Local 118. He is serving as an active participant in the American Law Schools Association's Round Table on Labor Law which is preparing teaching materials in the field of Labor Law.

There follows a list of writings by members of the Faculty:

As previously noted, Professor Farnham is at work on "Cases and Notes on American Land Law."

Professor Freeman has prepared in mimeographed form "Advanced Problems in Taxation" and "Selected Readings and Source Materials in Jurisprudence."

Professor Larson has in preparation a text book on "Workmen's Compensation and Other Labor Security Legislation."

The second edition of "Stevens on Corporations" is in proof stage and will be published in September.

Professor Thompson is continuing the preparation of his case book on the "Law of Contracts."

Professor Freeman published "New Constitutions of Europe, Asia and South America" in the September Cornell Law Quarterly, and "An Enlightened Judgment Approach to Rate Return" in the September Harvard Law Review. It was in connection with this article that he was invited to be visiting teacher at a seminar on Public Utilities at the Harvard Law School. He has had the following book reviews in the Cornell Law Quarterly: Corwin, *Liberty Against Government*; Konvitz and Murphy, *Essays in Political Theory*, Presented George H. Sabine; Bruton, *Cases and Materials on Taxation*; Stanley and Kilcullen, *The Federal Income Tax*; Education for Professional Responsibility (A Report).

Professor Keffe published the following articles in the Quarterly: *Universal Military Training With or Without Reform of Courts Martial*; with George H. Bailey, *A Trial of Bastardy is a Trial of Blood*; with Messrs. Bailey, Gilhooley and Day, *Weary Erie* (A critique of the Supreme Court's decision in *Erie Railroad v. Tompkins*).

Professor MacDonald had an article in the American Bar Association Journal on *The Work of the New York Law Revision Commission*, and will have an article in a forthcoming issue of the New York State Bar Association Bulletin on *The 1949 Changes in the New York Corporation Laws*. He has also written on the work of the Law Revision Commission for the 1949 Annual New York Legislation Service and for McKinney's Session Laws.

Professor Peer published *Cooperatives and Proprietary Corporations—Distinctions without a Difference*, in the Quarterly.

Professor Sutherland published articles in the Quarterly on *British Trials for Disloyal Associations During the French Revolution*, and in the Harvard Law Review, *Due Process and Dis-establishment*. He wrote the following book reviews for the Quarterly: Rossiter, *Constitutional Dictatorship*; Pritchett, *The Roosevelt Court*; Williston on Sales, 3d. Edition; Frank, *Mr. Justice Black, the Man and His Opinions*; Torrey, *Judicial Doctrines of Religious Rights in America*.

Professor Thompson reviewed for the Quarterly, Lake, *Discrimination by Railroads and Other Public Utilities*.

Professor Willcox was co-author with Elizabeth Storey Landis of *Government Seizures in Labor Disputes*, published in the Cornell Law Quarterly.

ROBERT S. STEVENS,  
Dean of the Law School.

## APPENDIX XII

## REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE MEDICAL COLLEGE

*To the President of the University:*

SIR: I have the honor of presenting the following report of the Medical College for the academic year ended June 30, 1949.

On September 13, 1948, the opening exercises were held for a student body of 84 first year (81 men; 3 women), 81 second year (73 men; 8 women), 84 third year (71 men; 13 women), and 70 fourth year (59 men; 11 women) students. Dr. Vincent du Vigneaud, Professor of Biochemistry, gave the address of welcome and the Dean awarded scholarships to a number of students.

On June 15, 1949, commencement was held for 68 fourth year students who were awarded the Doctor of Medicine degree by Provost de Kiewiet. This graduating class included members from 21 states, forty-four of whom were veterans. Dr. Allen O. Whipple, Clinical Director of the Memorial Hospital, and Valentine Mott, Emeritus Professor of Surgery at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, addressed the class on "The Importance of Accurate Observations." The Hippocratic Oath was administered by Dr. William S. Ladd, Professor of Clinical Medicine and Dean of our Medical College from 1935 to 1941.

## CHANGES IN STAFF

It is with profound sorrow that I report the deaths of five of the members of our staff during this academic year:

On February 2, 1949, Edward Cussler, Assistant Professor of Clinical Medicine, on our staff since 1932; on September 19, 1948, Paul A. Dineen, Associate Professor of Clinical Surgery, on our staff since 1932; on April 9, 1949, Eugene H. Pool, Emeritus Professor of Clinical Surgery, on our staff since 1932; on March 16, 1949, Edward L. Keyes, Emeritus Professor of Clinical Surgery (Urology), on our staff since 1911; and on October 6, 1948, John A. O'Regan, Assistant Professor of Clinical Obstetrics and Gynecology, on our staff since 1932.

Dr. Carlton C. Hunt, Instructor in Pharmacology, resigned as of September 1, 1948, to enable him to begin a Senior Fellowship of the National Research Council.

Dr. Shirley A. Mayer, Instructor in Pediatrics, resigned as of January 1, 1949.

Dr. John E. Deitrick, Associate Professor of Medicine, was granted a leave of absence as of January 1, 1949, in order to assume the position of Director of the Survey on Medical Education.

Dr. Kendrick Hare, Research Associate in Pediatrics, resigned as of March 1, 1949, in order to assume a position at the Medical College of the University of Buffalo.

Dr. Herbert S. Ripley, Assistant Professor of Psychiatry, resigned as of April 1, 1949, in order to assume his new position as Professor of Psychiatry at the Medical College of the University of Washington in Seattle.

Dr. Milton J. Senn, Professor of Pediatrics, resigned as of July 1, 1949, to assume his position as a Sterling Professor of Pediatrics and Psychiatry at Yale University.

Dr. Leona Baumgartner, Assistant Professor of Clinical Pediatrics, was granted a leave of absence from May 1, 1949, to January 1, 1950, in order that she might serve as Associate Chief of the Children's Bureau in Washington, D. C.

On September 30, 1948, Dr. Harold Temple resigned his position as Professor of Radiology and head of this department to enter private practice. He will continue as acting head of this department until September 1, 1949, when Dr. Robert P. Ball will assume his position as Professor of Radiology in the Medical College and Radiologist-in-Chief of the New York Hospital. Dr. Temple has been appointed Professor of Clinical Radiology and will continue to work in the department.



Dr. Guilford S. Dudley, who resigned as Director of the Second Surgical Division at Bellevue Hospital to take effect July 1, 1949, was promoted to Professor of Clinical Surgery. Dr. William A. Andrus was appointed Director of the Second Surgical Division at Bellevue Hospital to succeed Dr. Dudley.

Dr. Foster Kennedy has retired as Director of the Neurological Service on the Second Medical Division at Bellevue Hospital and has been appointed Consultant Neurologist there. Dr. George Schumacher, Associate Professor of Clinical Medicine, has been appointed as Dr. Kennedy's successor. Dr. J. James Smith, Associate Professor of Clinical Medicine, has been the Acting Director of the Second Medical Division at Bellevue Hospital since January 1, 1949.

On July 1, 1949, Major Urban L. Throm, II, was made Professor of Military Medicine to succeed Lt. Colonel Richard Fraser who has been assigned for medical work at the Valley Forge Army Hospital.

On July 1, 1949, Dr. R. Gordon Douglas was appointed Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology and as Obstetrician and Gynecologist-in-Chief of the New York Hospital to succeed the late Henricus J. Stander. Dr. Douglas has served as acting head of this department throughout the present academic year.

Among the promotions in rank made to members of our staff mention should be made of: Dr. Irving S. Wright who becomes Professor of Clinical Medicine; Dr. George M. Lewis, Professor of Clinical Medicine (Dermatology); Dr. Guilford S. Dudley, Professor of Clinical Surgery; and Dr. Fred W. Stewart, Professor of Pathology.

Dr. Lawrence W. Hanlon (Cornell A. B. 1935; M. D. 1938) who holds the rank of Assistant Professor of Anatomy has been appointed Assistant Dean, effective July 1, 1949.

#### STUDENT BODY

With the increase in enrollment in the colleges and universities since 1945, there has been a corresponding expansion in the number of students seeking admission to the Medical College, and for the present year the group of applicants has exceeded that of any previous session. The over-all count including re-applications, applicants who later withdrew, and some who did not submit full credentials is 3,222, an increase of approximately 5% over the figure last year.

An important aspect of the work of selecting students for admission is that of trying to individualize the candidates. In small groups much can be done in this respect, but when large numbers are involved it becomes exceedingly difficult since one has to deal so frequently with brief contacts and recommendations containing an effluence of words by persons too accommodating to render critical estimates. One of the results of this situation is a tendency to stress college grades and to give less weight to those intangibles in the applicant which often mean much in terms of a future member of the profession. The question may be raised, therefore, whether trends of the kind indicated have played an undue role in the selection of candidates for the next class. The answer to this question cannot be given now since the class must be tested in the everyday performance of the medical course before its full potentialities can be determined. However, future developments may suggest a need for some revision in the emphasis given to the attributes of the individual. A point of interest in this connection is the fact that this year a large number of applicants from an environment of good home surroundings and cultural opportunities have been refused on the basis of less promising grades.

At the close of the 1947-1948 session, the Committee on Admissions gave thought to changes in the application form and finally adopted one for use this year which has additional questions designed to elicit more information concerning the applicant; his aims, achievements, and participation in affairs not immediately connected with selfish ends. The answers submitted to this type of questioning have given in many instances pertinent information, but on the other hand much work has been added in reading the material contained in the applications. In screening the applicants this year the Committee has given more attention than formerly to such factors as the care, neatness, and judgment shown by the applicant in filling out the answers to questions. On this score many instances are to be found of carelessness and a gross lack of accuracy in habits of thinking.

On October 20, 1948, the Medical College Admission Test sponsored by the Association of Medical Colleges was given for the third successive year, and 13,800 students took the test on that date. It is not assumed that this test provides information concerning all of the qualifications essential in the candidates applying for medicine, but it does aim to give a reliable measure of certain abilities related to successful performance in a medical course. From this standpoint scores in the test serve to supplement other sources of information pertaining to the applicants. In the test results this year two items have significance in connection with this report—the first is the generally high scores of a group of over 1,000 students who placed Cornell as one of the preferred schools to which they sought admission, and the second point of interest is contained in the high average score (607 based on a maximum of 800) made by the 84 candidates who have been selected to enter Cornell in the fall.

The list of students selected for the entering class in September contains 84 names, and as of this date, there are in the group representatives from 43 different colleges and universities. As in previous years, Cornell occupies first position with over one third of the entire membership of the class. In the class there are 78 men and 6 women, and of the latter three have had their undergraduate work at Cornell. The comment is sometimes heard that women applicants have a more difficult time than the men in gaining acceptance. In this connection our statistics this year are of interest in showing that the ratio of women applicants to women accepted is 26.4, and for the men it is 26.9. On the basis of numbers, therefore, the women have received equal opportunity with the men.

In recent years an increasing amount of attention has been paid to the content of the college course for students contemplating medicine. It has been suggested by some that the term "Premedical Course" be given up, and that more stress be placed on giving the student a broad college education, rather than specializing so largely in the sciences of biology and chemistry. In this connection a study has been made of the transcripts of the class to enter in September, and while it is not easy to make out from college reports the precise nature of a student's major, the data given below contain interesting suggestions pertaining to this point.

Chemistry majors .....	33	Psychology .....	2
Premedical majors .....	18	History .....	1
Biol-Chem (including Zool.) ...	17	History-Government .....	1
Biology .....	7	Mathematics .....	1
Chem-Physics .....	2	Philosophy .....	1
Physics .....	1		

Since the designation "Premedical" generally means a biology-chemistry major, it is evident that only approximately 10% of the incoming class will have given major interests to fields other than the two departments noted.

At the beginning of this year the sophomore class had 81 students, 79 of whom were those promoted from last year's freshman class and two readmitted to repeat the year. With so large a class in prospect for promotion to the third year, the Committee has accepted only three transfers for next year. Although applications were received from 15 other students, the Committee did not find the material sufficiently promising to merit other acceptances.

At the opening of school last fall, 35 students were awarded scholarships which totaled \$14,422. As a result of the recommendation of our Executive Faculty and action taken by the Board of Trustees, the admission requirements which were in force from 1908 to June 1941 will be restored for the class to be admitted in the fall of 1950. These candidates for admission to Cornell University Medical College must be:

- I. Graduates of approved colleges or scientific schools; or
- II. Seniors in good standing in Cornell University or in any other approved college or scientific school whose faculty will permit them to substitute the first year of the professional course for the fourth year in arts and sciences, and who will confer upon them the bachelor's degree upon the



satisfactory completion of the first year of the course in the Cornell University Medical College; or

- III. Persons who, while not possessing a bachelor's degree, give evidence by examination that they have acquired an equivalent education and a training sufficient to enable them to profit by the instruction offered in the Medical College.

#### STUDENT HEALTH

During the past year, the work of the Medical Student Health Service has been in charge of Dr. George A. Wolf, Jr. This Service is one branch of the Health Service for the entire institution which has been operated with Dr. John McClement as Director.

The statistical data for the year are as follows:

Clinic visits .....	1339
Routine physical examinations .....	148
Referrals to other consultants .....	119
Referrals to Out Patient Clinics .....	105
Hospitalizations .....	19
Days of Hospitalization .....	112
Routine chest x-rays .....	693

The figures are again smaller than the previous year. During the past six months, a method has been developed for expanding student care and an attempt is being made to have the students consider the student health physician as his "family physician."

Routine immunizations were provided for the first year students, and booster doses were given to the third year students. B.C.G. vaccine was given to all who showed a negative tuberculin test and who desired to receive it. The Dental Clinic is now functioning, and the students have been taking advantage of this opportunity for dental care.

The fourth year students were examined again just prior to graduation, and no serious disorders were discovered. In general, the health of the students has been good.

#### ANATOMY

For the first time, the teaching of first year medical students was completed at the end of the second term on March 9, 1949. Neuro-Anatomy was taught concurrently with Gross Anatomy and Histology and Embryology in the winter term. We have continued to supply material for dissection to our own advanced students and the house staff of our affiliated hospitals. Dr. E. W. Lampe has given the course in Surgical Anatomy to third year students. He gave a course of a month's duration in June, 1949, to surgeons preparing for specialty boards. Members of the department have been consulted extensively by other departments of our school and affiliated hospitals and have contributed lectures and demonstrations and have supervised special dissections for their staffs. In addition to several fellows who have worked in the department, there have been two graduate students who have started work for the Ph. D. degree. Dr. Orlando Aidar of the Department of Anatomy of the University of Sao Paulo in Brazil, has returned to this department as a Rockefeller Foundation Fellow for a year's study in Neurology.

In his work in gerontology, Professor Noback has started a program of study of characteristics and changes of the vascular and respiratory systems of man following birth. In cooperation with two members of the staff at Memorial Hospital, he has studied the lymph drainage from the stomach and, with a member of the staff of the New York Hospital, has worked out the vascular arrangements of the prostate and the bladder in relation to certain operative procedures. In a paper now in press, Professor MacLeod has described his observations on the action of lithium chloride which contributes greatly to an understanding of the toxic effects that have been described in man. In cooperation with our Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, he is making a statistical

study of the semen of a series of 1500 men of known fertility and will then correlate this with the mass of data in his files on the semen of husbands in sterile marriages. Professor Geohegan has played a leading role in developing a conference on electronic instrumentation in Nucleonics and Medicine and is continuing this work in preparation for another conference this coming year. He has served as the chairman of the subcommittee on Electronic Aids to Medicine of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and as a member of the Joint Engineers' Council Committee on Engineers Collaborating in Medical Research. Professor Berry is studying the distribution of nerve fibers in the lateral geniculate body and proprioceptive components from the face and eye muscles.

Professor Papanicolaou's work has profited greatly by the work of his colleagues, Drs. John Seybolt, John Rogers, Lawrence Hanlon and N. Chandler Foot. Dr. Foot has lectured extensively in the field of cytologic diagnosis in different parts of the country and has been a great help in the laboratory in the training program and in research. Dr. Papanicolaou has given sixteen lectures in other institutions during the year and the demand for his services has been so great that it has been very advantageous to have Dr. Foot on his staff. The general recognition of the cytologic method of diagnosis in cancer has resulted in an increased demand for instruction in this field. During the year, two courses for doctors and one for technicians were given. There has also been constant informal instruction for doctors and technicians, not only from the United States, but from all parts of the world. Three American Cancer Society Fellows have worked in the department during the year. The central theme of the research is the comparative study of all types of cells encountered in the various secretions and excretions of the body. Dr. Papanicolaou was given the Borden Award by the Association of American Medical Colleges for having been the member of the medical faculty to make the outstanding contribution in medical research. This award of a gold medal and \$1000 was made at the annual meeting held in White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, on November 8, 1948.

The work of the department was supported by grants from the Commonwealth Fund, Mr. C. V. Whitney, the U. S. Public Health Service, and funds from the estate of the late Otto Sussman.

#### BACTERIOLOGY AND IMMUNOLOGY

The teaching program comprised the course given to the medical students in the third term of the first year and the first term of the second year, and the course given to the student nurses. Three graduate students did their major work in this department.

Dr. John Sugg carried on investigations with influenza and other viruses with support of a grant-in-aid from the Markle Foundation. The work dealt chiefly with two problems: (a) the laboratory cultivation of cultures composed of a mixture of different strains, and (b) the changes that occur in a virus during its adaptation to mice, a process whereby the virulence for that host is greatly enhanced. With support of grants from the Sugar Research Foundation and the Seaman Fund and with the collaboration of Mrs. Hamilton and Mr. Carlson, Dr. Edward Hehre has continued his work on polysaccharide synthesis in two major directions: (a) pathways for the synthesis, and (b) applications of the knowledge of polysaccharide formation for the differential description of bacteria of medical interest. With Mr. Kapros and Mr. Abrahams, Dr. Neill has studied the immunological aspects of fungi.

#### BIOCHEMISTRY

The change in the curriculum has necessitated changes in the teaching of the course in this department. This was brought about not only by the decrease in required hours, but also by the fact that the laboratory work has been eliminated from the second trimester and concentrated in the third trimester. While this has involved some disadvantages, it is the opinion of the staff that they have developed an even stronger course.

Mrs. Martha Ferger and Mr. Chester Partridge successfully completed their

work for the Ph. D. degree. Three new students have undertaken graduate work during the year, including Dr. William H. Horner, a medical graduate from Western Reserve University, who is working on a fellowship from the National Cancer Institute of the U. S. Public Health Service. Dr. Roger Boissonnas from Switzerland did postgraduate work in the department during the year. Dr. John Kinney from Harvard, Dr. Walter Verly from Belgium, and Dr. Johannes Mueller from Switzerland will come to the department for postgraduate work this coming year. Dr. Johanna Lee, a Research Associate, leaves this summer to join the research staff of the Public Health Institute of the City of New York.

Research in the department has been carried on in the following lines: Studies on the oxidation of N- and S- utilizing the labeling technique with isotopes; further studies on the origin of the methyl group of epinephrine; the participation of butter yellow in transmethylation reactions; demonstration that the sulfur of cystine may be derived from the methionine of the diet by utilization of radioactive sulfur in a human cystinuric patient; studies on the hormones of the posterior pituitary gland, pitressin and pitocin; and researches on the biological role of biotin. Twenty-five papers have been published during the year.

#### THE LIBRARY

The past year has brought more than the normal amount of changes in staff, both professional and student assistants, so that training new helpers has formed a large part of the librarian's duties. The usual library course was given to first year students, two lecture periods followed by individual interviews with each student in connection with a bibliographical problem that ensured actual use of library facilities.

During the year 667 volumes were added including 160 purchases, 385 bound journals, and 122 gifts or exchanges. The total is now about 40,000 volumes. The usual journal subscriptions have continued, including a few from Germany not seen since 1941. A few of the gaps of the war years have been filled but much remains to be done. We receive about 600 periodicals of which 295 are paid subscriptions and the remainder are gifts or exchanges. American journals number 136; British, 58; French and Belgian, 37; and Scandinavian, 24.

The many research projects bring new readers and new demands as does the growth of the Memorial Center interlibrary loans which have increased from 120 last year to 250 this year. We borrowed 20 times from others. During most of the year, the library was open with attendants for 79 hours per week. A count of the readers totaled 28,598 of which 13,000 were doctors, 1,200 students, and the remainder secretaries and technicians. Of these, 8,281 readers borrowed 11,752 volumes for home use. Losses were small compared to the use.

Plans are underway to join with other libraries in gifts to replace the recently burned library of the Medical School of the University of Chile.

#### MEDICINE

Teaching of undergraduate students in this department was conducted over a longer period this year starting on July 12. The teaching in Neurology was handicapped during October, November and a part of December because of the closing of one pavilion with a capacity of 29 patients. This was necessary because of the nursing shortage. On September 30, Dr. Ralph G. Stillman retired as Director of the Central Laboratories. Dr. Aaron Kellner of the Department of Pathology was appointed in his place and has been in charge of the teaching of Clinical Pathology. On April 1, 1949, Dr. Herbert Ripley, who had been working in the Psychosomatic Clinic, left to become Professor of Psychiatry at the University of Washington. His work has been taken over by Dr. William H. Dunn, Associate Professor of Clinical Psychiatry.

Research in this department has continued along the lines explained in considerable detail in last year's report—in metabolism, endocrine disorders, infantile paralysis, neurology and psychosomatic medicine, clinical immunology, cardiology and in infectious diseases and chemotherapy. An important innova-

tion was the establishment of an affiliation with the University of Guadalajara in Mexico for the study of the therapy of infectious diseases. Many new antimicrobial agents are being introduced for human trial and in order to evaluate a new drug without delay, it is important to have available many cases of a particular infectious disease for which there is now no satisfactory treatment but in which a new agent may be indicated. Large numbers of patients with infections which met these criteria could be assembled in Mexico within a few months in contrast to much longer periods required to accomplish the same purpose in New York City. In the autumn of 1948, it was possible within a ten-week period to evaluate the effects of either Polymixin B or Aureomycin in about 70 patients with typhoid fever, murine typhus or acute brucellosis. Dr. Walsh McDermott has worked out these arrangements in such a manner that they may utilize them again when the need arises.

Dr. George M. Lewis and his associates in Dermatology have studied the role of antibiotics useful in treating fungus disease, the mechanism of auto-eczematization, endocrine factors in acne vulgaris, the use of antihistaminic drugs in dermatological conditions, and pain threshold studies in skin diseases. Attention should be called to the need for greater support of this division of medicine, for increased staff and for graduate teaching and research.

The work in teaching care and research of a number of clinics in this department has been furthered by cooperation with other departments, i. e., endocrine clinic with Obstetrics and Gynecology; gastroenterological clinic with Surgery, Public Health and Preventive Medicine; clinic for vascular disease, with Surgery and with the Department of Physics on the Ithaca campus; dermatology clinic with Physiology.

On the Second Medical Division at Bellevue, the postgraduate course in Internal Medicine has continued but on a smaller scale with about ten students working over a six months' period. Students continue to come from foreign countries and there are still some veterans from this country. Instruction has continued for the second year medical students in Physical Diagnosis and Neurological Diagnosis. The fourth year medical students have served in elective clerkships, and second and third year students have elective work during the summer. Research on this division has involved studies on cardiac failure, pericardial effusion, ventricular tachycardia, and chemotherapy. A significant paper on the toxic effects of lithium chloride as a substitute for sodium chloride appeared during the year as a report of work done on this service.

Research in the Department of Medicine is generously supported by funds from the U. S. Public Health Service, Veterans Administration, and from 34 other donors and foundations, among which are: American Cyanamid Company, The Commonwealth Fund, National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, The Helen Hay Whitney Trust, Eli Lilly & Company, Masonic Foundation for Medical Research and Human Welfare, New York Heart Association, Inc., Charles Pfizer & Company and Josiah Macy Jr. Foundation.

#### MILITARY MEDICINE

Lieutenant Colonel Richard S. Fraser served as Professor of Military Science and Tactics during the year. He will be succeeded on July 1, 1949, by Major Urban L. Throm, II. Instruction in Medical ROTC class began during the week of September 19, 1948, and continued through the week of May 22, 1949, thus completing the required schedule as prepared by the Plans and Training Division of the Surgeon General's Office, U. S. Army. Instruction consisted of thirty-two one hour periods for each of the four years of the college curriculum. Classes were scheduled so as to avoid conflict with the established college program for students but at such periods as would ensure maximum student attendance. Instruction included lectures, slides, film strips, charts and moving pictures. There were five students in the First Year Basic Course, five in the Second Year Basic Course, eleven in the First Year Advanced Course, and eleven in the Second Year Advanced Course. During the course of the year, three students were removed from the enrollment record.

Ten Second Year Advanced Course students were commissioned as First Lieutenant, Medical Corps Reserve on Commencement Day, June 15, 1949. Of these, three entered Army internships and one other accepted an Army sponsored civilian internship.

The summer Medical ROTC camp presents a major change in policy for the summer of 1949. All qualified ROTC students other than senior students who are veterans of one or more years of active duty will be assigned to a six weeks' clinical clerkship at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C. Nineteen of our students are in attendance at this camp which began on June 12, 1949. One non-veteran student is attending the summer camp at Brooke Army Medical Center, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

The enrollment quota for our institution is fifty students. This quota must be met during next year if we are to keep this ROTC program in operation.

#### OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY

During the year rather radical alterations in the curriculum were introduced. The teaching of Obstetrics and Gynecology to the second year medical students has been discontinued. The third year students were instructed in smaller groups in maniken, palpation, and pelvic examinations, and they attended conferences. The teaching of bacteriology, infections and pathology in the third year was continued essentially the same as heretofore. In the years to come, the instruction given previously in the second year will be incorporated in the third year teaching program. The teaching in the fourth year has not been altered greatly. The new curriculum provides several advantages in that it has been possible to rearrange the work in the Out Patient Department and the operating rooms in a more efficient manner than was possible with the larger groups formerly assigned for this work.

During the year 1948, The Lying-In Hospital rendered medical and nursing care to a larger number of patients than in any previous year. The total census of discharged patients during the year 1948 was 10,896 as compared with 10,702 during the year 1947. The increased census was due to more gynecological patients, the obstetrical admissions remaining essentially the same as during the previous year. The total number of operations performed on both obstetrical and gynecological patients during the year was 3,383, of which 1,782 were gynecological and 1,601 obstetrical in nature. A continuation of the policy of early ambulation and discharge from the hospital in both obstetrical and gynecological patients was maintained with good results. As far as can be determined, there have been no ill effects from early discharge or early ambulation of patients. The number of postoperative complications has been less than formerly experienced. The great majority of patients are now out of bed within twenty-four hours of delivery or operation. Their stay on pavilions is shorter than in preceding years and for this reason the pavilions have rarely been overcrowded during the year despite the highest census of patients in the history of the Hospital.

The assistantships in Obstetrics and Gynecology granted to this department by the Rockefeller Foundation have proven worth while. Their purpose was to provide further experience for returned veterans whose training was interrupted by active duty with the armed forces. During the first half of the year, in co-operation with the Rockefeller Foundation, training was provided for a graduate from Howard University College of Medicine who will return there to teach.

Biochemical studies during normal pregnancy and in patients with toxemia have continued with support from the John and Mary R. Markle Foundation. Different members of the staff have been investigating the causation and operative treatment of urinary incontinence and there has been cooperation with the division of Urology of the Department of Surgery. These studies include the geometric relationship of the bladder neck to the pubic symphysis, an anatomical study of the urethra, and a clinical evaluation of the results of treatment.

The James Foundation has supported the combined studies made jointly by this department and by the division of Ophthalmology of the Department of

Surgery on eye-ground changes in normal pregnancy and in patients with toxemia of pregnancy. Other investigations are planned to evaluate prophylactic measures for the care of the eyes of the newborn. Work has been continued on studies in relation to the prophylactic employment of penicillin and sulfadiazine in prolonged and otherwise complicated labors. In cooperation with the Department of Nutrition of the New York Hospital, investigation of the dietary habits of patients has continued in the obstetrical clinic where a relatively large number of inadequate diets have been found. The nutritionist in attendance has been of the greatest aid in correcting these deficiencies. Other studies in progress include research into the character of pain during labor, carried on jointly with the Department of Physiology; infertility; the cause and treatment of repeated abortion; the incidence and pathology of carcinoma of the fallopian tube; the treatment of patients with carcinoma of the cervix; the operative management of patients with recurrent or advanced radio-resistant carcinoma of the cervix; contact smears of specimens removed at operation; ovarian tumors during pregnancy; and a number of other clinical and statistical studies.

A new program providing for more intimate cooperation with the Department of Pediatrics was started on January 1, 1949. The pediatric resident and staff make rounds with the obstetrical staff in each of the pavilion nurseries and the pavilion on N-2 daily. A close liaison between the pediatric staff and the mother is maintained and each mother is interviewed by the pediatricist who advises her as to the care of her baby following discharge from the Hospital. Combined staff meetings of the two departments are held several times during the year.

A gynecological consultation service for the Medical and Surgical Out Patient Departments was initiated during the year and in return a medical consultation service to the Gynecological Out Patient Department was started. Under this arrangement, patients requiring consultation have the benefit of such care immediately, and the prompt disposition of patients is accomplished as well as providing better teaching. The Department of Medicine has maintained two staff members in the weekly cardiac clinic of this department. Combined interest by the internist and the obstetrician with respect to management of patients with diabetes has continued. A close association between the departments of Anatomy, Biochemistry, and Pathology has continued. Relationships such as have been referred to constitute some of the advantages gained as a result of our physical set-up whereby a department such as Obstetrics and Gynecology becomes an integral part of the great medical center.

#### PATHOLOGY

The courses in general and special pathology were given to the second year students during the winter and spring terms along the lines laid down in previous reports. The syllabus was thoroughly revised and there was an extensive revision of the sets of microscopic slides which involved the preparation of more than 12,000 new slides. The preparation of essays in pathology and the performance of student experiments were put on a voluntary basis. The response to these elective opportunities was gratifying inasmuch as forty-six students wrote essays, forty-four performed experiments, and seven did both. In addition to a number of students who have elected to do experimental work on a voluntary basis during the present summer, four students are working as junior staff members.

Twenty-nine physicians worked on the staff this past year, of which seventeen were full-time workers and eight others gave substantial amounts of their time. Dr. James Correll and Dr. Anthony Ladd have resigned in order to continue clinical training in another institution. The junior staff consisted of seven regular members, three voluntary assistants, and two members of the house staff of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology who each spent several months in Pathology. The training of the members of the junior staff was broadened by their teaching responsibilities and by their scheduled experiences in the Laboratory of Surgical Pathology and in the Central Laboratories. Dr.



I. S. Yun, Professor of Pathology and Dean of the Graduate School of the Seoul National University in Korea, was a full-time visitor in the department during the year. Two members of the staff at Memorial Hospital have been appointed to the staff of the department, Dr. Fred W. Stewart as Professor and Dr. Frank W. Foote as Associate Professor.

The investigations in the department have continued along lines outlined in last year's report in the field of cancer, studies on gliotoxin and its effect on tumor cells and certain bacteria, studies on the pathogenesis of atherosclerosis, experimental argyrosis, experimental encephalomyelitis in guinea pigs and tests of adrenal function. Nine papers dealing with this research were presented at the meetings of the Federation of American Biological Societies held in Detroit in the Spring. This research was supported by grants from the U. S. Public Health Service, the Jane Coffin Childs Memorial Fund, American Cancer Society, the United Hospital Fund, and the New York Heart Association. Dr. Kidd was elected President of the American Society for Experimental Pathology for the year 1949-1950 and was designated to represent this Society on the National Research Council for the three year period beginning July 1, 1949.

#### PEDIATRICS

The teaching program of this department comprises undergraduate instruction to medical students, nurses and occupational therapists, the graduate training of house officers, postgraduate fellowships and periods of observation for visiting pediatricists and parental education. The changes in the Medical College curriculum which took effect this academic year have greatly improved undergraduate pediatric instruction. The most important single change was the establishment of a full time clerkship for five and a half weeks in the third year. This provides a more continuous and extensive pediatric ward experience than the former schedule. In the fourth year, each student has three sessions a week in the pediatric out patient department for five weeks. The course in contagious diseases is now given jointly by the Departments of Medicine and Pediatrics and includes sessions in the New York Hospital on the therapy of infectious diseases, in addition to the sessions on contagious diseases at the Willard Parker Hospital. Third and fourth year students attend and participate in the pathological, radiological, clinical, and other staff conferences held in the department.

The increased space and expanded occupational therapy services for children in both the in patient and out patient departments have provided training facilities to eleven affiliated occupational therapy students from Columbia and New York University and to fifty-one student nurses besides the fellows in the department. Additional valuable training opportunities have been provided through the affiliations previously established with the Knickerbocker Hospital, the Willard Parker Hospital, and the Memorial Hospital, and, this year for the first time, with the Hospital for Special Surgery. Each assistant resident spends one to three months at each of two or three of these hospitals.

The cooperation with the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology has been referred to in the report for that department. The liaisons of the Department of Pediatrics with both Pathology and Radiology have continued to serve a valuable function in undergraduate and graduate teaching. Members of other departments including Pharmacology, Surgery and its divisions of Urology and Ophthalmology, Medicine, Anatomy and Psychiatry have addressed the pediatric staff on timely subjects and have participated in the weekly pediatric grand rounds. Pediatric staff members have participated in clinical pathological and therapeutic conferences.

Full-time postgraduate fellowships have been awarded to four pediatricists in training to complete specialty board requirements and to four other pediatricists in the field of growth and development. The second group have received their training under the aegis of the Institute of Child Development and were supported by grants from The Commonwealth Fund and the U. S. Public Health Service.

This year, greater attention has been given to methods of parental education.



Pamphlets and leaflets on child care were distributed gratis to clinic patients. The pediatric conferences previously held with parents of diabetic children have been extended to expectant mothers and prospective fathers attending the prenatal clinic, and house staff members make regular visits with mothers of full term and premature infants while they are in residence in the hospital.

Changes in the staff personnel were few. Mention has been made elsewhere in this report to the resignations of Dr. Milton Senn and of Dr. Kendrick Hare and to the leave of absence for Dr. Leona Baumgartner. Dr. Jesse F. Sammis, Assistant Professor of Clinical Pediatrics, retires at the end of this academic year. The head of the department, Dr. Samuel Z. Levine, spent six weeks in Poland and two weeks in Finland on a teaching mission last summer under the sponsorship of the Unitarian Service Committee and the World Health Organization. Seventy-one physicians and other professional persons have visited the department as observers; there has been particular interest in the care of premature infants. Sixteen remained for periods ranging from one week to one year. Six of the visitors came from Latin-American countries and thirty-four from other countries outside of the United States and Canada.

The research in the department has involved work along the following lines: fluorine metabolism (in cooperation with the New York State Department of Health); kidney function in young infants; water and electrolyte balance; newer methods of diagnosis of pancreatic insufficiency; the influence of oral administration of an aluminum hydroxyl gel and calcium salts on the serum levels of electrolytes in children with normal and impaired renal function; the use of pacifiers in controlling colic in babies; clinical observations and chest roentgenograms of 300 adolescent children who were vaccinated in infancy with B.C.G. and of 300 controls; the pathogenesis of Mediterranean (Cooley's) anemia; other anemias including chronic congenital aregenerative anemia and spherocytic anemia and the iron-binding capacity of the blood in the various hemolytic disorders; and rheumatic fever studies. Follow up observations of patients who had erythroblastosis and of those who were prematurely born have been made with particular reference to neurological complications in the former, retrolental fibroplasia in the latter, and intellectual and personality development in both groups.

Members of the staff gave 149 addresses to medical and lay groups and published forty-four papers during the past year. Financial support for research and teaching activities, totaling approximately \$150,000 was received from the following sources: The Commonwealth Fund, Helen Hay Whitney Foundation, Rockefeller Foundation, Pediatric Vision Fund (Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary), U. S. Public Health Service, New York City Department of Health, Field Foundation Fund, New York Heart Association, Rheumatic Fever Research Grant, Arthur Murray Foundation, Inc., Marion R. Ascoli Fund, Pediatric B.C.G. Fund (Mead Johnson and Company), and the McHarg Fund.

#### PHARMACOLOGY

The change in the curriculum necessitated the presentation of the course in Applied Pharmacology twice during this year. In the opinion of this department, the time allotted to Pharmacology will not be adequate when the course is presented for the first time next fall under the new schedule. The weekly conferences on therapy were held jointly with the Department of Medicine and are now in their fourteenth year. Volume III of the series of Cornell Conferences on Therapy was published by the Macmillan Company and the fourth volume is in preparation.

Dr. Joseph F. Reilly joined the department this past fall. Dr. Solomon Garb and Dr. Theodore Greiner have worked as fellows. Others who have worked here include Dr. Melvin Moore, Dr. Romulo Guevara, on leave from the University of the Philippines, and Dr. C. Abaogla of the University of Istanbul, Turkey. Dr. W. Clarke Wescoe was awarded a John and Mary R. Markle Foundation Scholarship which provides for a five year period of research and training in pharmacology. The head of the department, Dr. Cattell, spent one month last

fall in Colombia, South America, on a medical lecture mission sponsored by the Unitarian Service Commission.

During the year, a sum of \$50,000 was contributed for research in various aspects of pharmacology by the Therapeutic Research Foundation, Procter and Gamble, Smith, Kline, and French, Gebauer Chemical Company, Hoffmann La Roche, Lakeside Laboratories, and Eli Lilly Company. Work under contract with the Medical Corps of the U. S. Army was completed in February of this year. Grants have been received from the U. S. Public Health Service, the American Cancer Society, and the Baird Foundation. Twenty papers have appeared from the department and ten papers were presented at the annual meeting of the Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics held in Detroit last spring.

The research in the department has been concerned with fourteen projects in clinical pharmacology under Dr. Gold's direction: painful disorders of skeletal muscle; studies on the pharmacology of cholinergic compounds; the mechanism of azo compounds which produce liver cancer in the rat; on the mechanism of action of the digitalis glycosides; the study of the pharmacology of compounds influencing mitosis and growth; on the fundamental nature of the electrocardiogram.

Among the numerous activities outside the Medical College, Dr. Cattell has continued to serve as Managing Editor of the Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics and this year is Vice-Chairman of the Section on Experimental Medicine and Therapeutics of the American Medical Association.

#### PHYSIOLOGY AND BIOPHYSICS

There were two additions to the staff, Dr. Richard W. Lawton and Dr. Manuel Furer, both graduates of our Medical College. Dr. F. Gudernatch has continued to help in the hematological research and Dr. Cecil K. Drinker gave a series of lectures and demonstrations during the first term. Dr. John A. Clements left the department at the end of this academic year to enter the Army and Dr. Furer to take an internship in the New York Hospital. The department suffered a great loss in the death of Mr. G. F. Soderstrom who served on the staff of the Russell Sage Institute of Pathology for thirty-six years. Since 1941, he had collaborated on the work in Physiology and had assisted in the teaching of the technique of experiments in respiration and basal metabolism.

There have been few changes in the teaching schedule. Mr. Phipps and his staff have put the equipment in excellent order.

A grant from the Office of Naval Research has supported extensive work on the effects of heat, cold, and pain. Drs. Hardy and Richards have completed the construction of their pan-radiometer, an instrument that makes it possible for the first time to assess all the factors affecting the gain and loss of heat either indoors or outdoors. Dr. Lawton has continued his work on the elasticity of the lung. A grant from the American Cancer Society has supported investigations on the metabolism of bone marrow and leucocytes. The work with the calorimeter of the Russell Sage Institute of Pathology was brought to an abrupt termination by the illness and death of Mr. Soderstrom. Various government agencies have continued to support the work of Mr. Hugh de Haven in his study of crash injuries from airplane accidents and their prevention. Dr. Shannon Allen, working in association with our Department of Public Health and Preventive Medicine has collaborated with the U. S. Navy Special Devices Division and the Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory in many aspects of aviation medicine. The inertia lock for shoulder harness developed during the war by Dr. W. A. Geohagan of the Department of Anatomy in collaboration with the Instrument Shop of the Department of Physiology is now standard equipment for pilots in almost all military planes.

#### PSYCHIATRY

The undergraduate teaching of psychiatry has been stimulated considerably by the changes in the curriculum which have resulted in increased elasticity.

The fourth year teaching has been reorganized so that it is devoted primarily to teaching the essentials of psychotherapy which the students will need in their practice. By spreading over a two months' period the same number of hours previously used by the students in one month, better educational and therapeutic results have been obtained. In psychiatric treatment a considerable length of time is necessary to achieve good results. The weekly clinical demonstrations which were offered in the third year have been transferred to the fourth year. This change is desirable because the student must have a broad understanding of medicine and surgery in order to benefit most from psychiatric teaching. In these demonstrations, psychiatric treatment is discussed as it is practiced by the general practitioner as well as by the psychiatric specialist.

The most satisfactory progress in undergraduate teaching has been the possible utilization of the prolonged elective periods. Several students used it to continue for several more weeks the psychotherapy of patients whom they had treated in their required clinical work. They learned much and received great satisfaction from carrying out treatment to a successful termination. Others were interested in becoming acquainted with group psychotherapy. It was possible to offer other students an opportunity to study and treat childhood behavior problems. An understanding of child psychopathology will be of great value to these students, especially to those who wish to practice in pediatrics or public health. The extended elective period will make it possible for students to participate in psychiatric research work. The graduate and post-graduate training programs have been continued without essential changes and the joint training programs with the Departments of Medicine and Pediatrics have also been continued.

Research in psychopathology and clinical psychiatry have included further studies in determination of the various types and degrees of intensity of emotions in child schizophrenia and psychotherapy of children, and in the field of vision and apperception related to electrically induced convulsions. The problem of deterioration in epilepsy, schizophrenia, senility and brain damage has received considerable attention. Investigations in physiologic and internal medical aspects have included a continuation of the effort to obtain quantitative determination of adrenergic and cholinergic substances in the blood in the presence of specific emotions, biochemical and psychological observation of the menstrual cycle in college students, and investigations of the changes undergone by Vitamin E in the process of absorption.

Many of the above mentioned research projects relate to the study of etiological factors in chronic alcoholism. The presence of sludging of blood in alcoholic and non-alcoholic patients has been studied. The study of the presence of specific emotions has offered valuable leads with regard to some of these emotions and the urge for alcoholic drinks. In the studying of patients, a point of interest has been the social and family setting which formed the early life of these patients and the influence which their drinking exerted on the members of their families. Patients have been selected who have led a successful life and in whom moderate or marked drinking changed to chronic alcoholism in their fourth and fifth decade. Sociologic-anthropologic studies were carried out with the Department of Sociology and Anthropology of Cornell University. The Research Council on Problems of Alcohol has continued its liberal support of this research program.

During this past year special efforts have been made to clarify the role of mental health in the New York Hospital-Cornell University Medical Center. A considerable number of staff members pooled the knowledge gained from their activities as psychiatric consultants to the various in and out patient departments of the New York Hospital, to the students and staff members of the Medical College and the School of Nursing, and to the personnel. The psychiatric student health service was carried on by Dr. Richard N. Kohl.

Numerous addresses and papers have been presented outside the institution by members of this staff during the past year and thirty-three publications have appeared from the department.

## PUBLIC HEALTH AND PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

The teaching of public health and preventive medicine consisted of field trips during one trimester of the second year, and a series of weekly lectures throughout the year for the third year class combined with six weeks of field trips in small groups. The clinical course in preventive medicine was not given, since it has been shifted to a more strategic place in the fourth year curriculum, where it will be resumed next year.

The field work continued to receive support from Dr. L'Esperance of the Strang Clinic at Memorial Hospital, Dr. McClement of our Health Service, and numerous members of the New York City Department of Health Staff, including Dr. Ollstein in School Health, Dr. Chaves in the Pulmonary Clinic, and Dr. Berenberg, assisted by Dr. Coleman, in child health. Study of home nursing care, and of family problems of health and disease, was extended and improved through the able work of the Visiting Nurse Service directed by Mrs. Lippe and the New York City Bureau of Nursing under the direction of Miss Munch. Important additions to this part of the teaching program included a half-day clinic in rehabilitation at Bellevue Hospital and a full day in Workmen's Compensation, made possible by the fine cooperation of Dr. Howard Rusk and Dr. Willis Weeden and their respective staffs.

The community reports prepared by the students as a thesis for the third year course were again of high caliber. The Family Health Advisors study group was resumed this year for the first time since its interruption during the war. In this special course, ten selected third year students undertake a two-year study of a family group in lieu of a community study, and write a comprehensive report on their work during the fourth year. The work is closely integrated with the Social Service Department under the direction of Miss Soule, with the assistance of Dr. Baumgartner and Dr. Dooley of the Department of Pediatrics. The course in Parasitology was taught twice during the current year due to its transfer to the first year curriculum.

The Kips Bay-Yorkville Cancer Prevention-Detection Center continued into its second year of operation under the direction of Dr. Emerson Day. During the first twenty months of operation, 1500 persons have been examined with the finding of twelve cancers and significant conditions not related to cancer in approximately twenty-five per cent of examinees. Particular attention is being paid to the development of a record system designed for long-term evaluation of this type of cancer.

The work of the department in research in Aviation Medicine, initiated by Dr. Day in 1947, was strengthened in August, 1948, by the formation of the Aviation Research Unit sponsored jointly with the Department of Physiology where this type of work has been in progress since 1941. This unit is under the direction of Dr. Shannon C. Allen who came with a rich background of experience in this field. It was established to fulfill the role of physiology and medicine in the broad programs of research in aeronautical problems by the University as a whole. During the past year members of the unit have worked in close cooperation with the engineering staff at the Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory in preparation of a bio-engineering manual for designers of high speed, high altitude aircraft. It is believed that this is the first in its field of an urgently needed series of such handbooks to give engineers the necessary information for integrating human factors into the design of machinery.

During the summer of 1948, Dr. Morton C. Kahn was invited through agencies of the Cuban government to conduct experiments to determine whether the mosquito-attraction experiments that had been successful under laboratory conditions could be accomplished under the natural environmental conditions found in a mosquito-infested swamp. This set of experiments is a logical consequence to the mosquito sound-recording work started by Dr. Kahn and Mr. William Offenhauser several years ago and described in previous reports. In a series of experiments in the Husillo Swamp, more male albitarsis mosquitoes were attracted toward and killed by a charged screen than the total for all mosquitoes caught in the cattle-baited trap operated by the Finlay Institute in a full month's operation.

Dr. Nine Choucroun, working under a special grant from the Josiah Macy Foundation, continued her studies upon the components of the tubercle bacillus and has developed a precipitin test for the presence of antibodies in the circulating blood. Other investigations in the department included a continuation of the work on the penicillin-albumin complex; the development of a culture medium for the isolation and growth of the tubercle bacillus, the leprosy bacillus, and related organisms isolated from patients with scleroderma; microbial genetics and the mode of action of chemotherapeutic agents in the Tuberculosis Control Division of the U. S. Public Health Service established in the department; studies on the radiosensitivity of *Trypanosoma cruzi*; toxoplasma; and the life history of *Postharmostomum helices*.

In the system of exchange of students with the University of Havana, 5 fourth year medical students will take an eight-week course in Havana during the summer. Dr. Jose Acosta is returning to the School of Medicine at Havana after 40 weeks of graduate study in medical entomology and parasitology. Part of his training was aided by the American Museum of Natural History.

The head of the department, Dr. Wilson G. Smillie, is currently on an extended tour of Central and South America under the auspices of the State Department of the United States Government. Dr. Smillie will visit a total of 10 countries during a three-month period on this trip, the purpose of which is to promote the teaching of public health and preventive medicine in the medical schools and universities.

#### RADIOLOGY

The formal teaching schedule for medical undergraduates was continued with only minor changes. This includes a series of introductory lectures to the second year class, and group teaching of the third year class. The nature of Radiology is such that informal teaching to very small groups is the choice method. Informal Saturday morning conferences were started for the fourth year students by the Attending Radiologists. Radiographic aspects of cases that have been worked up by the students are presented at these sessions. Electives are offered in which the student spends time in the X-Ray Department observing and, whenever possible, assisting in its activities.

Resident training is intensive and covers all phases of this special field. In the daily morning conferences, the residents see and present unusual and problem cases to the staff. Special conferences are frequent and museum conferences are held regularly in which new material is added to this exceptionally fine collection of films. The cross filing index system covering all phases of radiographic diagnosis is complete and up to date and is beginning to reveal its extraordinary research value. One or more research projects are expected of every resident and all possible cooperation and use of facilities are offered in this respect. The X-Ray Department is officially represented in numerous conferences of other departments.

A particularly valuable feature of both undergraduate and graduate training in Radiology is the Tuesday evening "Follow-Up" Conference. Difficult cases are presented from the radiographic point of view, all pertinent clinical data is offered, and the audience is asked to make the diagnosis. This conference is widely attended by radiologists from many other hospitals throughout the metropolitan area.

Several changes have taken place in the teaching staff of the Department. Effective September 1, 1949, Dr. Robert P. Ball will become Professor of Radiology, as well as Radiologist-in-Chief of the New York Hospital. He succeeds Dr. Harold L. Temple, who has resigned to enter private practice, and who is now on a part-time basis. He will remain on the clinical teaching staff. Drs. Jacques Miller, Arthur Tillinghast, and T. Arthur Pearson accepted positions elsewhere in the metropolitan area but are continuing their teaching in the Department. Dr. Walter A. Russell left the staff to practice in Portland, Maine.

The Weintraub-Williams rapid method of small bowel study has received wide acclaim throughout the country and has already been accepted as routine procedure in various hospitals. Additional aspects and refinements are in the

process of development, as well as its application to infants and children. Extensive work in the field of Angiocardiology and Cardiac Catheterization has been and is being done and a textbook on Angiocardiology is in preparation. Work is being continued on the preparation of a two volume clinical atlas of normal radiographic anatomy. Work is being pursued in new gall bladder contrast media, pelvimetry, and diagnosis of pyloric canal ulcer.

Publications during the year include an x-ray study of multiple myeloma; bone changes in leukemia; an analysis of 405 benign gastric ulcers; and angiocardiology of the pulmonary artery.

#### SURGERY

The teaching program has been further reorganized to form a progressive and integrated outline of study in which all members of the Department, senior as well as resident, participate. The second year students, during their final trimester, devote one period a week to surgery under the immediate supervision of Dr. Child. An introduction to the basic principles of surgery is given them, covering fluid and electrolyte balance, shock and hemorrhage, infection, anesthesia, bandaging and application of plaster casts, wound healing and nutrition. For one trimester of the third year, the students are assigned to the surgical pavilions as clinical clerks. Here they devote their mornings to assisting in the care of patients and attending operations and ward rounds. Afternoons are spent in ophthalmology, otolaryngology, and orthopedics. The entire third class also attends a noonday clinic on Wednesdays of each week conducted by the head of the Department and his associates. The fourth year class is divided into 5 sections, each of which spends approximately 2 months on Surgery under the supervision of Dr. S. W. Moore. These sections rotate through the General Surgery Diagnostic Clinic, Minor Surgery Clinic, the Operating Rooms for instruction in Anesthesia, and the Emergency Room. Their instruction includes formal sessions near the close of each clinic period by a member of the senior staff and they are under continual supervision and instruction by both senior and resident staff in the various clinics.

The senior staff remained ostensibly unchanged except for minor additions and advancements. Dr. Frank Glenn, as Lewis Atterbury Stimson Professor of Surgery, has been assisted by Dr. Charles G. Child, III, and Dr. S. W. Moore. The teaching activities are directed to the undergraduate medical students and to the graduate training of the resident staff. The total pavilion bed capacity of the Department is 252.

In General Surgery, 2832 patients were admitted to the 120 pavilion beds, and 2,947 operations were performed with 30 deaths, a surgical mortality rate of 1.4 per cent. The list of operations included various types of hernia repair, appendectomies, operations for diseases of the thyroid gland, of the gall bladder and biliary tract, and of the gastrointestinal tract including cancer.

Since the war, real progress has been made in the development of the surgical specialties and for that reason, each one of them will be described here.

*Neurosurgery.* This section is under the direction of Dr. Bronson Ray. The 15 beds allotted to this service and segregated during the year are manned by an adequate resident staff; 314 patients were admitted and 432 operations were performed with 22 deaths, a mortality rate of 5.1 per cent. Clinical investigations on the sympathetic nervous system were continued, supported in part by the Markle Foundation. Neurosurgery works in close cooperation with the division of Neurology in the Department of Medicine.

*Ophthalmology.* Dr. John M. McLean is in charge of this section, which has 20 beds; 264 patients were admitted for diseases of the eye, on whom 301 operations were performed without fatality. A full resident staff serves both in and out patients. This service is approved for training by the American Board of Ophthalmology and the American College of Surgeons.

*Orthopedics.* During the year, 12 beds were segregated for the exclusive use of orthopedic patients under the direction of Dr. Frederick L. Liebolt. He is



assisted by senior members of General Surgery who are interested in this branch of surgery. Temporary approval of the service for training was received from the University of the State of New York, and a resident was appointed, assisted by an assistant resident and an intern who rotate from General Surgery.

*Otolaryngology.* This section, with a total of 25 beds, is under the direction of Dr. James A. Moore; 730 patients were admitted during 1948 and 638 operations were performed. Attention has been focussed on carcinoma of the larynx and nasopharynx. The Lempert operation for clinical otosclerosis was carried out on a number of patients with encouraging results. The resident plan of training on this service has been approved by the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals of the American Medical Association. A laboratory and lecture room were set aside to provide additional facilities for instructing the resident staff. Histopathology of the ear and the anatomy of the temporal bone have been among the subjects particularly investigated.

*Plastic Surgery.* Under the direction of Dr. Herbert Conway, 11 beds were segregated for the care of cases requiring plastic surgery; 178 patients were admitted and 306 operations were performed. Assigned to this service is a resident in Plastic Surgery, assisted by an assistant resident and an intern who rotate from General Surgery. Special emphasis was given to the treatment of harelips and cleft palate from the standpoint of surgical requirements and the speech training so necessary in rehabilitation. This work has been done in close cooperation with the Dental Clinic. Dr. Conway and his group have been particularly interested as well in reconstructive work to correct the deformities incident to radical treatment of malignancies on the skin of the head and neck.

*Urology.* The Cornell urology service, with 30 beds, under the direction of Dr. Victor Marshall, admitted 452 patients and performed 318 operations with 5 deaths. The residency training program here has been approved by appropriate agencies for many years. The special interest of this section in uretero-intestinal transplantation in combination with pelvic exenteration for extensive carcinoma has been continued. At the suggestion of and with the aid of Dr. Papanicolaou of the Department of Anatomy, cancer cells have been demonstrated in urine and urethral smears. The establishment of this method provides another means for early diagnosis of cancer in the genito-urinary tract.

*Tumor Clinic.* Working under a grant from the Jane Coffin Childs Fund and funds received in a teaching grant to Cornell from the U. S. Public Health Service, Dr. William A. Cooper has been in charge of a clinic for ambulatory patients with carcinoma and allied diseases. This tumor clinic is designed to give expert ambulatory care to supplement hospital treatment and offers an unusual opportunity for advancement in the newer methods of cancer diagnosis such as bronchoscopy, proctoscopy, esophagoscopy, gastroscopy, and cytologic diagnosis. Here also the disabling symptoms due to cancer have been treated with recently developed endocrine therapy.

*Anesthesia.* Dr. Joseph F. Artusio, Jr., is in charge of this section. The advances made in recent years in this ancillary branch of surgery have made it necessary to enlarge the service. Provision has been made for a resident staff of 4, and 2 of these positions were filled during the past year. Twenty nurse anesthetists complete the personnel of this section; 7,933 anesthetics were administered during the year with a low of 1.1 per cent incidence of postoperative complications referable to anesthesia.

*Surgical Pathology.* On July 1, 1948, Dr. John M. Pearce succeeded Dr. N. Chandler Foot as Professor of Pathology in Surgery and Surgical Pathologist to the New York Hospital. Training of the resident staff in surgical pathology now includes men from the Department of Pathology, to give the house staff of that department further opportunity to become familiar with surgical pathology; 7,394 specimens were examined by the service during the year.

A biochemistry laboratory has been established in the Laboratories for Surgical Research to serve the needs of the department's research activities. This



laboratory will provide facilities for blood studies to be made on patients as well as on experimental animals, particularly studies in blood volume, thiocyanate space determination, and blood sodium and potassium. Dr. Child has carried on a series of studies dealing with acute occlusion of the portal vein in animals and with diversion of the external pancreatic secretion into the circulating blood stream, to demonstrate that occlusion of the portal vein is compatible with life. Dr. Charles Neumann has continued his studies on the treatment of uremia by lavage of a blind intestinal loop. Studies of experimentally produced lung abscesses and their treatment has been continued by Dr. Cranston Holman. Dr. James Dingwall and Dr. Bernard Maisel have successfully accomplished end-to-end suturing of the divided trachea and have corrected artificially produced defects by iso- and homo-grafts. Studies on gastric and intestinal motility and its relation to section of the vagus nerve have been carried out by Dr. John Beal and Dr. Peter Dineen in conjunction with clinical studies on patients who have had vagotomy for ulcer. Dr. William Andrus and Dr. William Nickel have met with encouraging results in their attempts to produce ulcerative colitis in dogs. Improved methods of preserving corneal grafts have been the subject of further work by Dr. John McLean and Dr. Paul Messier. In conjunction with Dr. McLean, Dr. Artusio has carried on a series of experiments related to intraocular pressure under various types of anesthesia. Dr. Glenn and Dr. Beal have been engaged in a series of experiments to determine the fate of arteries transplanted to the myocardium, as well as working on new ways of suturing blood vessels, both arterial and venous. Dr. S. W. Moore and Dr. John West have been studying methods of visualizing the venous and arterial trees by opaque materials injected into these systems.

A total sum of \$104,772 was provided for research in this department by the following: the U. S. Public Health Service, the Margaret S. Davis Estate, Mr. and Mrs. John L. Given, American Cancer Society, Dr. Kirby Martin, John and Mary R. Markle Foundation, New York State Association for Crippled Children, Jane Coffin Childs Fund, American Heart Association, United Hospital Fund, Mrs. Leonard Henry, Dr. Alice R. Bernheim, Mrs. Barbara Peck, W. K. Kellogg Foundation, The Grace Line, National Council to Combat Blindness, Mrs. Marie Zimmerman, Mr. Victor Emanuel, Mr. Clarence Slocum, and Wyeth, Inc.

#### CURRICULUM

A review of the reports from the departments shows that the change in curriculum outlined in last year's report has been found advantageous in most instances and has been criticized in only one. It is amusing to hear statements that the Medical College curriculum has not been changed in 25 years. Although there were reservations in several quarters, our departments and their staffs have worked whole-heartedly to make this modified curriculum work along the lines they themselves developed. If future experience indicates that further modification is indicated, appropriate consideration and action will be taken by our Curriculum Committee.

#### INTERNSHIPS

In the report made 2 years ago, a new arrangement for internship placement was described as it was developed by the Committee on Internships and Residencies of the Association of American Medical Colleges. This was modified slightly for this past year and will be utilized with some additional changes during the coming year. The "acceptance" date of November 15, 1948, for hospital internship appointments brought many messages to members of our fourth year class, and all excepting one student had a definite commitment for an internship within the first 48 hours. A considerable number of students received appointments to the hospital of their first choice, and in several instances, students received as many as 3 or 4 acceptances. Seven students received appointments to services in the New York Hospital, and 5 to services of the Second Division at Bellevue Hospital.

A breakdown of hospitals, as based on the educational rating of the Associa-

tion of American Medical Colleges, to which members of the class accepted appointments shows that 64.8% of the students placed in hospitals of top rating, 20.5% in hospitals of middle rating, and 13.2% in hospitals of low rating. While 35 students chose hospitals in New York State, 14 other states are represented in the placements.

#### COLLEGE MAINTENANCE

The activities of the Business Office of the Medical College for the year ending June 30, 1948, have continued under the supervision of our Business Manager, Mr. E. K. Taylor.

#### Finance:

For the purposes of this report the budget figures for the past year are combined with actual income for restricted research grants, including government contracts, and the income from full time fees. For an accurate analysis of the actual figures, the final Treasurer's Report, which will be available later, should be referred to.

Estimated expenditures for the current year will total approximately \$2,366,000 an increase of \$240,000 over last year's actual figures. The major increases and partial explanations are as follows:

Academic budgets increased \$70,000 due in part to the inclusion of full time fee payments in the regular budget. In addition, certain restricted funds were included for the first time—this is reflected by a decrease in administrative restricted funds.

Administrative and service accounts increased \$42,000 due in large part to including the Joint Administrative Board budget as an administrative expense plus other small increases.

Special funds for research from Full Time Fees increased approximately \$20,000.

Restricted gifts increased approximately \$113,000. The final figures on total expenditures will be even larger as several government contracts handled on a reimbursement basis are not included in these figures.

The over-all picture indicates a general expansion in all areas in spite of which it has been possible to effect a savings on the Budget Accounts, reducing the estimated deficit from \$100,904 to approximately \$29,000.

#### Comparative Figures:

	1947-48	1948-49
Academic Budgets.....	\$ 879,973.00	\$ 950,217.00
Administrative and Service Accounts.....	171,456.00	213,406.00
Administrative Restricted Funds.....	33,939.00	21,272.00
Special Funds for Research.....	75,824.00	96,500.00
Restricted Gifts Including Government Contracts..	972,145.00	1,085,000.00
	<hr/> \$2,133,337.00	<hr/> \$2,366,395.00
Actual Expenditures—1947-48.....		\$2,125,845.00
Total number of orders placed.....	8,766	7,297
Total number of checks issued.....	18,100	18,589

#### Payrolls:

Number of individuals currently on regular payroll, as of May 31, 1949 (not including occasional employees and others paid by requisition)..... 655

#### Of these, the following are paid from the budget:

Preclinical Budgets.....	134
Joint Budgets.....	194
	<hr/> 328

#### Veterans Affairs:

Total number of veterans entered into training during the year ending June 30,  
1949..... 286  
For the same period last year..... 297

*Veterans' tuition and fees billed during year:*

Regular Students.....	\$	96,785.10	
Graduate Students.....		3,099.28	
Special Students:			
Internal Medicine (Bellevue).....	\$	6,562.14	
Exfoliative Cytology (Papanicolaou).....		1,841.90	
Surgical Anatomy (Lampe).....		1,600.00	
Dermatology (Lewis).....		3,261.60	
Psychiatry Residents.....		1,250.00	14,515.54
TOTAL.....	\$	114,400.02	
TOTAL, 1947-1948.....			113,735.65

*General:*

During the year, new payroll records were planned, printed, and set up with the assistance of an extra clerk who worked in the office four months until May 31, 1949. The new records greatly simplify and facilitate the payroll work and make possible certain exact statistics as shown above.

As of June 2, 1949, membership in the Associated Hospital Service has been available to our employees through the Payroll Deduction Plan. At present, 196 employees are taking advantage of the new plan and it is expected that many more will join as soon as their present contracts under the Direct Payment Plan expire.

During the year, 235 regularly employed individuals left the payroll while only 223 were put on, a net decrease in the regular payroll of 12 employees.

There were 27 accident reports made to the Aetna Casualty & Surety Company during the year, compared to 52 in the year before.

*Maintenance and Repairs:*

No major structural changes or alterations were made during the year, regular maintenance of the plant was continued, and several replacements to the brine service lines were found necessary.

In several offices and laboratories, the lighting fixtures were changed to fluorescent, greatly improving the general lighting of the rooms involved. It is expected that this type of change-over will continue.

Costs of heat, light and power, the major single item of expense, remained about the same as last year, \$52,500. There are strong indications that the cost of oil will continue to drop slightly, which will reflect some savings in this item next year.

*Surplus Property:*

Very little equipment was acquired through this source during the past few months. An effort is being continued, with the cooperation of other institutions in the state, to work out a plan with state authorities for an equal distribution of the materials still being made available.

*Student Housing:*

The operation of the student dormitories for the current year will show a slight profit which excess will eventually be turned over to the Federal Government in accordance with terms of our contract.

The original agreement with the Federal Government terminates December 30, 1949. Application will be made before that date requesting permission to continue to occupy the buildings for one additional year. According to the present law, extension can be granted on a year to year basis.

## SUPPORT ACTIVITIES

During the year July 1, 1948, to June 30, 1949, our Medical College has received \$719,694.13 in restricted gifts for research and education in addition to \$352,511.72 from the Federal Government. In the report of the work of the

departments reference has been made to the various sources of these funds: grants from private donors, industrial concerns, foundations, and governmental agencies. There have been no additions to endowment or sizeable gifts for our general educational program aside from what was included in the gifts to the Greater Cornell Committee.

In last year's report, a general statement was made as to the general financial plight of medical colleges over the country. As a result of work done initially by the Executive Council of the Association of American Medical Colleges and the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals of the American Medical Association and later with the cooperation of these groups with six University Presidents, there has been established the National Fund for Medical Education. The purpose of this Fund will be to carry on an educational campaign as to the needs of our medical schools and to raise money in support of their educational programs.

During the year, the Council of the Association of American Medical Colleges has been in close touch with governmental agencies. It has cooperated in making possible a study on the impact of the grant program of the United States Public Health Service on medical education. This study is being made by a committee of the National Advisory Health Council. Mr. E. K. Taylor and I have participated in the formulation of the study and in getting it under way.

Several bills have been introduced into both houses of Congress for federal aid to education in the health services—medicine, dentistry, nursing, sanitary engineering, and graduate education in public health. The following is a summary which I prepared as Chairman of the Executive Council of the Association of American Medical Colleges, as a portion of a statement presented to committees of both the Senate and the House of Representatives:

- "I. There is a definite need now for federal aid to medical education provided the educational and administrative policies can continue to rest in the hands of the medical colleges without political interference and with the maintenance of academic freedom.
- "II. Such aid should not interfere with private and state aid.
- "III. Aid to students should have a need qualification. If there is any indentured service, it must have an escape clause. Scholarships should be awarded to those already admitted to medical schools. Many educators prefer aid in the form of loans, others prefer gifts instead of loans in view of the long training period.
- "IV. Attention must be given to the maintenance of standards in the present medical school operations: Incentives for new students must not be so attractive as to cause expansion beyond facilities and at too rapid a rate."

It seems doubtful if any legislation providing for federal aid to medical education will be passed at the present session of Congress. However a bill is being written now under bi-partisan auspices in the Senate which may receive favorable action in the next session. This bill will not be a part of an omnibus bill, including compulsory health insurance, etc., and will provide aid of an emergency nature for a period of three years. If such legislation were passed, it would still be important to exert every effort to enlist support from private sources for the support of medical education.

#### ALUMNI ACTIVITIES

For the year ended in March, 1949, Dr. William D. Stubenbord, '31, served as President of the Cornell University Medical College Alumni Association. The other officers were: Dr. Horace S. Baldwin, '21, Vice President; Dr. Alphonse E. Timpanelli, '36, Secretary; Dr. Paul Reznikoff, '20, Treasurer. Dr. Weeden '19, and Dr. Stubenbord served as the Alumni representatives on the Medical College Council. Miss Mary E. Gleason has continued as full-time Secretary in the office of the Association in the College. Dr. David N. Barrows, '12, and Dr. Weeden have again edited the Alumni Quarterly which so ef-

fectively keeps our alumni informed about the Medical College and about the accomplishments of its graduates.

Dr. Irving S. Wright, '26, served as chairman of the 1949 Cornell Medical College Alumni Reunion Day held on March 24th. The morning scientific program was presented by four distinguished alumni. One of these, Dr. William S. McCann, '15, now Professor of Medicine at Rochester University Medical College, was presented the first Annual Alumni Award for his outstanding contribution to medicine by President Day. The award was in the form of a magnificent scroll which had been presented as an illuminated manuscript by Ames and Rollinson. Dr. McCann's First Annual Lecture was entitled, "Some Neglected Aspects of Cardiology." The Medical College entertained the 240 alumni at luncheon held at the Nurses' Residence. Following this, an open house was held in the various laboratories of the institution and at Memorial Hospital. At the annual business meeting held later in the afternoon, the following officers were elected for the coming year: Dr. Horace S. Baldwin, '21, President; Dr. William H. Casselbaum, '31, Vice President; Dr. Alphonse E. Timpanelli, '36, Secretary; and Dr. Paul Reznikoff, '20, Treasurer. The Annual Dinner was held at the Starlight Roof of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel and was attended by 425 of the alumni and their guests.

Dr. Stubenbord and Dr. Baldwin have been appointed as Alumni representatives on the Medical College Council for the coming year. On September 23, 1948, the Alumni Association gave its annual reception for the entering students and entertained the second and third year classes at afternoon teas later in the year. I continue to be grateful for the cooperation and help we receive from our alumni. It should be gratifying to all of us that our Alumni Association is considered to be one of the most effective ones among similar medical college organizations.

#### DEVELOPMENT OF NEEDS

Dr. Preston Wade, '25, has represented the Medical Alumni and Dr. Connie Guion, '17, the Medical College Faculty on the Administrative Committee of the Greater Cornell Committee. The activities of the Greater Cornell Committee will be covered elsewhere in your report. The need for a student residence still remains and we are hopeful that funds will be forthcoming soon. The real estate exchange between the University and the New York Hospital described in last year's report has been consummated so that the University now owns the northwest corner of 69th Street and York Avenue. This will be the site for the Student Residence and Recreation Center which we hope can be so developed that it will be of service not only to our undergraduate medical students but also members of the staff of the other institutions in the Center, the New York Hospital, the Memorial group, and the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research.

The over-all financial picture of the Medical College is one that shows the need for increased annual funds for our budget. With an anticipated deficit of \$100,904.00, by savings and careful management, the actual deficit at the end of this year was \$29,172.73. However, we have had to meet this out of our reserves and at the end of the next academic year our reserves will be completely used up. However, our present budget is not an accurate picture of our actual needs because our department heads have done the best they could with what they have had to work with. We have not been able to give increases in many places where they are overdue both in the professional and non-professional categories. In some of our departments, we do not have the funds to attract and hold able young staff members. This is particularly true in the preclinical departments. In our clinical departments, we have been aided by the fact that the Joint Administrative Board has made possible the use of funds from the Special Fund of Full-Time Fees for increasing some of these budgets.

One of the most critical problems in medical education today is the dearth of young people in the teaching of some of the medical fields. A committee of

the American Association of Anatomists has made a study of this field and they have reported that on the basis of the 1948 list of members of their Association, there were 139 Professors, 102 Associate Professors, 87 Assistant Professors and 20 Instructors in Departments of Anatomy in medical schools. These data are alarming because they show that no one of the lower ranks is large enough to replace the rank above it. During the next ten years, 55 professorships will become vacant from retirement alone. It is evident that a real recruitment is needed to meet the present needs. But this is not the whole story because some existing schools are increasing their student enrollment and new schools are being started so that there is an increasing demand. What has been demonstrated by the anatomists exists in other fields. A Survey on Medical Education is now under way under the direction of Dr. John Deitrick, a member of our staff on leave. This survey will bring to light this need in teaching personnel among other things. Every one of our medical schools should be concerned with attracting and holding able younger staff members. The lack of younger people in training during the war is a partial explanation of this problem, but lack of finances is one of the most important factors.

As had been our custom before the war years, we have resumed the publication, "Report on Funds Available for Research and Education at the Cornell Medical College and the New York Hospital." Here is listed the important information on each one of the grants we have received. We have worked out a system to keep this current month by month.

The Board of Governors of the New York Hospital has adopted the same patent policy as that in force at the Medical College. The policy is as follows, "Patents arising in the Medical College will be turned over directly to the Research Corporation on a non-profit basis for control purposes only. It may be advisable on the advice of the Dean of the Medical College not to exclude some sort of preferential treatment to pharmaceutical houses which have made very material and unrestricted contributions to research in the recent past. Exception to this general rule may be made (1) in cases of patents arising in the course of Government-sponsored contracts; (2) in cases where individual members of the staff wish to take out the patent and dedicate it to the public."

During the past year, much has been done to improve the Dental Clinic in the New York Hospital as a section of the Department of Surgery and under the direction of Dr. George F. Egan. A number of the dentists on this service were given academic appointments in the Department of Surgery. On November 9, 1948, the Second Anniversary Service Dinner was held at which those who have served the joint institution for 15 and 25 years were the honored guests. Plans are under way for holding the third one of these dinners on October 31, 1949.

The agreement for affiliation between the Society of the New York Hospital and the New York Society for Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled was signed on April 5, 1949, by Mr. Jackson and Mr. Duryee, the presidents of these two organizations. This affiliation, when it is put into action on completion of the building being planned on the plot extending along the East River drive between 70th and 71st Streets, will have great mutual benefit to the two institutions and to our Medical College. There will be greater opportunities for teaching and research, particularly in orthopedic surgery and in arthritis.

On April 5, 1949, the agreement was signed between The Society of the New York Hospital and the group consisting of Drs. Barr, Diethelm, Douglas, Glenn, Guion, Levine, and Wade, for space, equipment, facilities and ancillary services for the Vincent Astor Clinic which was referred to in last year's report as a Diagnostic Clinic. Dr. Robert F. Watson was appointed chief of the clinic as of May 1, 1949. Structural alterations for the "pilot plant" of this clinic are now being made. The President of the Joint Administrative Board, Dr. Stanhope Bayne-Jones, has done a great deal of work in bringing about the successful completion of the negotiations for the affiliation with the Hospital for Special Surgery and getting the Vincent Astor Clinic under way.

Negotiations have been worked so that a committee consisting of Drs. Diethelm, Rennie and Wolff with the Dean as Chairman will be responsible for the training and research at the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Hospital at Peekskill,



New York. This is a 2000 bed Veterans Administration Hospital which will care mainly for psychiatric patients and will be opened some time during 1950.

We have enjoyed the continued cooperation with Dr. Bayne-Jones who has worked along with and shared the problems of the Medical College, and with the authorities of the New York Hospital with Mr. William H. Jackson serving as President of the Society of the New York Hospital. In June, 1949, Mr. Jackson resigned as President, but will continue to serve as Vice-President. He has been succeeded by Mr. John H. Whitney who became President. Last fall, Dr. Henry N. Pratt became Director of the New York Hospital. At the end of this academic year, Mr. Langdon P. Marvin resigned as a member of the Joint Administrative Board where he had served since 1942. We are grateful to him for his cooperation and interest in the Medical College, particularly during the period when he was President of the Board of Governors of the Society of the New York Hospital during the war years. During the coming year, the New York Hospital members of the Joint Administrative Board will be Mr. J. H. Whitney, Mr. W. H. Jackson, and Mr. Henry Sturgis and the University members will be Chancellor Day, Mr. Neal D. Becker, and Mr. Joseph P. Ripley.

It is a pleasure to express my deep gratitude to President Day, the members of the Board of Trustees, the Medical College Council, the Joint Administrative Board, our Alumni and Staff for support and cooperation.

JOSEPH C. HINSEY,  
Dean, Cornell University Medical College.

### APPENDIX XIII

#### REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE NEW YORK STATE VETERINARY COLLEGE

*To the President of the University:*

SIR: I have the honor to report herewith on the activities and condition of the New York State Veterinary College for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1949.

For the first time since the end of the war we operated with a full complement of four classes. The student registration was the largest in the history of the College, there being 190 undergraduate and 15 graduate students in residence. Next year the registration should be slightly higher since we will graduate about 40 and accept a new class of 50. In recent years, since students have been admitted on a highly selective basis, attrition has been very low.

##### PRESSURE FOR ADMISSION

The Committee on Admissions is just completing its work of selecting the class which will matriculate this fall (1949). A total of 358 completed applications have been considered. Since 632 were considered last year and 752 the year before that, it is obvious that the admission pressure is rapidly subsiding. An indeterminate though certainly a considerable factor in the sharp reduction this year over last is the increase in the admission requirement from one year to two years of college work. It is probable that there would have been a considerable reduction had there been no change in the requirements. More than one half of the applicants this year were non-residents of New York State. About  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the New York State applicants will be accepted, and about  $\frac{1}{17}$  of those from out-of-state.

In view of the indisputable fact that there is a severe shortage of veterinarians in this country at the present time, and particularly because of the moderate shortage in New York, the question has been raised repeatedly as to why we do



not accept larger classes. A source of more insistent pressure, however, is the very considerable group of unsuccessful applicants for admission.

From the time the College was founded until about 1930, our problem each year was to find enough students to justify the State's expenditures in maintaining the institution. Since 1930 the problem has been to keep them within reasonable limits. When limitation of admissions was instituted in 1933, the annual quota was set at 35. About five years later, responding to outside pressures, the number was increased to 40. In 1946, immediately after the war when we began facing our heaviest pressures the number was increased to 50, at which point we continue to operate. The impact of the latest increase on numbers of graduates will not be felt until next year (1950). During the last several years the size of the graduating classes has been increased slightly by returning veterans who interrupted their veterinary education during the war.

Our faculty is practically unanimous in its belief that appreciably more students cannot be accommodated without serious sacrifice in our educational standards. So far as the pre-clinical subjects are concerned there are no unsurmountable obstacles in the way of our accepting all applicants that meet minimum entrance requirements. With additional classrooms, equipment, and instructors there are only theoretical limits to the numbers that may be taught successfully and well. In the clinics it is different, however, since there is no way by which the number of patients that can be obtained in this, or any other, locality can be increased greatly. Patients cannot be treated like experimental animals. Only a few students can have intimate contact with any given patient. The greater the number of students, the fewer patients that each of them can study and the poorer will the students be prepared, upon graduation, to carry out the functions they are expected to exercise.

If the shortage of veterinarians in New York State were considered sufficiently serious to warrant more or less drastic action, several courses would be open:

a. A second veterinary school might be set up in another area of the State. This has been suggested by the Temporary Commission on Higher Education.

b. This College might establish a second clinical center in some other part of the State where students could be rotated in groups to obtain a part of their clinical experience.

c. This College might set up a system of clinical preceptorships with a number of practicing veterinarians whereby individual students could be rotated for a part of their clinical experience.

d. This College, might, as an emergency measure, increase the size of its entering classes, accepting the fact that its educational standards would thereby be lowered.

Suggestions (a) and (b) would involve greatly increased expense to the State, (a) much greater than (b). The first suggestion would have no effect upon the output of veterinarians for at least six years. The second could become effective sooner, since larger classes could be accepted immediately in anticipation of enlarged clinical facilities by the time they would be required. On the other hand, all of the new veterinary colleges established during recent years are having difficulties in building up satisfactory clinics and it can safely be assumed that any new centers will require five to ten years after they are established before they will have large clienteles.

Suggestions (c) and (d) would not occasion great additional expense. In my opinion, neither of these is a desirable procedure educationally and they should be accepted only as emergency measures. On the surface (c) appears preferable to (d) but I doubt that it is. This is not to deny that the veterinary student can obtain valuable clinical experience by working with practitioners. As a matter of fact, we strongly advise all our graduates to seek employment with established practitioners before attempting to enter practice alone, and nearly all of them see the wisdom of doing this. With few exceptions, the young graduate works with one or more practitioners for at least one full year. If short periods of experience with such men were required as a part of the work for the veterinary degree, it is almost inevitable, it seems to me, that many will regard this as suf-

ficient preparation for entering practice immediately without the longer period of experience that they now receive.

#### ARE EXPANDED EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES NECESSARY IN NEW YORK STATE?

Veterinary medicine, to a greater degree than other medical fields, is greatly dependent upon economic conditions. Except for the pet animals and pleasure horses, there is little sentimental value in animals. Cattle, swine, sheep, and poultry are valued only for what they and their products will bring on the market. There is no shortage of veterinarians engaged in the luxury practices with pet animals and saddle horses. The shortages are in the farming regions where practice is concerned with the food-producing animals.

In the decade before World War II when the country was in economic doldrums, we heard nothing of a shortage of veterinarians. Livestock and livestock products were cheap and farmers had little money. During this time many farmers did their own veterinary work so far as they could, or let their stock die rather than call veterinary practitioners. When serious emergencies developed and veterinarians were called, the latter often were forced to carry the charges for their fees on their books for long periods. Many country practitioners were forced to leave their practices and accept jobs with governmental agencies, or go into small animal practice where economic pressure was not so severely felt.

With the return of economic prosperity to the country as a whole and to farmers in particular, the situation with respect to veterinary practice in the country changed completely. With money in the bank, and the farm mortgage paid, with stock that bring high prices on the market, with large milk and egg checks coming in regularly, the farmer now is very anxious to reduce his disease losses and keep his animals producing at a high level. He now calls his veterinarian for many services that formerly he tried to do himself. Most country practitioners have more work than they can do.

Can this condition be expected to continue? Is it to be expected that ten veterinarians can continue to practice in a certain locality where only four did all of the work before the war? Can two men continue to serve another locality where a single man failed to make a satisfactory living during the depression years? I like to think, and I do believe, that veterinary service is better appreciated than formerly and that more men will be required to supply the need than formerly. I am sure, however, that we are living in an abnormal period at present and that the long range need for veterinarians is not so great as it now appears.

At present there are slightly more than 750 veterinarians in private practice in this state. About one third of these are in small animal practice. About 500 make farm visits and treat farm livestock. The average age of these men is under 45 years. Fifteen years ago it was about ten years higher. An actuarial study of all veterinarians in this state, made recently, shows that to keep the present professional population constant about 25 new recruits will be needed annually.

It has already been pointed out that for the last four years we have been admitting 50 new students each year. There is some attrition so we may assume that about 45 of these will graduate. If this number remained in New York State we would rapidly increase its veterinary population. Studies of the classes of the last ten years show, however, that about 30 percent of all graduates, including a large number who were residents of the State when they matriculated, settle beyond its borders. At this rate we would do just a little better than maintain present numbers of the profession in the State. But why do so many settle elsewhere than in their native state? The reason is that they find better opportunities elsewhere; that there is a national vacuum, a national shortage, which is more acute in other parts of the United States than in New York. Under these conditions, New York and other states that have long supported veterinary colleges can hardly expect to do very much for themselves by enlarging their facilities until the national demand is more nearly met. Obviously the situation can be met only by the creation of more educational facilities,

and those states whose livestock interests are large and who have not formerly contributed their share should do so.

In last year's report I discussed this matter at some length. Whereas ten veterinary schools have carried the educational burden in this field for more than 20 years, seven new schools have been established during the last five years. All of these are now full of students but only a few have graduated. Over 3000 students are studying veterinary medicine in this country this year. Twenty years ago the total number was less than 500. If interest in this field continues and all of these schools can continue to operate at full capacity, the present veterinary population of the country will be doubled in twenty-five years. Even at the present level of demand, it seems likely that the more pressing needs for veterinary service can be fully met by the present facilities within the next five years. New facilities could not become productive before that time, and if economic conditions deteriorate even some of the present facilities may not be fully utilized.

Shortage of veterinary service, like shortages of many other things, is a symptom of the times. New York already is producing an ample supply for her own needs. As soon as the increased facilities, nationally, become effective, so that fewer New York boys go elsewhere to settle, and also when economic conditions deteriorate, as they now seem to be in the process of doing, we are likely to find that we have too many rather than too few veterinarians.

#### DIFFICULTIES IN THE RECRUITMENT OF TEACHING PERSONNEL

Reference was made to this matter in last year's report. The situation has not bettered appreciably. Most of the newly organized schools are still far short of their personnel needs, and most of the established schools have vacancies that they are having difficulty in filling. We are more fortunate than most but are not free from embarrassments on this score. Young men are being promoted faster than they should be, and men are appointed to positions for which they are not fully qualified.

#### FACULTY CHANGES

Dr. R. R. Birch, Professor of Veterinary Research and Superintendent of the Veterinary Experiment Station, will reach retirement age and become professor emeritus on June 30, 1949, after 39 years' service. Dr. Birch is well known in the veterinary world for his research work on bovine brucellosis, a field to which he has made many fundamental contributions. Dr. A. M. Mills became Professor of Veterinary Surgery last fall, filling the position vacated by the resignation of Dr. A. G. Danks. Dr. J. M. Gillespie was transferred from the poultry disease laboratory to become Assistant Professor of Bacteriology. Dr. E. Dougherty, III, was appointed to the position formerly held by Dr. Gillespie. Dr. Julius Fabricant was appointed Asst. Professor of Pathology to work on poultry diseases. Dr. H. C. Parker was appointed Director of the newly established laboratory for the study of bovine mastitis, located at Earlville. Dr. W. G. Hoag became Director of a similar laboratory located at Canton, N. Y., a position vacated by the resignation of Dr. Howard Bly. Dr. Grayson Mitchell, in charge of the Poultry Disease Diagnostic Laboratory at East Aurora, resigned as of June 1 to enter private business.

#### CLINICAL AND LABORATORY SERVICES

Final tabulations of the accessions in the clinics and laboratories have not been made as this is written. Complete data will be given in the printed State report which will be prepared later and will be available, upon request. The clinics apparently will show at least as many cases as in recent years and perhaps even a slight increase. The diagnostic laboratories will show a considerable increase since the demand for these services increases steadily. This is a sure indication that more accurate diagnoses of animal diseases are being made, and since specific treatment depends upon accurate diagnoses it is obvious that veterinary prac-

tioners are becoming less empirical than previously. The outbreak of rabies in the State is showing distinct signs of abating. One sign of this is the fact that the number of brains examined in our laboratory this year will number only about 600, whereas 990 were examined last year and 1310 the year before.

#### THE NEW TEACHING CURRICULUM

Four years ago a wholly new teaching plan was developed. This was put into effect gradually, the newly admitted students beginning with the new plan and the old students finishing with the plan on which they had started. All courses were studied as to content and an attempt was made to eliminate duplications and to fill in gaps. Several new courses were added. The most radical change, however, was in compressing most of the teaching of the basic disciplines into the first three years leaving the fourth year almost wholly free for clinical teaching. The advantage of this plan is that students can be required to study their patients far more leisurely, and much more thoroughly, than had been possible formerly. The class which graduated this year is the first under the new plan. It is unanimously agreed that the new plan is superior to the old. Even in the first year, in which the faculty had to acquire experience with it, it is believed that a better job of teaching was done than formerly and there is every reason to believe that improvements will develop as we go along.

#### RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

Space in this report will not permit of a general discussion of this subject. The State report will supply detailed information and those interested must be referred to it.

Areas in which individuals or groups are working are: bovine brucellosis; vibrionic abortion of cattle; bovine mastitis; pullorum disease and coccidiosis of turkeys; Newcastle disease in chickens and ducks; virus diseases of cattle, dogs and cats; mange and other skin diseases of cattle; lung worms in sheep; liver flukes in cattle and sheep; hyperkeratosis or the so-called X-disease of cattle; indigestion (bloat) of cattle and sheep; intermediary metabolism studies in ruminants; and a variety of clinical projects involving new drugs and other methods of treatment.

The virus disease projects have been newly launched and considerable funds have been expended in setting up facilities needed for this type of work. It is clear that a wide field for research exists among the animal virus diseases and we are hopeful for fruitful studies in this area.

A new appropriation of \$20,000 became available this year for fundamental research work on the factors underlying inflammation of the udder (mastitis) of dairy cattle. This is in addition to the very considerable funds that are being used for education and extension work on this disease. It is intended to use these new funds for supporting a dairy herd of our own in which experiments can be done that cannot be carried out on privately owned cattle, and for other work that cannot be done under field conditions.

An appropriation of \$18,000 was made available for studying the causes of infertility (sterility) in dairy cattle. This will support our share in a joint project with the Department of Animal Husbandry of the College of Agriculture.

#### THE PHYSICAL PLANT

As this is written, the matter of building an entirely new plant for the College on another part of the campus is being explored. If this were to happen it would be part of a larger State building project in which some of the buildings on the present site would be used for other purposes. If this idea comes to fruition, entirely new plans will have to be drawn and new funds will have to be provided. If the idea comes to naught, we have completed plans and funds already appropriated to replace James Law Hall and the surgical clinic. The amount available for this is approximately \$1,100,000. Since the estimates were made on

the 1940 price level, the new construction probably would require at least twice as much money as that appropriated. The State has reserve funds available for supplementing such appropriations. No indication is yet available when construction on either plan will be permitted to begin.

During the past year the Small Animal Clinic has been modernized. All of the old insanitary kennels have been replaced with ones made of sheet glass that may be kept scrupulously clean. The wards have been provided with means of ventilation and with acoustical ceilings in order to minimize noise. A new reception room, business office, examination rooms, and an X-ray and dark room have been constructed. The old operating room has been rebuilt into two rooms, one an aseptic operating room and the other for dressing cases. A new experimental surgery has been built on the third floor. The hospital is now thoroughly up-to-date and operated on business principles. This is important in teaching students who expect to enter private practice.

The new virus laboratory on the Veterinary Farm at Snyder Hill is now nearing completion. The old hog cholera serum laboratory has been remodeled into a central laboratory building. The new virus disease isolation building, for which the State provided an appropriation of about \$125,000, is under construction. It contains 16 suites of rooms for isolation purposes, and a large incinerating unit. An effort is being made to raise funds from private sources for a second isolation building, similar to the one now being completed, for research work on virus diseases of dogs and other pet animals. A good start on this fund has already been made.

The Legislature of 1949 provided funds for establishing a fifth regional poultry disease diagnostic laboratory in this State under the direction of the College. The precise location of this unit has not yet been determined but it will undoubtedly be placed in the central part of the state which is the part least well served by the existing units.

I would like to conclude this report, President Day, by expressing my personal appreciation of the interest and support which you have always given me in the solution of problems which arise from time to time. As I have said many times before, the association of these State Colleges with a great University is a privilege and advantage not appreciated as fully as it should be by the people of New York.

WILLIAM A. HAGAN,  
Dean of the Veterinary College.

## APPENDIX XIV

REPORT OF THE NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF  
AGRICULTURE AND OF THE CORNELL UNIVERSITY  
AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

*To the President of the University:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the report of the New York State College of Agriculture and of the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station for the fiscal year 1948-1949.

The efforts of the Extension Service and the Experiment Station during the past year have been concentrated on aiding farmers to make necessary adjustments to inevitably lower net incomes in the next few years because costs will be higher in relation to prices received. Past experience has shown that in periods of deflation prices of farm products always decline more rapidly than do costs of farm supplies. Special emphasis has been given to methods of lowering production costs and increasing the efficiency of labor. The training of young men and women in agriculture has continued at a high level. The number of undergraduate, graduate, and summer-session students in the College was greater than in 1947-1948.

## RESEARCH

Excellent progress has been made by members of the Experiment Station staff on the many research projects of importance to farmers and consumers in the State. The following brief progress reports will serve to highlight the Station's program during the past year. The program is covered in detail in the annual reports of the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics to the Governor and the Legislature.

A few years ago, a new and very destructive oat disease appeared in New York State. All of the commercial varieties of oats were very susceptible to this blight. Fortunately, one of the varieties being developed by the Department of Plant Breeding was resistant to the disease. Seed was increased as rapidly as possible, and the use of the new variety, Mohawk, resulted in a gain to New York farmers of one million dollars or more in 1948.

Growing cucumbers for pickling used to be a profitable farm enterprise in New York. In recent years, the industry has been practically non-existent because of a destructive mosaic disease. A pickling-type cucumber highly resistant to the disease has been developed and introduced. As more seed becomes available, the acreage planted to the new cucumber, named Yorkstate Pickling, will increase materially.

Additional progress has been made with the experimental fixed-outlet sprayer for orchard disease and pest control. Fungicides and insecticides applied with this machine leave a residue that is much more resistant to weathering by rainfall, with consequent increase in degree of control. The machine also provides substantial savings in labor, power, and water.

Field mice cause tremendous damage in orchards by girdling the trees during the winter. Present methods of control are laborious and costly. Recent research has resulted in the development of a modified, hand-operated garden seeder. By using this machine to apply poisoned cracked corn, the total cost of mouse control in orchards is being reduced by 75 to 80 per cent. Poisoning of birds is avoided by taking advantage of the fact that field mice are color blind. The corn is dyed bright green. The mice eat it just as though it were the usual color, but birds will not touch the bait because of its unnatural appearance.

Good progress has been made in research to determine desirable farm-management adjustments for various types of farming. Poultrymen, for example, have been provided with accurate and up-to-date information on the various factors affecting costs and returns. This information is extremely useful, and makes it possible for poultrymen to keep their operations on an efficient basis.



New York State must now be classified with those states having cobalt-deficient areas for cattle and sheep. Such areas are in St. Lawrence, Madison, Franklin and, to some extent, Cattaraugus Counties. Symptoms of cobalt deficiency are loss of appetite and weight and anemia. The condition may be cured by adding cobalt salts to the ration.

Milk varies widely in storage quality and the time in which it develops "off" flavors. Much of this variation depends on the kind of forage in the dairy ration, recent experiments have shown. Milk from cows fed Ladino clover develops "off" flavors more quickly than does milk from cows fed bird's-foot trefoil. The latter legume contains higher quantities of vitamins A and E. Vitamin E delays spoilage and "off" flavor development. These results indicate the importance of and need for more research on the nutritive values of forages for dairy animals.

An important advance in the control of avian leukosis, the most serious group of diseases facing the poultry industry, has been made by the production of a strain of resistant birds. The resistant strain is heavier in body weight and produces more eggs of larger size. As soon as the improved birds are available to the hatcheries, we may expect a significant decrease in these diseases in the flocks of the State.

Present methods of preserving eggs may be revolutionized by a new compound developed during the past year — a plastic consisting of chlorinated rubber mixed with other chemicals. The material forms a film over the egg and, in preliminary tests, preserved eggs at room temperatures for several weeks or in cold storage for one year. The new process should bring a cleaner, fresher egg to the table.

Claims have appeared in the press that increased crop yields can be obtained by using radioactive materials in fertilizers. Last year, the Atomic Energy Commission financed experiments with 19 crops in 14 states, including New York. The experiments, using certain low-level radioactive materials, have shown no beneficial effects on plant growth or quality.

Studies made in Syracuse, Ithaca, and Trumansburg indicate that the use of frozen foods is directly related to family income. Families with high incomes spent from 10 to 25 times as much for frozen foods as did those with low incomes. Those in professional pursuits used more than did those in other occupations. Peas, beans, and spinach led the vegetable list; strawberries were the most important fruit purchased; and beef was the most popular frozen meat. Ease of preparation, convenience, and better quality were the reasons given by homemakers who used frozen foods.

New microchemical techniques now make it possible to determine the presence of seven different nutrients in the human body from a few drops of blood taken from the tip of a finger. In cooperation with the School of Nutrition, the new techniques are being used in research on the nutritional status of humans. The data will be useful, among other things, in the development of sounder programs for public nutrition and health.

#### EXTENSION SERVICE

During the past year, agriculture has been pushed more rapidly into the making of business adjustments than have most other industries. Prices of farm products have declined about 12 to 15 per cent, whereas costs of things farmers buy have declined only about 2 per cent. During the war years, farm income was high and farmers were in better financial condition than they had been for many years. However, the present squeeze between lower prices and sticky costs is probably greater than the figures would suggest. The reasons for that lie in the facts that during the recent period of high income, materials and labor were not available to make needed repairs that had already been deferred too long because of the prewar depression. Moreover, the shortage and high cost of farm labor have greatly stimulated mechanization and remodeling of farm buildings. These adjustments have been taking place rapidly during the past year or two. In consequence, reserves built up during the war and early postwar years have been drawn upon heavily.



Another adjustment that has been taking place on New York farms has been a rather sharp increase in average size of farm, with some accompanying shifts in land use. This does not mean disappearance of the family-size farm, but rather that present conditions require a larger acreage for efficient operation.

To assist farmers in making these adjustments, the Extension Service has stressed labor efficiency through the remodeling of farm buildings to save steps and heavy hand labor and through use of labor-saving machinery. Extension Service programs have found chief expression in the Dairy Barn Management Campaign, and in a similar, though less intensive, program aimed at poultry farm chores. There is ample evidence (not yet supported by reliable statistical data) that these programs have been well received and widely translated into practice.

Vegetable growers and fruit growers have faced somewhat different problems of adjustment. Mechanization is at a rather high level, but labor costs have been high while competition and lower prices have reduced margins. Efficiency of production has involved efforts to get higher yields, to improve quality, and to devise better methods of marketing. Price ceilings on apples tended to reduce the price of high-quality fruit, and growers became lax in production and grading methods. Corrective measures are now being adopted. Among the improved practices coming into more general use are several that have only recently emerged from the research and experimental stages. Hormone spraying of fruit, chemical control of weeds, new methods of curing hay, and the use of new insecticides are examples. Wider use of hybrid corn and artificial insemination of dairy cattle are among other comparatively recent scientific advances that have received emphatic attention by Extension Service programs.

A well developed program for in-service professional improvement has been available to the county staff for a number of years. Extension agents in all three departments of the county organization have been invited to the campus at frequent, regular intervals, usually in groups representing specialized interests such as dairy, poultry, fruit, or vegetable production. Training has involved both subject matter and teaching methods. Instruction has been given by the extension specialists and the research staff. During the past few years, interest has been growing among the subject-matter specialists for additional opportunities to improve their teaching methods and to devise new and better visual aids and similar educational tools. During the past year, a detailed long-term plan, prepared by a committee of extension specialists, has been put into effect. One feature of the plan is a two-week work shop scheduled for April 1950.

As a part of the Marshall Plan for rehabilitation of Western Europe, scientists, teachers, administrators, farmers, and industrialists concerned with European agriculture have been visiting the United States in large numbers for study and observation. The State College of Agriculture has had its full share of these itinerant students. The length of their stay on this campus, interviewing staff members, varies from one to ten days or more. A considerable number of young farmers, particularly from Britain, Germany, Denmark, and the Netherlands, have been placed on New York farms for periods of three to six months, some of them as exchangees; their counterparts from New York farms take positions on European farms. Results seem highly promising from the standpoint of improved international relations within a reasonable length of time through mutually helpful understanding of different ways of life and of agricultural techniques.

#### APPROPRIATIONS

The State appropriations for the fiscal year 1948-1949, as compared with 1947-48, show a net increase of 650,000 in personal-service, including salary increases, new positions, temporary services, and accessory instruction. This large increase in personal-service is due primarily to the incorporation of the emergency compensation bonus into all base salaries. Funds for maintenance and operation are increased \$96,401, including \$12,000 for the farm bureau and 4-H club work in the counties. The appropriations for equipment replacement are increased \$10,000, and for equipment additional are decreased \$46,014.28. This decrease

does not affect the regular funds for additional equipment. The appropriation for the previous year provided special funds to equip the Department of Biochemistry and Nutrition.

The Legislature of 1948 appropriated \$31,500 for repairs and rehabilitation of buildings, and \$6,000 for land drainage.

The Legislature made special appropriations as follows: \$20,000 for additional research in florist and nursery crops; \$12,000 for research on new equipment for applying fungicides, insecticides, and herbicides; \$20,000 for new extension work in marketing; \$25,000 for services and expenses to establish a Department of Conservation.

The Federal appropriations for teaching were the same in amount as those for the year 1947-1948. The Bankhead-Flannagan appropriation for extension was increased by \$70,005.35. The Experiment Station received an increase of \$13,593.41 under Sections 9b1-2 of the Research and Marketing Act of 1946. In addition to this, the sum of \$56,910 was assigned to the Cornell Station for one year under Section 9b3 of the Act. The Bankhead-Jones research appropriation was increased by \$7,085.86.

#### COUNCIL FOR THE NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND THE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

Upon the nomination of the New York State Conference Board of Farm Organizations, the Board of Trustees elected David C. Kidd to replace Henry Sherwood for a three-year term beginning July 1, 1949.

Upon the nomination of the President and the Dean of the College of Agriculture, John Stone was elected by the Board of Trustees to succeed Jacob Pratt for a three-year term beginning July 1, 1949.

The Faculty of the College of Agriculture elected O. C. French to succeed L. A. Maynard, and L. H. MacDaniels to succeed himself.

#### THE COLLEGE STAFF

During the year or to become effective on July 1, 1949, the following new appointments were made to the staff: Walter T. Federer, professor of biological statistics; Gustav A. Swanson, professor of conservation and head of the Department of Conservation; Max R. Zelle, professor of bacteriology; Charles R. Henderson, associate professor of animal husbandry; Frederic W. Hill, associate professor of poultry husbandry and animal nutrition; Arthur M. Phillips, jr., associate professor of fishery biology; Paul E. Ramstad, associate professor of biochemistry; George Stanford, associate professor of soil science; Robert C. Baker, assistant professor of poultry husbandry; Landis L. Boyd, assistant professor of agricultural engineering; William F. Clark, assistant professor of conservation; Eugene A. Delwiche, assistant professor of bacteriology; Lloyd H. Elliott, assistant professor of secondary education; J. Howard Ellison, assistant professor of vegetable crops; Elwood G. Fisher, assistant professor of pomology; Harold E. Gray, assistant professor of agricultural engineering; Wesley W. Gunkel, assistant professor of agricultural engineering; Oliver H. Hewitt, assistant professor of wildlife management; William C. Kelly, assistant professor of vegetable crops; Albert A. LaPlante, jr., assistant professor of entomology; Hubert L. Lasater, acting assistant professor of poultry husbandry (8/1/48-1/31/49); Hilary M. Leyendecker, assistant professor of rural sociology; John B. Peterson, jr., assistant professor of animal husbandry; William W. Reeder, assistant professor of rural sociology; Leverett Saltonstall, jr., assistant professor of agronomy; Loris H. Schultz, assistant professor of animal husbandry; Elmer N. Searls, assistant professor of marketing; Earl L. Stone, jr., assistant professor of forest soils; Lowell D. Uhler, assistant professor of biology; Arthur W. Van Dyke, acting assistant professor of farm management (7/1/48-8/31/48); Charles E. Williamson, assistant professor of plant pathology; and Mary B. Wood, assistant professor of food marketing.

The following were given membership in the Faculty of Agriculture: Kenneth

C. Beeson, of the U. S. Nutrition Laboratory, with the title of professor of soil science; John Lamb, jr., of the Soil Conservation Service, with the title of professor of soil conservation; and Carl S. Brandt, of the U. S. Nutrition Laboratory, with the title of assistant professor of soil science.

The following members of the staff retired during the year: Winfred E. Ayres, associate professor of dairy industry, on June 30, 1949, and appointed associate professor of dairy industry, emeritus, on July 1, 1949; Harry O. Buckman, professor of soil technology, on June 30, 1949, and appointed professor of soil technology, emeritus, on July 1, 1949; Arthur J. Eames, professor of botany, on June 30, 1949, and appointed professor of botany, emeritus, on July 1, 1949; Harry H. Love, professor of plant breeding, on June 30, 1949, and appointed professor of plant breeding, emeritus, on July 1, 1949; Robert Matheson, professor of economic entomology, on June 30, 1949, and appointed professor of economic entomology, emeritus, on July 1, 1949; Otto Rahn, professor of bacteriology, on June 30, 1949, and appointed professor of bacteriology, emeritus, on July 1, 1949; and Louis M. Roehl, professor of farm mechanics, on June 30, 1949, and appointed professor of farm mechanics, emeritus, on July 1, 1949.

Resignations took place during the year, as follows: Karl C. Hamner, professor of plant physiology; Asahel D. Woodruff, professor of rural education; Ivan R. Bierly, associate professor of farm management; Francis T. Conka, acting assistant professor of vegetable crops; Avery H. DeGolyer, assistant professor of agricultural engineering; James B. Evans, assistant professor of bacteriology; and Edward H. Smith, assistant professor of entomology.

It is with deep regret that we record the following deaths: Axel Ferdinand Gustafson, professor of soil technology, emeritus, on March 10, 1949, and James Kenneth Wilson, professor of soil technology, on July 28, 1948.

During the year twelve promotions to the rank of professor were made, fourteen to the rank of associate professor, and one to the rank of assistant professor.

Professor Sanford S. Atwood will become head of the Department of Plant Breeding, on July 1, 1949.

#### DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION

A special appropriation having been granted by the State for the purpose, a new Department of Conservation was established in the College on September 13, 1948. This brought together staff and facilities in the fish and wildlife fields that had been in the Departments of Zoology and Entomology, and to which the work of the Department of Forestry was transferred. Professor Gustav A. Swanson was appointed head of the department, and developments are under way in research, resident instruction, and extension in this important field.

#### THE STUDENT ENROLLMENT

The number of undergraduate, graduate, and summer-session students in Agriculture in 1948-1949 was greater, for each classification, than in 1947-1948. The scholastic and agricultural experience qualifications of the undergraduate students are unusually satisfactory at the present time, with less than the normal number having academic difficulty. A larger entering class of undergraduates is anticipated for the fall term to make up for the graduation of a relatively large class this year and to provide some further increase in enrollment for the fall term.

The enrollments of students during 1948-1949, with those for 1947-1948 for comparison, were as follows:

	1947-48	1948-49
Four-year students:		
Freshmen .....	315	307
Sophomores .....	417	350
Juniors .....	331	431
Seniors .....	255	319
TOTAL .....	1318	1407

Special students.....	69	70
Two-year students:		
Dairy farming.....	40	51
General farming.....	114	85
General livestock farming.....	12	14
Fruit growing.....	14	17
Poultry farming.....	19	12
Vegetable growing.....	6	12
Commercial floriculture.....	21	24
Nursery landscape service.....	4	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL.....	230	218
Graduate students.....	696	807
Summer-session students.....	717	849
Taking regular courses in the College but registered as extramural.....	117	70
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL.....	3147	3421
Less number counted twice.....	190	240
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL.....	2957	3181

WILLIAM I. MYERS,  
Dean of the New York State College of Agriculture.

## APPENDIX XV

### REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION AT GENEVA

*To the President of the University:*

SIR: We have the honor to submit the report of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station for the academic year ended June 30, 1949.

The demand for exact knowledge to meet the problems of profitable production and utilization of horticultural food crops in New York State seems to increase from year to year. This is perhaps not surprising when one considers the variety and complex nature of such problems. Those that require special attention come into sharper focus during periods of rapidly changing economic conditions that affect the growers' livelihood, and they become especially acute with adverse weather conditions such as we have recently experienced.

To meet the demand for more and more scientific information without greatly expanding financial resources, calls for a constant review and appropriate adjustments in our over-all research program. Many of the fundamental problems involving biological responses require years of continued research that cannot be concluded prematurely without serious loss of time and momentum. On the other hand, certain phases of work can be terminated each year, and the emphasis, in many instances, may be shifted or, if need be, permitted to remain inactive for the time being. The staff as a whole is aware of the need for a well balanced and flexible research program that takes into consideration the immediately pressing problems without sacrificing the essential features of the long-time fundamental projects, and it is a pleasure to report that they have cooperated wholeheartedly in the required adjustments.

The professional workers who are in close touch with the many scientific phases of the problems in these fields continue to welcome the advice and suggestions

of the several commodity committees of such practical groups as the canning-crops growers, food processors, the various fruit councils, nurserymen's associations, and manufacturers of insecticides, fungicides, and fertilizers. The interest in the work of the Station, as indicated by the heavy demand for information and by an increasing number of groups of visitors, is gratifying. Consumers as well as producers apparently are eager to know more about our activities, and they seem to appreciate the services we are able to render in close cooperation with the Cornell University Experiment Station and the Extension Service of the College of Agriculture.

We are looking forward to the time when the plans for the expanded building facilities, developed during the past several years, begin to take concrete form, and we now have high hopes that this may be done within the coming fiscal year. When completed, these facilities should enable us to be of greater service to the agricultural interests and to all the consumers of the State.

#### RESEARCH

Most of the research of the Station is on a formal project basis. This affords an opportunity to follow systematically the progress and accomplishments of individual workers in many different lines of activity. In addition, other important contributions may result from "natural experiments"; these are not planned nor premeditated but nevertheless involve close observation and careful recording of the pertinent conditions by alert personnel well trained in the scientific knowledge of the field. Attention is called to an example of this type to indicate how our staff often serves agriculture without special fanfare and without requesting new funds for the purpose.

Early in the spring of 1948, an insect not previously reported in New York State was found on a few of the tomato plants in our experimental greenhouses at Geneva. This insect was identified as the tomato russet mite *Vasates destructor* (Keif.), a very serious pest of the tomato plant in the West Coast region. Further inquiry revealed that the insect came from the Moapa Valley, Nevada, on tomato seedlings that had been imported in the spring of 1947 to supplement the short supply of home-grown plants in the East. The New York tomato-plant growers who received the shipments were immediately notified, and they took appropriate precautions to avoid the establishment and spread of this destructive pest in this State. Fortunately, the mite was confined to a small area and has caused no damage.

The following examples indicate the nature of progress of some of the formal projects. Additional information, together with a complete list of active projects, is given in the regular Annual Report of the Station.

By spraying a solution of ascorbic acid on apple pomace immediately after milling, the typical browning is retarded long enough so that the expressed juice may be deaerated and flash-pasteurized before pronounced enzyme action occurs. This procedure preserves the delicate apple flavor and prevents the flaky or granular precipitate. The juice may be clarified by enzymic treatment, and may be concentrated by freezing with little change in character. The concentrates have been used successfully for the manufacture of apple ice cream and sherbets.

The data obtained in two seasons with twenty-five varieties of peas indicate that there were no outstanding varietal differences in the content of ascorbic acid, thiamine, and riboflavin. The Miracle and Navajo varieties were high in carotene. Maturity of peas appears to be more important, from the nutritional standpoint, than is the variety. On the fresh-weight basis, ascorbic acid and carotene decrease with maturity; riboflavin remains constant; thiamine increases slightly; and calcium, phosphorus, and total solids increase rapidly. On the dry-weight basis, carotene and ascorbic acid decrease very rapidly; thiamine and riboflavin decrease to a lesser extent; and calcium and phosphorus remain constant.

Studies made of the use of cleaner-sanitizers in frozen-food plants indicate that such single-operation mixtures (polyethylene glycol, tri-sodium phosphate, plus a water-softening phosphate and one of the standard quaternary ammonium compounds) show considerable promise. An initial increase in the bacterial count

indicates that the materials dislodge the organisms from small crevices and cracks in the equipment, and break up the clumps of bacteria. The bacteria counts were reduced rapidly upon continued use of such mixtures over a period of time.

The Cortland apple, which was introduced many years ago, has now reached commercial status and continues to gain in favor from year to year. Its reputation as a late keeper and a heavy producer is increasing and the consuming public is beginning to appreciate its good quality. The Milton, an early fall apple, is rapidly being recognized as a desirable sort, especially in the Hudson Valley. Macoun, a late McIntosh type, is proving superior to its parent in many respects, especially in late keeping. It is being planted increasingly in young orchards. Many other trees and small fruits originated at the Station are gaining favor among the growers and are gradually replacing older sorts in commercial as well as in home plantings.

The red-banded leaf roller on apples was again severe in many orchards in 1948 in both western New York and in the Hudson Valley. Sixty-six treatment programs involving contact and stomach poisons were compared. The best and most consistent results were obtained with DDD; two pounds of 50 per cent wettable powder in 100 gallons of water gave almost perfect control. Insecticides were found to vary considerably in efficiency against the two broods of the pest.

During 1948, good corn-ear-worm control was obtained by the use of two or three applications of a 5 per cent dust applied 5 and 7, or 4, 6, and 8 days respectively after approximately 50 per cent of the silks first became visible. Poor results were obtained where only a single application was made.

The average yields of eight cabbage varieties grown in an experiment at Barker, New York, during the dry season of 1948 were 8.6, 10.8, 12.5, and 14.1 tons per acre respectively for fertilizer applications of 0, 500, 1000, and 2000 pounds per acre of a 5-10-10 fertilizer. The increased yield in the higher fertility levels was due to larger heads and to a greater number of marketable heads per acre.

Only one of the 72 stocks of carrot seed planted in 1948 in connection with the seed-control work was found to be definitely misbranded. Many of the other stocks, however, produced a relatively large number of roots that had undesirable or off-color cores. This condition emphasizes the need for more careful selection of parents used in seed production.

In the first indexing tests to establish virus-free plantings used for propagating cherry varieties, only 16 of 50 trees survived. Enough budwood for 200 trees was taken from these healthy plants, and they will be re-indexed this fall to increase further the virus-free plantings available to cooperating nurserymen.

Laboratory tests with various materials as eradicants for overwintering stages of apple scab fungus were made to determine their efficiency. Of these, Elgitol and D-289 gave complete control. The new fungicide "Tag No. 331" proved to be most effective among a number tested for the purpose of controlling scab after an infection period. The standard materials are usually applied before the rain, and must be used more frequently and within a limited period to ensure control.

The root injury of grape vines cultivated in the usual way may be avoided by chemical weed killers. Tests, now in the fourth year, indicate that some oils, fortified with dinitro materials, are very promising for the purpose and may be used without reducing the crop. Many of the common weed killers, such as 2,4-D, often cause serious injury to the foliage of the vines.

#### APPROPRIATIONS

State appropriations for the Experiment Station for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1949, amounted to \$666,018. For the year beginning April 1, 1949, an appropriation of \$711,734 was made available for personal service and maintenance and operation. In addition, there was an appropriation from the Capital Construction Fund of \$39,000 for equipment. The allotment of Federal funds for 1949-50 included \$1500 Adams, \$1500 Hatch, \$6000 Purnell, \$11,022.46



Bankhead-Jones, \$10,069.19 Research and Marketing 9b1 and 9b2, and \$10,000 Research and Marketing Title II. Twenty-seven grants, supported by industrial concerns, have been in force during the year, amounting to \$43,050. Of these, 9 were new grants, amounting to \$8850, and 6 were renewals, amounting to \$7850.

#### ORGANIZATION AND STAFF

Appointments during the year beginning July 1, 1948, included Edward H. Glass, assistant professor of entomology, July 1, 1948; Rufus H. LeFevre, assistant professor of entomology, July 1, 1948 to March 31, 1949; Robert C. Lamb, assistant professor of pomology, July 1, 1948; Frank P. Boyle, assistant professor of biochemistry, August 1, 1948; David R. Rodney, assistant professor of pomology, Sept. 1, 1948; Robert W. Holley, assistant professor of organic chemistry, Sept. 20, 1948; Benjamin E. Clark, assistant professor of seed investigations, Sept. 16, 1948; Edward H. Smith, assistant professor of entomology, May 1, 1949; Sherril D. Gibbs, research associate in the Division of Food Science and Technology, August 1, 1948; Walter L. Clark, research associate in the Division of Food Science and Technology, Sept. 27, 1948; Leo G. Klein, research associate in the Division of Pomology, March 16, 1949; Roger D. Way, research associate in the Division of Pomology, April 1, 1949; Max E. Patterson, research associate in the Division of Vegetable Crops, June 23, 1949; Siegfried E. Lienk, research associate in the Division of Entomology, June 16, 1949.

Resignations were accepted during the year from Frank J. Kokoski, research associate in food science and technology, March 31, 1949, and from Charles C. Stepánek, research associate in vegetable crops, April 30, 1949.

The following were promoted from assistant professor to associate professor on July 1, 1948; James A. Adams, Division of Entomology, Emil F. Taschenberg, Division of Entomology, Alfred W. Avens, Division of Food Science and Technology. On September 1, 1948, Nelson J. Shaulis was promoted from associate professor to professor in the Division of Pomology, and on November 1, 1948, Professor Paul J. Chapman was made head of the Division of Entomology.

Professor Frederick Zeller Hartzell retired from his position with the Division of Entomology on December 31, 1948, after thirty-nine years of service. The Trustees of the University awarded him the title of professor of entomology, emeritus, effective January 1, 1949.

It is with deep regret that we record the death on July 17, 1948, of Professor Hugh Glasgow, head of the Division of Entomology since 1938.

Sabbatic leaves of absence were granted during the year to: Professor Charles B. Sayre, head of the Division of Vegetable Crops, from October 1, 1948, to March 31, 1949; Professor Richard Wellington, head of the Division of Pomology, from November 1, 1948, to April 30, 1949; Professor Zoltan I. Kertesz, Division of Food Science and Technology, from November 1, 1948, to April 30, 1949; Professor Mancel T. Munn, head of the Division of Seed Investigations, from June 1, 1949, to October 31, 1949.

As in past years, the staff at Geneva has carried on its work in close and effective cooperation with the College of Agriculture at Ithaca, and needless duplication of research has been avoided. Many members of the staff have assisted in extension activities arranged through the Extension Service of the College, and in a few instances they have taken part in the resident teaching program.

The enviable reputation which the Station enjoys among the practical growers and the scientific workers in our field is a reflection of the energy and devotion of the staff as a whole. The Station has enjoyed the wholehearted cooperation of the Cornell Board of Trustees, and we are especially appreciative of the active interest shown by you, Mr. President, during your administration.

W. I. MYERS,

Dean of the New York State College of Agriculture.

ARTHUR J. HEINICKE,

Director of the New York State Experiment Station.



## APPENDIX XVI

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE NEW YORK STATE  
COLLEGE OF HOME ECONOMICS

*To the President of the University:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the report of the New York State College of Home Economics for the year 1948-1949.

On April 1, 1949, the College of Home Economics became one of the 32 constituent units of the State University of New York. Work on Statler Hall, the new home for the Department of Hotel Administration, was begun and has advanced rapidly. Aside from these two major events the program of the College has progressed in the general direction which has been maintained in recent years. Experimentation with the undergraduate curriculum and expansion of the graduate program and of research have continued. Continually increasing numbers of registered participants in non-credit work in the extension field have presented an acute problem of teaching and administration to the specialist and extension administrative staffs, neither of which has increased in size. This problem is being met by the development of new methods of teaching and of administration.

*Enrollment*

The undergraduate enrollment of the College has remained the same as in previous years, although the pressure for admissions is increasingly heavy. The number of graduate students was increased by 10, according to a plan started in 1946 whereby 10 additional graduate students are admitted each year for 5 years.

Student enrollment for the year 1948-1949 was as follows:

	<i>Fall Term</i>	<i>Spring Term</i>	<i>Total (Different Students) for Year</i>
Seniors . . . . .	146	141	148
Juniors . . . . .	155	146	157
Sophomores . . . . .	140	135	143
Freshmen . . . . .	152	145	153
Special Students . . . . .	12	10	17
Graduate Students . . . . .	92	92	102
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Summer Session . . . . .	697	669	720
			333
			<hr/>
			1053
Less duplications . . . . .			-38
			<hr/>
Total Home Economics students . . . . .			1015
Hotel Administration students . . . . .	389	373 (36 new)	425
			<hr/>
Total All Students . . . . .			1440

*Admissions*

In an attempt to even off spring and fall enrollments, and in order to cooperate with the Cornell University dormitories, the College accepted new students in the middle of the year for the first time in many years. Only advanced-standing students who had completed one semester of college work were eligible for consideration.

Pressure for admissions remained high. During the year, 704 applications were received (an increase of 46 over 1947-1948). Of these, 679 were for admission in the fall of 1949; 501 were interviewed in four centers in the state, and 178 were accepted. Although freshman applications from New York State have increased from 249 in 1945 to 371 in 1949, the quality of applicants has remained approximately the same.

The Committee on Admissions met with alumnae of the University on several occasions during the year to clarify the admission policies of the College and to discuss mutual problems and interests. For the second time, the Committee on Admissions invited all interested faculty members to participate in a round-table discussion of admission policies and procedures. It is hoped that through these and similar meetings the friends of the University and residents of the state will gain an understanding of the admissions program of the College and that the College will profit through a better knowledge of the effects of its procedures.

#### *Counseling Service*

The program of the counseling service was expanded and strengthened by the addition of a class counselor, which increased the number of counselors to four. A new course was offered by the counseling staff, and additional studies were made of the counseling work. Although the admissions work was heavier than last year, the new counselor made it possible to complete selection of new students somewhat earlier than usual. As usual, close cooperation was maintained with the University Medical Service, the University Testing Service, and the Office of the Dean of Women. Closer cooperation than previously was established with high schools and other colleges as well as with the Division of Home Economics of the Department of Education at Albany.

#### *Placement*

The number of conferences with students and correspondence with employers increased in the placement office. Openings in the teaching field remained high, particularly in the area of college teaching. All college positions require the Master's degree, and many of them require the Ph.D. degree. Calls for extension workers have remained high and have come from many states.

Although the number prepared for such positions has increased, the College still does not begin to meet the demand for personnel for institutions, colleges, and universities in the field. Requests for personnel with advanced degrees many times outnumber the supply. The result is that students taking advanced degrees are well placed, and most of them have been able to choose among several attractive positions.

#### RESIDENT TEACHING PROGRAM

The resident and research staffs have been called upon to help prepare an increasing number of extension materials such as press and radio releases, phonograph recordings for study clubs, visual teaching aids and the like. Expanding extension enrollment also has brought greater numbers of letters and telephone calls which require the type of specialized answers that can be given only by resident teaching or research specialists.

In addition to this demand upon time, the resident teaching and research staffs have been called upon increasingly by local, state, and national organizations to participate in community and organizational activities. These calls are in areas where the specialized training of the staffs is at a premium and the persons involved have felt a responsibility not only to the community or organization involved, but also to the field of home economics.

Additional demand upon the time of the extension, resident teaching, and research staffs has resulted from the increasing numbers of national and international visitors who are either revising their programs or building new ones.

A backlog of sabbatic leaves, accumulated from the war years, has meant that the remaining staff has had to absorb an extra burden. Two members of the Department of Home Economics Education were given leaves of absence to serve 3-month periods in Germany under the U.S. War Department. One of the as-

sistant state leaders of home demonstration agents served her sabbatic leave in Germany under the War Department.

Despite these demands, the teaching staff has conducted continuous analysis of the curriculum. In a field that is developing as rapidly as is home economics, new content is being accumulated at a pace which requires constant review, not only of the number and type of courses offered, but also of each course retained in the curriculum from year to year.

Each department spent substantial amounts of time last year in the review of courses. As a result, certain old courses have been revised or dropped, new courses have been added, and new teaching methods have been tried.

New courses added are:

Counseling Service

Orientation 201 (a course for transfer students)

Department of Child Development and Family Relationships

Health of the Young Child

The Infant and His Family in Our Culture

Department of Housing and Design

Seminar in Housing Problems

Department of Institution Management

Workshop in Food Service Administration (offered in 1948 Summer Session)

Department of Textiles and Clothing

Advanced Dressmaking

Tailoring

Textiles (an advanced course dealing with significant methods of physical testing)

Men's Wear; selection, purchase, and care

Not only is home economics subject matter changing, but the character of the student body has changed. In the past four years, particularly in the past year, many married students have been enrolled, some with children. Other students have had war or government experience.

In the graduate area, 10 new students were added to the student group under the 5-year plan mentioned above. Research staff and equipment are being expanded as needed to accommodate the new students and to offer a balanced graduate program in all fields of home economics. Separate fields of concentration for textiles and clothing and for housing and design were granted by the graduate school in May, 1949. A Master's degree will be offered in each of these fields in 1949-1950, and a Ph.D. degree will be offered in housing and design.

#### RESEARCH PROGRAM

For the past three years, the faculty committee on research has worked to co-ordinate research already in progress in the departments and to encourage the development of new research whenever it was needed. The goal has been to (1) advance the frontiers of knowledge in the field of home economics; (2) develop research in each department which would attract outstanding staff capable of offering advanced courses; and (3) attract top-quality graduate students.

Last year state funds totaling \$30,000 made possible the continuation at full capacity of the research in kitchen design; continuation of the work in rural housing; and initiation of new research projects in child development and family relationships, and textiles and clothing.

Federal funds, totaling \$84,961, made possible the continuation of a number of research projects in several departments and the substantial expansion of a regional farm housing research project in the Department of Housing and Design. Limited funds were appropriated by the State Department of Education for a new study in home economics education. This project was set up as a long-time investigation of the contribution of homemaking education toward the improvement of family living in the community. More money is needed to make this project progress at a desirable rate, and such funds are being requested of the state for 1950-1951.

The new research in child development and family relationships is a long-time interdisciplinary project on social creativity which has brought to the campus more than a dozen outstanding social scientists for consultation with the research personnel. It has assembled an interdisciplinary team which included a sociologist, a psychiatrist who also is a cultural anthropologist, and several psychologists, in addition to members of the Child Development and Family Relationships Department. The group thinking of this interdisciplinary team has proved to be productive in a manner which has created countrywide interest.

Work in research in farm housing, begun in the Department of Housing and Design in 1947-1948, has been enlarged. The project operated in 1948-1949 on \$42,334 of Federal monies, some of which were assigned to regional and some to state work. The regional project is being carried on by the Department of Housing and Design in cooperation with Agricultural Experiment Stations in 12 North-eastern states, the Bureaus of Human Nutrition and Home Economics in the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and several departments of the College of Home Economics and of the New York State College of Agriculture. The state project has been conducted by the Department of Housing and Design in consultation with the Department of Economics of the Household and Household Management of the College of Home Economics, the Department of Agricultural Economics and the Department of Agricultural Engineering of the College of Agriculture, and the state-financed rural housing project in the College of Home Economics.

The new project in textiles and clothing has been organized under the direction of a former member of the Department of Psychology at Cornell who was appointed to the Department of Textiles and Clothing to carry on research in the area of human behavior related to clothing. A long-time project on the psychological effect of clothing is being set up.

Research studies including theses studies of graduate students are being conducted in each department. Four studies are under way, and seven have been completed in the Department of Institution Management. Ten studies are in progress in the Department of Home Economics Education, and seven were completed. Nine studies are in progress in the Department of Food and Nutrition, and eight were completed. The Department of Economics of the Household and Household Management has under way four projects and, last year, completed five. The Department of Child Development and Family Relationships has five studies in progress and, during the year, completed five. Five studies were completed by the Department of Textiles and Clothing and one is under way in conjunction with the Department of Child Development and Family Relationships.

#### *Publications*

Eight new bulletins and five leaflets were published during the year, and thirteen bulletins were reprinted and one was revised. One book was published by a staff member, and 51 articles by staff members were published in professional and popular magazines.

#### *Hotel Administration*

This department, which is financed by private funds and tuitions, had 390 students enrolled in September, 1948, and 373 in March, 1949. Since their work is not state-supported these students are not counted in the 600 undergraduate students reported above. Their work, however, is closely coordinated with the work of other students in home economics, and the two groups of students share many classes. After the department moves to Statler Hall, certain classes will continue to be held in Martha Van Rensselaer Hall.

This year saw the beginning and rapid progress of the building of Statler Hall, the new home for this department. The new building is an excellent tribute to the department's outstanding work.

#### EXTENSION SERVICE PROGRAM

The situation in extension has changed somewhat during the year. The economic level of the country including the rural population has remained high,

membership in registered non-credit study increased, service to new and different groups has been expanded, and the program has been modified.

Local financial support for home demonstration work was increased in 38 counties by \$37,392.14, making a total of \$432,080.34 appropriated for 1949 by the 52 counties. Membership in the 52 organized counties and 3 cities is 93,580, an increase of 10,604 over 1947-1948.

In cooperation with the College of Agriculture, the 4-H club program was carried on again this year in 54 counties with a field staff of 94 full-time 4-H club agents. One agent in each of 36 of these counties was trained in home economics. A total of 49,573 young people carried on 95,284 projects. There were 2,576 4-H clubs in operation having 4,212 volunteer adult leaders.

The specialist and agent staff remained the same making it even more imperative that the method of training leaders be changed. Because of the continued growth in membership and the small increase in specialist and agent staffs in recent years, the extension educational policies committee worked with the staff at the College and in the field on two immediate objectives: (1) to encourage more extension program activities of a cooperative nature; (2) to study the possibilities of training 4-H club agents and home demonstration agents together in subject matter.

Attention was given to better coordination of home economics subject matter in the counties. Specialists and agents have experimented with ways of increasing the number of leaders trained in the counties by training adult and 4-H club leaders together in the same project through the use of one specialist or one agent, and through better planning by agents to increase attendance from all departments at extension meetings. Twenty counties reported new cooperative programs. In six counties one specialist or agent trained leaders for both the adult and 4-H club programs. In June all home economics extension specialists, agents, and state leaders discussed together the areas in which joint or cooperative training had been tried. Benefits and difficulties were pointed out, and definite enthusiasm was expressed for experimenting further.

Bulletins and radio broadcasts were used more fully to carry accurate material from the resident and research staffs and from specialists, through the agents and local leaders to the group members. New devices, such as recordings of special lessons to be used over the air and with local study clubs, have proved so successful that they are being used in a number of other states. Mimeographed news letters have been set up in two departments of the College to carry news of recent research and other pertinent material, through the extension machinery, not only to the organized groups, but also over the air and through the press to New York State residents.

Increased effort was made to provide information for homemakers who do not attend home bureau meetings. Thirty-one counties and one city use radio regularly. Television is a regular feature in Erie County and Buffalo City. Occasionally it is used in Schenectady. Letters to special-interest groups have been increased.

New emphasis was placed on marketing education for the consumer. With the rapidly changing prices of consumer goods, the College has had heavy demand for guidance in buying. The agriculture and home economics marketing programs were expanded by the addition of two home economics marketing specialists to the Department of Agricultural Economics of the College of Agriculture. One specialist works with agents upstate, and the other works in the metropolitan area. They also work closely with other home economics specialists and with the resident teaching staff.

Another phase of extension work much in demand by the people of the state was the project in rural housing. The work of a rural architect was supplemented by that of a draftsman and a stenographer. This program has continued to co-operate with the Northeastern Lumberman's Association in the institute for lumber dealers, and the New York State Bankers' Association by presenting rural housing information at the annual farm credit school. In addition to regular work with the people of the state, the project has given technical assistance to the counties in developing plans for new extension headquarters.

Other projects which received special emphasis were citizenship, county health services, and programs for young adults. Supporting services were added for the program in child development.

Administrative discussions with agents have focused on professional improvement, ways of checking individual professional progress, and ways of developing a sequence of experience for the leaders.

#### *Use of Building*

Last year, more than 1,000 students took more than half of their classroom and laboratory work in the building; more than 600,000 people used it as an eating and student activity center, and more than 20,000 people from throughout the state used it as a conference or training center. In view of the heavy use which the building receives, continuous work is necessary to keep it in repair.

Painting of the interior of Martha Van Rensselaer Hall was completed last year. Every room has been painted with the exception of those occupied by the Department of Hotel Administration. Certain construction changes must be made in those rooms after the department moves to Statler Hall. It is felt that the initial painting over rough plastered walls is a long step toward future building maintenance. Another major repair, completed last year, was the retiling of the nursery school roof.

#### APPROPRIATIONS

The State granted an increase of \$42,795 for Personal Service, \$1,500 of which was for Temporary Services, \$3,000 for Accessory Instruction, \$24,085 for New Positions, and \$14,210 for increments on salaries.

For other items the total increase was \$33,500, distributed as follows: \$10,000 for new county home demonstration and 4-H Club agents' salaries, \$5,000 for Research, and \$18,500 for Maintenance and Operation. A sum of \$70,555.65 was provided by the Federal government for research in home economics, and additional small sums were provided from private funds.

ELIZABETH LEE VINCENT,  
Dean, New York State College of Home Economics.

## APPENDIX XVII

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE NEW YORK STATE SCHOOL  
OF INDUSTRIAL AND LABOR RELATIONS

*To the President of the University:*

SIR: I have the honor to present the report of the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations for the academic year 1948-1949.

In keeping with the philosophy that education can help labor-management understanding by enlarging the area of common agreement, developing understanding of motivations, stimulating recognition of mutual rights and responsibilities, and encouraging the training of responsible leadership, the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations during the past year has developed further its three-fold program of resident instruction, Extension teaching, and research and publications.

Although nearly 350 students received resident instruction this past year, the School has been able to accommodate only a fraction of the qualified applicants for undergraduate and graduate work. The enrollment in the resident teaching program cannot be increased until the School's physical facilities are expanded. Until increased facilities are available the School is taking advantage of the opportunity to develop further its procedures for the selection of students, its summer work-training program, its curriculum, and the placement of the graduates from the School.

A substantial start has been made on the fact-finding research and publication phase of the School's program. The library has developed to the point of recognized standing in this field, the reception of the quarterly publication "Industrial and Labor Relations Review" has been excellent, and a number of research projects have been started which will result in additional publications in the months and years immediately ahead, as well as constituting invaluable contributions to the resident teaching in industrial and labor relations.

The Extension program of the School has received widespread acceptance and support from labor, management, and the public, both in New York City and up-state. Consequently, this adult education phase of the program has developed rapidly and the School is hard pressed to meet the educational needs of the increasing number of individuals throughout the State who turn to the School for education in industrial and labor relations.

## RESIDENT INSTRUCTION AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

With the completion of the fourth year of operation of the resident teaching program and the graduation of the first of the students who have completed the full four-year course, it is of interest to note the growth and development of the School's operation during that period.

Presented below is a table which gives some indication of numerical growth. It represents not only increases in enrollment but also the extent to which other divisions of the University are utilizing instruction offered by this School.

	<i>Undergraduate</i>		<i>Graduate</i>		<i>Out-of-college</i>
	<i>Registration</i>		<i>Registration</i>		
	<i>Fall</i>	<i>Spring</i>	<i>Fall</i>	<i>Spring</i>	<i>Registrations</i>
	<i>in ILR courses</i>				
1945-46.....	107	160	12	16	24
1946-47.....	249	255	16	14	107
1947-48.....	282	285	26	30	349
1948-49.....	299	301	33	34	523

*Modification of the Undergraduate Curriculum*

During the past year the Committee on Undergraduate Curriculum of the



School has been engaged in an evaluation of the required undergraduate program. This Committee, including representatives of the undergraduate student body, has presented its recommendations to the faculty and these have received initial approval. Significant proposed changes include increased emphasis on course work in American Ideals and the Development of Economic Institutions and the addition of new general education requirements in the Humanities and in the History of Science. Certain of the recommendations of the Undergraduate Curriculum Committee will require further development with other divisions of the University to become fully effective. It is hoped that these developments will materialize in order that the proposed revised curriculum may be placed in operation beginning with the academic year 1950-1951.

#### *Modification of the Graduate Curriculum*

During the year just completed the Industrial and Labor Relations Division of the Graduate School established new requirements for the degree of Master of Science in Industrial and Labor Relations. The program leading to this degree is designed to meet the needs of graduate students seeking broad preparation for work in the field of industrial and labor relations. Systematic instruction on the graduate level in each of eight subject matter fields in industrial and labor relations is therefore required and a limited opportunity for specialization in terms of the candidate's particular interest is also provided. Demands for college teachers and research staff in industrial and labor relations have been reflected in an increased interest in graduate work on the Ph.D. level.

#### *Library Developments*

Through its Library the School has offered during the past year student guidance and reference service for the undergraduate and graduate students in the School and in the University. The reserve book service and loan service of the Library has also continued to reflect increased student use of the library material.

Steps have been taken to establish as part of the Library a documentation center for the service of both labor and management. A comprehensive collection of primary source material on labor relations, personnel programs, and union organizations and activities in the United States is being developed. An important result of this project will be the creation of a reliable laboratory of materials for teaching in courses in the School.

#### *Cooperation of Business, Labor, and Government*

In a field as dynamic as industrial and labor relations it is important that teachers have continuing contact with the fields. As one means of meeting this need a program has been instituted which provided the opportunity for several members of the resident staff to spend a period of time studying the actual operations of industrial plants and labor unions.

More than 50 representatives from government, labor, and industry assisted the School during the year and actively participated in the classroom program. Their contributions provide important perspectives and points of view, facilitate the entry of graduates into the field, and bring to business, labor, and government a more adequate understanding of the work of the School.

The School is also indebted to a number of industrial firms, labor organizations, and governmental agencies for their assistance and cooperation in the placement of students on a permanent basis and for summer work-training.

#### *Scholarships*

With a decrease in the proportion of veterans receiving government assistance the financial needs of students are increasing. The School received from the Sidney Hillman Foundation a grant of Two Thousand Dollars (\$2,000) for scholarships and from Mr. Harry Alpern, Secretary-Treasurer of the Pal Blade Company, One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000) for use in the Daniel Alpern Memorial Fund for student aid. The Father William J. Kelley, O.M.I. Scholarship was established in honor of the former Chairman of the State Labor Relations Board by Local No. 3 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, A.F.L. Other contri-

butions were also received from several individuals who were interested in assisting in the scholarship activities of the School.

### *The School's Student Body*

One of the distinctive features of the School continues to be the vitality of its student body. During the past year students have taken a very active part in campus life. The School has been well represented on varsity teams and the students have taken an increasingly active part in intramural athletics, fraternity life, and social affairs. During the past year a student from the School was elected as the president of the University Student Council. Several Industrial and Labor Relations students were active in establishing Watermargin, a cooperative-living association for men. Through the student organization, a representative body for students of the School, an active program has been sponsored and carried out. Students in the School have published during the past year a serious journal in the field of industrial and labor relations, "The Commentator," an effort which has made a distinct contribution to student journalism on the campus.

### EXTENSION ACTIVITIES

Formal educational activities of the Extension Division were conducted in 24 communities throughout the State in addition to miscellaneous informal work in scores of other communities. Programs in New York City were supplemented by offerings in suburban communities, such as Mt. Vernon, Newburgh, and Yonkers. In the Capital area programs were developed in Albany, Glens Falls, Rensselaer, and Troy. In the central and western areas of the State, programs were carried on by the School in Auburn, Binghamton, Buffalo, Corning, Cortland, Dansville, Dunkirk, Fredonia, Elmira, Ithaca, Niagara Falls, Oswego, Rochester, Seneca Falls, Syracuse, and Wellsville.

### *Types of Program*

In each community Extension programs have been developed on request and after discussion with interested groups and community leaders. These programs have been of four general types:

- (a) Lecture series for labor, management, and the public.
- (b) Classes for labor, management, and the public.
- (c) Specialized programs to meet specific educational needs of labor and management groups and other groups interested in industrial and labor relations.
- (d) Conferences and institutes.

### *Public Lectures*

Three public lecture series were given by members of the School staff in up-state communities. Series in Elmira and Oswego were planned as surveys of industrial and labor relations problems. A series in Dunkirk was integrated around the economic theme: "Wages, Prices, and Employment." The average attendance was approximately 100 in both Dunkirk and Oswego, and 130 in Elmira.

### *Community Courses*

More than one-third of the programs conducted by the Extension Division were planned as community courses, usually meeting one evening a week for a period of from six to ten weeks. Such programs attracted a cross-section of representatives from labor, management, and the public. Various occupations and varying levels of work responsibility were represented. A total of 47 such courses were conducted in ten communities with a registration of more than 1,800.

### *Increased Demand for Specialized Programs*

The increasing demand for educational services of the School from labor and management organizations and from other groups interested in industrial and labor relations resulted in a total of 76 specialized programs for such groups with a registration of 2370, compared with 44 such programs in the preceding year.

These programs included classes, seminars, and lecture-discussion series. The groups thus assisted had more uniform backgrounds and interests than those enrolled in the community classes, and this made it possible to relate the instruction more closely to their needs and work. Management groups, as well as CIO, AFL, and independent unions, participated substantially in these programs.

#### *Basic Courses Offered*

In community classes and specialized programs basic courses have been given in such subjects as The Role of Foremen and Shop Stewards in Industrial and Labor Relations, Personnel Administration, Collective Bargaining, Background of the American Labor Movement, Human Relations in Industry, Labor Relations Law, and Social Security and Protective Labor Legislation.

#### *Advanced or Specialized Courses*

Increased emphasis has been given to the development of advanced or specialized courses for persons with prior education or equivalent experience in the field of industrial and labor relations. For example, in addition to introductory courses in Personnel Management, courses have been offered in Job Evaluation, Selection and Placement of Workers, Attitudes and Motivation, Development and Implementation of Personnel Policies, Interviewing, and Industrial Accident Prevention. Similar breakdowns of other major subject matter areas have been made.

#### *Extension Conferences*

Three Extension conferences have been held in Ithaca during the year with an enrollment of 131. One was for plant training directors, one for teachers of economics, and the third for administrators in the field of social security. Four institutes have been conducted in as many communities—two for industrial organizations, one for a labor union, and one for the general public. Total institute registration was 271.

#### *Unique Extension Offerings*

Among the unique specialized programs conducted were an introductory course in industrial and labor relations given in Spanish for Puerto Rican members of a labor union, joint foreman-shop steward training courses offered in two cities, a labor-management seminar planned in consultation with a city-wide representation of leaders from labor and management, and nine programs conducted for two large personnel associations.

#### *Statistical Summary of Extension Activities*

A brief statistical summary of Extension activities follows:

<i>Type of Program</i>	<i>No. of Programs</i>	<i>Number Enrolled</i>
Community Lecture Series.....	3	330*
Community Classes.....	47	1814
Specialized Programs.....	76	2370
Conferences and Institutes.....	7	402
TOTALS.....	133	4916

\*Average aggregate attendance.

#### *Special Extension Services*

During the year a number of labor, industrial, and governmental organizations have asked the School for assistance in developing their own educational programs. Other educational institutions have requested course outlines and materials. It is contemplated that the Extension Division will increasingly operate as a service agency, in addition to conducting formal educational programs. This will be particularly true in those communities where the Extension Division has

a full-time resident representative who is thus available for informal consultation with interested groups and agencies.

#### *Development of Study Materials*

Library and course materials have been furnished by the Extension Division for use of teachers or for distribution to the students participating in Extension programs. Course outlines have been developed to guide instructors in planning Extension courses in consultation with the Extension District Representative and the leaders of the community or group for whom the program is designed. Study materials adapted to meet the needs of adult Extension students have also been prepared on the subjects: Labor Legislation, the American Labor Movement, and the Role of the Foreman in Personnel Management. Materials in the various other fields of interest in industrial and labor relations have been catalogued so as to be made readily available for Extension use.

#### *Extension Teaching Staff*

Teachers and discussion leaders for Extension courses have been recruited either from the School staff or from competent personnel in localities where the programs were conducted. Seventy-five teachers comprised the instructional staff for community classes and specialized programs. Of these, fourteen were members of the School staff. The remaining 61 instructors were drawn from a variety of backgrounds and occupations, principally from other educational institutions and government agencies, and were hired for the specific course or courses they conducted. Of this group, 24 had taught for the Extension Division in prior years. The educational program has been greatly enhanced by the development of continuing relationships with such persons who are familiar with the School's purposes, policies, and procedures.

#### RESEARCH AND PUBLICATIONS ACTIVITIES

Research activities of the School have been carried on by two interrelated groups of professional staff members. One group consists of members of the faculty with resident teaching responsibilities, who do research both for publication and for instructional purposes. The other consists of a small group of staff members, including a coordinator of research, three research associates, and several graduate assistants who devote their time primarily to research and publication activities. This arrangement allows for interrelation of teaching and research and permits research plans to be executed by specialists in each branch of industrial and labor relations work carried on at the School. Activities of individual staff members are coordinated through the offices of the Dean and of the Director of Research.

#### *The Faculty Committee on Research and Publications*

The faculty of the School has established a standing Committee on Research and Publications consisting of five elected members, plus the Dean and Director of Research as *ex-officio* members. This Committee has three functions:

1. To make recommendations to the faculty of policies with respect to the organization and development of research and publications.
2. To make recommendations of desirable research projects; and
3. To make recommendations to the Dean as to the allocation of available funds and personnel for research and publications.

The work of the Committee during the past year was concentrated on developing plans for the three conferences on research and the formulation of suggested policies with respect to the conduct of research by faculty and other members of the staff.

#### *Broad Areas of Research*

Research projects undertaken as part of the School program fall within one or more of the eight fields in which the School offers a program of graduate studies. These fields are:

Collective Bargaining  
Human Relations in Industry  
Industrial Education  
Social Security and Protective Labor Legislation  
Labor Market Economics and Analysis  
Labor Union History, Government, and Administration  
Personnel Administration  
Economic and Social Statistics

#### *Selection of Research Projects*

The general criteria for selection of individual research projects require that the subject:

1. Should be related to broad objectives of the School, i.e., development and expansion of knowledge as a means of improving labor-management relations.
2. Should be generally in the public interest and not exclusively for the information of any private party.
3. Should contribute to the publications creditable directly or indirectly to the School.
4. Should not, as a rule, duplicate work being done here or elsewhere but may well build on or supplement work started or completed elsewhere.

#### *Research Projects in Process*

Among the major research projects started or continued during the year were the following:

- (a) Public and Private Plans for Social Security—A study of the impact of public and private plans on the individual wage earner.
- (b) Union-Management Relations in a Plant with Labor-Management Production Committees.
- (c) A Case Study of the Relationship of Union Leaders to Rank-and-File Members.
- (d) Procedures and Techniques Developed by Labor-Management Safety Committees.
- (e) Labor-Management Relations in Nonferrous Mining Industries 1930-1950. (This is a continuation of the study, part one of which has been sent to Cornell University Press for publication.)
- (f) Development of arbitration as a means of settling industrial disputes (a study centered on the experience of Dr. Paul Abelson in leather, clothing, textile, and toy industries).

#### *Research Conferences*

On November 5 and 6, 1948, representatives of union organizations active in New York State met with the staff of the School on the campus to discuss research problems of mutual interest.

On December 9 and 10, 1948, a similar conference with representatives of management and management organizations was held. Twenty-three representatives of management attended this conference.

A third conference with 26 representatives of federal, state, and international organizations was held on March 3 and 4, 1949.

Objective of these three conferences was to acquaint labor, management, and government personnel interested in research with research projects and plans of the School. In turn, representatives of these various organizations provided information on their activities and interests and suggested problems on which research was needed.

The conferences provided a stimulus to interest in research and increased cooperation with labor, management, and government staff interested in industrial and labor relations problems. At each of the three conferences, there was a discussion of the desirability of continuing the relationships started during the conferences and providing for future exchanges of information. The School was

encouraged in each instance to hold at least one annual meeting with representatives of these different agencies.

#### *Industrial and Labor Relations Review*

Publication of this professional journal by the School was begun in October, 1947, and has been issued quarterly since that time. The *Review* has been well received and circulation for the July, 1949, issue exceeded 3,100 copies, of which over 3,000 represented paid subscriptions. Subscribers include many business concerns, lawyers and law firms, academic institutions and individuals, union representatives, and libraries. The *Review* is managed and edited by an Editor and Editorial Board selected from the staff of the School.

#### *Bulletins*

Plans have been made for publication of research and informational materials in three series of School bulletins. A research series will include selected studies of a more or less technical nature, representing original research findings. The informational series will be known as the Extension series and will include non-technical reports on subjects of interest to labor, management, or the public. A third series will consist of mimeographed reports.

Bulletins issued by the School since July, 1948, include:

*Industrial Training*—A Guide to Selected Readings

Brophy and Shaw, Extension Bulletin No. 1

*Work-Experience Training Programs*

McGrew, Mimeo. Bulletin No. 1

#### Miscellaneous other publications:

*Developing Understanding of Basic Industrial Economics*

Printed Conference Report

*Second Annual Conference on the Teaching of Labor Economics*

Mimeographed Conference Report

*Toward Mutual Understanding*

General Description of the School of Industrial and Labor Relations

*Abstracts and Annotations of Current and Periodical Literature*

Issued bi-monthly by the Library

Several additional manuscripts are being prepared for publication, including the following Research Bulletins:

*Training in New York State Industries*

A Survey of Programs in Upstate New York by John M. Brophy. An adaptation of a Ph.D. thesis, completed under direction of School staff. Being printed.

*Apprenticeship in Western New York State*

A Study of Apprentice Training Programs and Indentured Apprentices, by Edward B. Van Dusen. Also an adaptation of a Ph.D. thesis completed under direction of School staff. Being printed.

*Administration of Dress and Waistmakers' Welfare Fund-ILGWU*

by Morris Sackman. Adaptation of M.S. thesis. Being printed.

*Union Security and the Taft-Hartley Law*

A Study of Experience in the Buffalo Area by Horace Sheldon. Adaptation of M.S. thesis. Being printed.

#### *Books*

Arrangements have been made for publication of selected research manuscripts, either as books or as monographs. Under an agreement worked out with Cornell University Press, the School has submitted two manuscripts for inclusion in a series of books to be known as "The Industrial and Labor Relations" series. The manuscripts submitted this year were:

"Employer Associations and Collective Bargaining in the New York Metropolitan Area," by Professor Carpenter. This study covers the reasons for formation

of employer associations, their methods, procedures, and tactics, as well as problems of public policy involved in their activities.

"Heritage of Conflict," by Professor Jensen, a study of union activities in the nonferrous metals industry during the last half of the 19th century and first three decades of the 20th.

A "Manual on Industrial Safety for Vocational Schools of the State," prepared by Professor Jehring, as joint author, is being published by the New York State Department of Education.

#### *Research Plans*

Although it is recognized that plans for research should be flexible so as to take account of current developments, consideration has been given by staff to development of projects relating to long-term problems of general interest on which the School might make a contribution. These problem areas include:

(1) Social Security—Detailed studies of the operation of existing public and private plans which throw light on problems of administration, cost to employers, effects on worker incentives, relationship of rural labor force to urban labor markets;

(2) Trade Union History and Administration—Detailed studies of rise and fall of leading national and international unions; analyses of administrative procedure and organization within unions; development of information for instruction and publication on foreign labor movements;

(3) Labor Market Economics—Studies of wage trends and occupational wage rate differences; technical problems connected with the measurement of employment and unemployment; the impact of layoffs on workers and analysis of labor market organization on a local area basis;

(4) Human Relations in Industry—Development of a program of research on human relations problems within union organizations, a field relatively unexplored;

(5) Personnel Administration—Development of selection and training techniques and programs for supervision.

As time and staff permit, projects will be started on some of these problems.

#### NEW DEVELOPMENTS

##### *Seminar in Personnel Management Planned for Business and Industrial Personnel*

As a result of requests from various representatives of business and industry, the School of Industrial and Labor Relations made plans during the year for a special seminar in Personnel Management during the 1949 Summer Session. The program is designed to meet the needs of business and industrial personnel. In order to serve them most effectively, enrollment in the seminar will be limited to approximately 20 persons who are engaged in, or who are about to be assigned to, personnel or industrial relations work. The purpose of this seminar is to provide an opportunity to become acquainted with personnel principles, common personnel practices and problems, and literature in the field.

##### *Special Institutes*

In increasing degree the School is making available at Cornell institutes and short courses for labor, business, and government groups. During the past year a Conference for Plant Training Directors and one for Social Security administrators was held on the Cornell campus. In addition, three research conferences were held and one conference relating to the teaching of labor economics. It is expected that this type of activity will be substantially increased as rapidly as the housing situation permits. Discussions have been held with various union officials and the services of the School have been offered for the development of a week's institute for officials of federal unions of the American Federation of Labor and for a week's institute on Social Security for CIO unions. Other institutes will be developed in accordance with needs and opportunities.

##### *The Industrial Psychiatry Internship Program*

The School has established a training program of fellowships in industrial



psychiatry with funds made available by the Carnegie Corporation. Available to physicians with a minimum of two years' experience in psychiatry, the fellowships are designed for those who wish a career in industry and have a major interest in preventive work and the building of healthy human relations. It is hoped that the program will result in combining the psychiatrist's knowledge of individual psychology with skill and insight regarding the dynamics of groups. One fellowship has been awarded for a period of two years. It is expected that six additional fellowships will be included in this program.

*Workshop on Supervisory Training in Human Relations*

Plans for the first training conference in the East to be sponsored by a university in cooperation with the American Hospital Association have been completed. A week's Workshop on Supervisory Training in Human Relations will bring over 50 hospital administrators and managers from 14 states to Cornell University in July of 1949. The program has been developed by faculty of the School in consultation with officials of the American Hospital Association.

APPRECIATION

The members of the administration and staff of the School are appreciative of the interest and counsel of the members of the New York State Joint Legislative Committee on Industrial and Labor Conditions. The Committee has met annually at the School, visited classes, talked with students and staff, and has thus developed a helpful knowledge of the School's program and plans.

Appreciation is also expressed for the interest and assistance of the members of the Advisory Council. In addition to helpful discussions at meetings of the Council, the School Administration has had the benefit of continuous relations and helpful suggestions from the individual members throughout the year.

Special reference is made to the constructive interest and assistance of the officials of the State University of New York and of the State Department of Education and the Division of the Budget.

One of the most encouraging developments in connection with the School's operations has been the increasing interest and participation in the work of the School by representatives of labor, business, and public agencies. Such participation has been invaluable in connection with the resident teaching program, the research work, and the extension activities. Appreciation is expressed to the hundreds of individuals who have thus aided the School.

The establishment of the School of Industrial and Labor Relations at Cornell University was a tribute to the educational leadership of Edmund E. Day. The administration and staff of the School take this occasion to express their appreciation for his leadership and guidance in the development of the School.

M. P. CATHERWOOD,

Dean of the School of Industrial and Labor Relations.

## APPENDIX XVIII

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE SCHOOL OF BUSINESS  
AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

*To the President of the University:*

SIR: I have the honor to present this report of the School of Business and Public Administration for the academic year 1948-1949.

## THE STUDENT BODY

At the opening of the academic year, 119 students were registered for full time instruction in the School. The second year class numbered 50, all of whom subsequently obtained Masters' degrees in June. The first year class numbered 69 of whom 28 were double registrants from the following undergraduate divisions of the University: Arts and Sciences, 19; Agriculture, 4; Engineering, 3; Industrial and Labor Relations, 1; Hotel Administration, 1. In the whole student body 39 different undergraduate institutions were represented. During the coming year I anticipate that this number will exceed 40, including students from five foreign countries.

Despite our success to date in attracting as many students as we can accept and in drawing them from a widening range of institutions, I believe that we face in the immediate future something of a problem. I would like to see the School grow each year until it attains a size of approximately 175 students, including double registrants. During the coming year we shall register about 135 students. With tuition rates what they are and with G. I. benefits expiring rapidly, it will become more difficult to attract an increasing number of applicants each year unless we succeed in making the School more widely known throughout the country and the world than it now is. Our program is built on sound foundations and, where we are known, we are, I believe, much respected. Our progress in establishing our reputation has been steady, but I hope to accelerate it during the coming year without, however, resorting to the meretricious devices frequently employed in so-called "public relations campaigns."

The three tuition scholarships awarded to the School by the Board of Trustees upon your recommendation, and the cash for scholarships which we continue to receive from our loyal friends, Mr. Fred Murphy and Mr. Claude C. Harding, have been of very great help, indeed, to a number of good students in the School.

Although there has been a noticeable tightening in employment opportunities this year, our graduating class of 48 men and 2 women has fared reasonably well. As of June 30, 38 students had accepted offers, 6 had refused offers in order to negotiate further, and 6 had not received offers. I foresee the necessity of our spending more time and, unfortunately but unavoidably, more money on student placement during the next few years. I believe we need the services of a full time person to work on student recruitment and student placement. I realize that requests for additional funds are regarded somewhat dimly by the University Administration. I must, however, insist that a new, young school which is just getting on its feet and whose student body is expanding should be treated differently from the mature divisions of the University. I know that you understand this. I hope your successor will.

## THE FACULTY

In September, 1948, Professors de Chazeau and Nilsson and Assistant Professor Hoslett joined the Faculty. These three men have very greatly strengthened the School. They are fine teachers and excellent scholars. Their presence has enabled us to round out our curriculum giving us, I believe, a program of instruction that is as good as any in the country.

We have continued to receive close and friendly cooperation from other divisions of the University, particularly from the Law School and the School of In-

dustrial and Labor Relations where our students receive a part of their instruction. I am glad that we have been able to reciprocate by offering courses especially designed for students from those two schools. It has also been gratifying to have the Law School Faculty elect Associate Professor William Shannon to membership in recognition of the fine quality of work he has done with their students.

During the past year members of the School Faculty have written and practiced within the fields of their special competence. Professor Sayre has served as a part time consultant to the Atomic Energy Commission, the State Department, and the National Security Resources Board. Professor de Chazeau has served as a consultant to the European Cooperation Administration and has also pushed forward two research projects, one for the Committee for Economic Development and one for the Brookings Institution. Associate Professor Schaaf has had a part time leave of absence in order to organize the administrative processes and structure of the United World Federalists. Professor Duncan's new book in Marketing, written in collaboration with President Phillips of Bates College, has been published, and widely and favorably accepted. Associate Professor Childs' book on Consolidated Financial Statements has been published by the Cornell University Press. Assistant Professor Hoslett has written several articles in the field of public administration. The Dean was on leave of absence during February, March, and April to serve as a member of the Dodge Mission sent to Occupied Japan by President Truman and the Department of the Army to check the Japanese inflation. During his absence, Professor Donald English served as Acting Dean with his usual skill and devotion to the welfare of the School and the University.

#### RESEARCH

The project in gathering case studies in public administration in which we are cooperating with three other institutions, Harvard, Princeton, and Syracuse, with the aid of a \$100,000 grant from the Carnegie Corporation, has progressed well during the past year. The cases are becoming available and are proving to be of high quality. Eventually they will be published for general use. I believe this is a path-breaking and genuinely significant project in the field of public administration. Our part in it gives all of us in the School real satisfaction.

Members of the Faculty are now working up two research projects preparatory to seeking funds from one or more of the several foundations. In the meantime, individual projects are being carried forward by other members of the Faculty. Group research has become very popular during the past few years. Such research, undoubtedly, has some real advantages over individual research, not the least being the apparently stronger appeal for funds, federal and foundational. But individual research still has a large role to play and I am glad that our Faculty contains several "rugged individualists."

#### CONFERENCES AND SUMMER INSTITUTES

An outstanding event of the past academic year was the first Student Management Conference held in Ithaca on February 10-12. The subject of the Conference was "Management Responsibilities—1949." You were kind enough to open the Conference. Although I was necessarily absent because of my trip to Japan, I have received highly favorable reports on the Conference which was really organized and conducted by a committee of students with only advisory help from the Faculty. We plan to make such a conference an annual event using, for the time being, funds made available by the generosity of a good Cornellian, Mr. Byron Swan. A student committee is already at work on the plans for the second conference to be held next February.

In the summer of 1950 the School expects to offer the first of its special summer institutes running from three to ten days and covering various subjects of interest to business men and government officials. These institutes should be self-sustaining. It is our plan to make them available on a regular tuition basis and also to open them to the employees and officers of companies which may in the future make regular contributions of money to the School under a program which all of us hope and expect will be well under way by a year from now. We

intend to make these summer institutes substantial and rigorous. If properly planned and conducted, they can be of really great advantage to the participants and to the reputation of the School.

In conclusion, I want to thank you most deeply for the strong and helpful support you have given to me during these first few years in the life of the School of Business and Public Administration. Your own training and experience have, of course, given you unique qualities and capacities for understanding the problems involved in starting such a school. I know that you appreciate the problems which still remain to be solved. I sincerely hope that your successor has some of your rare understanding and friendly interest. And I hope that your own personal interest in the School will continue, though I promise you that I shall no longer bother you with its problems. From that you most certainly have earned the right to be free!

PAUL M. O'LEARY,  
Dean, School of Business and Public Administration.

## APPENDIX XIX

### REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

*To the President of the University:*

SIR: I have the honor to present the report of the School of Education for the academic year 1948-1949.

#### ENROLLMENT

The number of students seeking admission to courses in education, especially the graduate courses, continues to increase. However, opportunities for positions as teachers have decreased. Problems arising due to this change will probably increase during the next few years. The fact that a fifth year of professional work is to be required by the State for certification to teach in most fields further complicates the problem for our school. Under these regulations, most of our students who do their undergraduate work in education at Cornell will have to be provided for in the Graduate School for at least one year. Unless additional allotments are provided, this will mean a change in the complexion of our student body. At the present time, more than 50% of our graduates are candidates for the doctorate.

The total number of graduate students registered each semester for specific degrees is shown in the following table.

TABLE I  
GRADUATE STUDENT ENROLLMENT

	<i>First Term</i>	<i>Second Term</i>	<i>Total</i>
I. Number of different students registered:			
a. With Education* as a major.....	127	127	154
b. With Education* as a minor.....	32	27	48
II. Number who are candidates for			
a. Ph.D. or Ed.D. (Major in Education).....	52	50	59
b. Ph.D. (Minor in Education).....	8	12	16
c. M.A. or M.S.....	46	41	57
d. M.S. in Ed. or M. Ed.....	40	39	49
e. Other degrees.....	10	5	12
f. No degrees.....	3	7	9
III. Geographical Distribution			
a. Number of different states represented.....	30	33	34
b. Number of foreign countries represented.....	5	8	8
c. Number from New York State.....	72	72	96

\*Education or Rural Education.

## INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION

The division of industrial education has continued to expand its twofold program of providing advanced training for men in the field of industrial education and offering extension courses, conferences, and extramural courses to adults in industry and education in the state. Members of the staff have supplemented this program through publications, addresses, and participation in state and national committees and conventions. Special emphasis has been given to the training of teachers of industrial education during the summer sessions.

## HOME ECONOMICS EDUCATION

In addition to its regular responsibility for training undergraduates in home economics education and extension education, and directing the work of advanced students, the division of Home Economics Education has expanded its in-service training program for teachers. Through conferences with and visits to new teachers, members of the staff have stimulated professional improvement throughout the state. During the year two members of the division, on invitation by the Federal Government, served as Home Economics Consultants for the Military Government in Germany. The division launched a long-time research project with funds provided by the State Education Department to determine what contribution the home-making program is making in the community.

## RURAL EDUCATION

During the regular year, 692 undergraduates have taken courses in Rural Education; the staff directed the graduate work of 82 majors and 17 minors in their respective fields. This does not include the large number of Summer Session and extramural students, the direction of whom constitutes a major responsibility for this department. In addition to the regular publications for which the department has responsibility, the members of the faculty produced the largest number of independent studies, books, and articles in its history.

The number of students doing advanced work in Extension Education, Conservation Education, and Vocational Agriculture increased materially during the year.

## EDUCATION IN THE ENDOWED COLLEGES

Enrollment in education courses in the endowed colleges shows a decided increase on both the undergraduate and graduate levels this year. Although a special allotment for graduate students in Arts and Sciences fields was allowed, the space was quickly absorbed and many sought admission who could not be accommodated. Judging from the number of Cornell sophomores who have indicated a desire to begin the preparation for teaching next year, our training facilities will be crowded. During the year a guidance and selection service for prospective teachers in the Arts and Sciences College was instituted, and a series of tests and an extended interview were given to each applicant in the hope of improving methods of selection for teachers.

## EDUCATIONAL PLACEMENT BUREAU

The services of the Educational Placement Bureau continued to expand to serve all University students anticipating teaching as a profession. In a survey conducted by the Bureau, 936 graduate students indicated their intention to seek ultimately employment as teachers, and a desire to utilize the services of the Bureau in obtaining a position. Only those now qualified could be handled with the present facilities.

During the year, the Bureau placed 206 Cornellians. This represents an increase of 44% over the previous year. The biggest increase was in the college and university field. Eight Ph.D.'s from the School of Education were given appointments in the various colleges at Cornell.

TABLE II

NOTIFICATION OF PLACEMENTS RECEIVED FROM JUNE 1, 1948 TO MAY 31, 1949

<i>Subject Field</i>	<i>Secondary</i>	<i>College</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Administration.....	6	3	..	9
Agriculture.....	31	4	..	35
Art.....	2	..	..	2
Biology.....	1	7	..	8
Botany.....	0	1	..	1
Business Administration.....	0	2	..	2
Chemistry.....	0	2	..	2
Commercial.....	1	0	..	1
Drama and Speech.....	0	3	..	3
Economics.....	0	2	..	2
Education.....	0	6	..	6
Elementary.....	2	0	..	2
English.....	12	9	..	21
Government.....	0	1	..	1
Guidance.....	5	1	..	6
History.....	0	7	..	7
Home Economics.....	33	2	..	35
Industrial Arts.....	0	1	..	1
Language (Classics).....	1	2	..	3
Language (Modern).....	1	1	..	2
Mathematics.....	10	4	..	14
Philosophy.....	0	3	..	3
Psychology.....	0	5	..	5
Science.....	9	3	..	12
Social Studies.....	9	1	..	10
Sociology.....	0	2	..	2
Zoology.....	0	1	..	1
MISCELLANEOUS:				
Personnel.....	0	6	0	6
Social Service.....	0	0	2	2
State Department of Education.....	0	0	1	1
Librarian.....	1	0	0	1
TOTALS.....	124	79	3	206

It is evident that drastic changes are taking place in the over-all placement picture. There are significant reductions in available positions for teachers on the secondary and college level. The period of expansion in these fields seems to be over.

The announced intention of the State Department of Education to require a master's degree or its equivalent for beginning teachers in many subject matter fields makes it very difficult to place teachers with bachelor's degrees in these fields.

Starting salaries remained high and practically all students trained for teaching in the School of Education have been placed in positions ranging from \$2000 to \$6500 annually.

## FACULTY CHANGES

Frederick H. Stutz was appointed director of the Summer Session November 1, 1948, and was promoted to the rank of Associate Professor, July 1, 1949.

Dora DePew was appointed as supervisor of Practice Teaching in Mathematics February 1, 1949.

Professors Helen Moser and Helen Hoefer were granted leaves of absence for the spring term to act as Consultants in the Educational Program in Germany.

Dean Frank C. Baldwin and Professors Robert Dalton, Jean Failing, Esther

Harris, and Ethel Waring were appointed to membership on the School of Education faculty October 22, 1948.

The request of Professor Paul J. Kruse to retire after thirty years of service in the department of Rural Education was approved May 30, 1949.

June 30, 1949, Professor Asahel D. Woodruff resigned to become Dean of the Graduate School at the Brigham Young University.

William R. Kunsela resigned as instructor in Rural Education on June 30, 1949, to continue his graduate studies.

Victor E. Schmidt resigned on May 27, 1949, as Associate Professor of Rural Education, to become Professor of Education in Brockport State Teachers College.

Howard Andrus was appointed Director of the Educational Placement Bureau, July 1, 1948, to succeed Clyde B. Myers, who resigned.

A. L. Winsor was appointed Acting Director of the University Testing Service June 1, 1949, until such time as a successor to Professor Woodruff could be selected by the University faculty.

Professor Marvin D. Glock was appointed on March 5, 1949, to succeed Professor Asahel D. Woodruff as Professor of Rural Education (Educational Psychology).

Professor J. Paul Leagans was appointed on March 5, 1949, to succeed Professor Paul J. Kruse as Professor of Extension Education.

Assistant Professor Victor E. Schmidt was promoted to the rank of Associate Professor of Rural Education (Science Education) as of April 1, 1949.

Professors Roy A. Olney, L. A. Emerson, and Julian E. Butterworth were granted sabbatic leave during the spring term, 1949.

Professor E. L. Palmer was granted a leave of absence to give a series of lectures in New Zealand from June 15 until October 30, 1949.

A. L. WINSOR,  
Director of the School of Education.

## APPENDIX XX

### REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE SCHOOL OF NUTRITION

*To the President of the University:*

SIR: I have the honor to present the report of the School of Nutrition for the year 1948-1949.

The program of the School has been greatly enlarged during the past year as a result of the State appropriation of \$100,000 to the University for the support of the School's program. Both the curriculum and the research activities have been expanded, particularly in the medical field, and several items of special equipment have been purchased to serve the University-wide research program of the School.

#### INSTRUCTION

The courses in nutrition and public health have been expanded and strengthened, under the supervision of Dr. Norman Moore who holds a part-time appointment on the staff. Several local physicians and surgeons have assisted in the teaching of the course in Clinical and Public Health Nutrition. Mrs. Kathleen Berresford, a public health nutritionist, was added to the staff to take charge of the course in Field Observations and Experience in Community Nutrition. A new course by Mrs. Berresford, Public Health Techniques, has been planned for the fall term of 1949-50. These courses draw on the facilities of the University Infirmary, Memorial Hospital, and the Tompkins County Health Unit. Commissioner Hilleboe, Dr. Larimore and Dr. Schlesinger of the State Health De-



partment and Dr. Spring, Mr. La Valle and Miss Deininger of the Tompkins County Health Unit have served as guest lecturers in the course in Public Health and Community Sanitation, offered to the students of the School by the Department of Sanitary Engineering. These various courses, strengthened through the participation of health authorities, enable the School to offer excellent training to nutritionists for service in health agencies. They are also serving the needs of many advanced and graduate students throughout the University, as well as those registered in the School.

#### RESEARCH

The largest research activity during the year has been an intensive family community nutrition survey in the town of Groton. This survey was undertaken with the approval of the State Health Department to provide a more intensive study, as a follow-up of the more general survey made by the State Food Commission in 1946-1947 with the participation of the School. The objective has been to investigate the nutritional status of rural and urban families in relation to their economic status and the availability of a suitable food supply. Agricultural economists, biochemists, nutritionists and physicians of the School have cooperated in the study with the assistance of nutritionists from the State Department of Health. The data obtained include: family and individual food records; blood nutrient levels; chest x-rays; medical inspections for physical signs of nutritional status; and data concerning family income, education, home produced food supplies, etc. Observations were made in the fall on 225 families made up of 850 individuals. In the spring 176 of these same families were studied again to record any seasonal differences. The data are now being processed. When completed they should provide the most complete picture of its kind ever obtained for a community. A supplementary sanitary survey in the Groton area has been planned for the summer of 1949, under the direction of Professors in the College of Engineering.

In cooperation with the State Health Department a study of the relation of nutrition to clinical progress has been carried out at the Biggs Memorial Sanitarium. Dietary and blood data have been obtained for correlation with medical findings. The School is continuing its cooperation with the Colleges of Home Economics and Agriculture in a regional program for the investigation of methods of evaluating nutritional status.

The industry-sponsored research program on food freezing facilities, services and techniques, begun in 1946 has been largely completed, although many of the survey data remain to be processed. Ten reports of the results have been published in technical and trade journals during the year. Enthusiastic comments on the value of the program and the usefulness of the results to them have come from the sponsors. With the support of the Office of Naval Research a simple thawing indicator has been developed which makes it easy to detect whether frozen foods have, at any time during storage or transit, been exposed to temperature conditions which would injure their quality or make them hazardous to health.

The research project dealing with the newer members of the B-group of vitamins has been actively continued with the support of the Nutrition Foundation and the Snyder Research Grant. These studies have shown that there is more than one form of vitamin B<sub>12</sub> differentiated by physiological effects. An improved procedure for the microbiological determination of B<sub>12</sub> has been developed. Studies have been continued on possible dietary causes of abnormal calcifications in tissues and organs, also with the support of the Nutrition Foundation.

During the course of the year some 35 scientific publications have been made of research supported by the School and carried out by its staff.

#### COOPERATION WITH THE STATE AND LOCAL HEALTH DEPARTMENTS

The foregoing summary of teaching and research in the field of medical nutrition indicates that in these activities the School has received valuable cooperation from the State and County Health Departments. Its program has been greatly strengthened thereby. Members of the staff of the School have in turn assisted

these departments through professional consultation and in various other ways. Mrs. Berresford has worked closely with the Tompkins County Health Unit in building a demonstration community nutrition program. This contribution has included participation in clinics, staff education, services to private physicians, and participation in various community activities in the health field. It is believed that these cooperative activities have been mutually advantageous in advancing the cause of nutrition and health in the State.

#### NUTRITION COUNSELING AND DIET TABLE

These services to Cornell students have been continued with the support of the Gannett Research Grant. At the Medical Clinic 115 new patients have been counseled, involving a total of 457 consultations. The special diet table has served 16 men and 15 women in the course of the year with gratifying results.

#### EDITORIALS IN NEW YORK STATE JOURNAL OF MEDICINE

From October through June each issue of the New York State Journal of Medicine contained an editorial under the general heading "Facts About Nutrition" written by a member of the staff of the School and edited by Dr. Norman Moore. These editorials have dealt with the newer concepts of nutrition and have interpreted them with the objective of helping the physician in his practice. The interest with which these editorials have been received has caused the editorial board of the Journal to request their continuance in the coming year.

#### SPECIAL GRANTS

In addition to the previously mentioned appropriation from the State of New York, the following grants have been received by the School during the fiscal year of 1948-1949:

\$5,000 from Mr. Frank Gannett for continuing the support of the Counseling Service, the diet table, and related research activities.

\$11,000 from the Office of Naval Research for the support of the studies of precooked frozen foods.

\$1,000 from the Corn Products Sales Company for a review of the literature on the fermentation of various sugars by bread yeasts.

\$5,000 from the Nutrition Foundation for further studies on the vitamin-B complex.

\$1,000 from the Harry Snyder Research Fund for further studies of factors for the prevention and correction of anemias in man.

\$3,000 from the Philco Corporation for two research assistantships for the support of studies in the field of frozen foods.

\$1,500 from the Robert Gould Research Foundation for fellowships to be awarded to deserving students in the School.

#### FACULTY CHANGES

The following members of the faculty resigned during the course of the year: Ella Gleim, Research Associate in Food and Nutrition, and Kathryn Scholes, Instructor in Food and Nutrition.

The following new appointments have been made: Howard M. Giff, Professor of Sanitary Engineering; Betty Steele, Assistant Professor of Food and Nutrition; Charles Shaw, M. D., Assistant Professor of Medical Nutrition; Helen Pilcher, Instructor in Medical Nutrition; and Herbert Peeler, Research Associate in Animal Nutrition.

## THE STUDENT BODY

The registration during the year has been as follows:

<i>Single Registrants</i>	<i>Fall Term</i>	<i>Spring Term</i>
Master of Nutritional Science.....	19	22
Master of Food Science.....	15	12
Special.....	2	1
	<hr/> 36	<hr/> 35
<i>Double Registrants:</i>		
Master of Nutritional Science.....	3	10
Master of Food Science.....	3	13
	<hr/> 6	<hr/> 23

The following degrees were awarded in the course of the year:

	<i>February</i>	<i>June</i>
Master of Nutritional Science.....	5	8
Master of Food Science.....	5	8
	<hr/> 10	<hr/> 16

## ADDITIONAL FACILITIES

A metabolism ward of four private rooms and accompanying service rooms has been set up at the University Infirmary for intensive studies of selected patients for whom nutritional treatment and research can be combined. The research facilities of the School have also been augmented by the purchase of the following items of equipment: transportable x-ray apparatus, infra-red spectograph, automobile for use in field research and various pieces of pilot plant equipment for food processing. The School has also joined with other divisions of the University in the purchase of an electron microscope.

L. A. MAYNARD,  
Director of the School of Nutrition.

## APPENDIX XXI

## REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE SUMMER SESSION

*To the President of the University:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit on behalf of the Administrative Board of the Summer Session the following report for the Session of 1948.

As the tables below indicate, the total registration for the Session exceeded by nineteen the registration for 1947 and therefore that of any previous Session. A decrease in registrations in the University departments and the Summer School of Hotel Administration was offset by increases in Agriculture, Home Economics, and Industrial and Labor Relations. The postwar demand for accelerated programs for undergraduates accounts in part for the continuing high numbers. There is evidence that 1948 is the last summer in which these high registrations will occur.

The five-weeks Postsession, a part of the acceleration program, enrolled 167 students. The Administrative Board has confirmed its original plan to discontinue the Postsession after 1948.

The program in the regular Session varied but slightly from that of 1947. It was adjusted both in staff and in course-offering to the plateau of high registration. The new courses offered were in line with the trends I indicated in my report of a year ago. One program deserves special mention. In cooperation with the British Embassy at Washington, the Board offered a two-week course for British business representatives stationed in America. Its purpose was to orient them to American customs and institutions. Under the direction of Professor F. G. Marcham, who worked unstintingly in planning and executing its unique program, the course was exceptionally successful, and illuminating not only to our British visitors but to ourselves.

During the postwar transitional period the Administrative Board refrained from adjusting either tuition or salaries in the hope that a single adjustment, made under stabilized conditions, would suffice. This decision called for great forbearance by the 1948 staff. I take this opportunity to thank them for their exceptional cooperation during a Session in which they were clearly underpaid. At the end of the Session the Board adopted a new schedule for 1949.

I resigned as Director, effective November 1, 1948. The Board of Trustees has appointed Professor Frederick H. Stutz as my successor.

Data on attendance and distribution of information follow.

## ATTENDANCE

	1937	1945	1946	1947	1948
Men.....	1,139	231	1,516	1,834	1,900
Women.....	857	839	735	891	844
TOTAL.....	1,996	1,070	2,251	2,725	2,744

## ATTENDANCE BY SCHOOLS

University Summer School.....	1,342	773	1,628	1,953	1,789
State Summer School of Agriculture.....	878	383	635	709	866
State Summer School of Home Economics....	163	143	193	235	359
State Summer School of Industrial and Labor Relations.....				118	199
Summer School of Hotel Administration.....	164	101	206	189	150
TOTAL.....	2,547	1,400	2,662	3,204	3,363
Less double registration.....	551	330	411	479	619
TOTAL.....	1,996	1,070	2,251	2,725	2,744

# SUMMER SESSION

159

## ATTENDANCE OF UNDERGRADUATES

Cornell .....	313	149	1,055	1,221	1,095
Other Institutions .....	294	377	319	284	214

## CLASSIFICATION OF TEACHERS IN ATTENDANCE

Colleges and Universities .....	137	27	104	117	147
Junior and Senior High Schools .....	635	102	300	315	404
Principals, Superintendents, Supervisors .....	87	37	43	41	51
Grade School .....	91	24	28	40	60
Others (Normal Schools, Junior Colleges, etc.) .....	14	161	91	119	50
TOTAL .....	964	351	566	591	712

## CLASSIFICATION OF STUDENTS BY GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

New England .....	134	64	175	209	222
Middle Atlantic States excluding New York .....	272	143	343	426	401
New York .....	1,194	704	1,236	1,560	1,533
South .....	125	61	146	181	203
Southwest .....	33	10	29	30	37
Rocky Mountain States .....	11	1	14	9	10
Middle West .....	140	57	213	193	198
Pacific Coast .....	12	6	20	30	33
Foreign Countries and Canada .....	76	24	75	96	107
TOTAL .....	1,997	1,070	2,251	2,725	2,744

## DISTRIBUTION OF INFORMATION FROM THE OFFICE OF THE SUMMER SESSION

	1947		1948	
	Intramural	Extramural	Intramural	Extramural
Preliminary Announcement .....	1,904	3,096	1,848	7,996
Poster .....	64	5,386	85	5,389
Home Economics Announcement ..	104	3,100	620	2,580
Industrial Education Announce- ment .....	25	3,800	.....	3,000
Geology Field Course Announce- ment .....	.....	200	.....	.....
Classics Department Announce- ment .....	.....	200	.....	.....
Extension Education Announce- ment .....	15	2,950	.....	2,990
Hotel Administration Announce- ment .....	100	2,300	.....	.....
General Announcement .....	2,420	5,800	2,315	6,285

CHARLES W. JONES,  
Director of the Summer Session.

## APPENDIX XXII

## REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF MILITARY TRAINING

*To the President of the University:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit this report of the Department of Military Science and Tactics for the academic year 1948-1949.

## GENERAL

The academic year 1948-1949 was the first year of full implementation of the postwar program for all ROTC units. Previous years have been conducted under an interim program to take care of the varied needs of the veteran students returning to college. As formerly, the subjects and hours of instruction for each were set forth in Department of the Army and Department of the Air Force directives with a variance of ten per cent allowed to take care of the different schedules of all universities and colleges. The 15-week semester at Cornell University necessitated full use of this 10% allowance.

In all years, the classes were broken down to the smallest size possible commensurate with the number of instructors available. Wherever possible, there was a maximum of 35 students in each section, with an average of approximately 28. One instructor was placed in charge of each subject, and he prepared the master lesson outline and lesson plans. Assistant instructors then presented the subject in accordance with these plans. Instructors were rotated among the classes in an endeavor to use the best qualified man in each subject and also to obtain as many impressions of each student as practicable. More visual training aids and training films were used than in previous years, with the greater part of these being supplied by the Departments of the Army and Air Force and the remainder being made or purchased locally. The growth of this type of instruction has greatly increased the caliber of instruction and has also increased the enthusiasm of the student in the ROTC. In the Advanced Course, two subjects, Geographical Foundations of National Power and Military Problems of the United States were conducted as tutorials and student chairmen were chosen to conduct each discussion. Outside reading and preparation were outlined for delivery of short talks by each student on some phase of the Military Problems of the United States. These talks were followed by free discussion among the students of the ideas presented, supervised by the instructor or student chairman.

Many new and interesting volumes of military and general knowledge were added to the ROTC Library in Barton Hall this past year and interest in this library among the students has increased. The books were obtained from the University Library and from grants from the Departments of the Army and Air Force. Present plans contemplate further expansion of the library to a full and complete reference library on military subjects.

Several outside lecturers were brought to Cornell for talks in their specific fields. Colonel Pierre Mallett, GSC., Chief of Staff of the United States Military Mission to the U.N., gave a talk on the United Nations Organization and its World Police Force. Major Stanley McLay, Professor of Labor Relations at the Army Industrial College, Washington, D. C., lectured on Industrial Mobilization for War and Peace. Lt. Colonel Alexander J. Frolich, a graduate student in Engineering Physics at this University, gave a talk on the Atomic Bomb and its military aspects. Dr. E. C. Showacre, of the University Clinic, conducted a week-long course in Hygiene and First Aid for the Freshman students. Major General Edgar E. Hume, USA., now Chief Surgeon on General MacArthur's staff, spoke on Military Government in Italy during World War II.

Several informal inspections were made by members of the Staff of First Army at Governors Island, New York, and of the Staff of First Air Force at Fort Slocum, New York. In addition, Major General Spencer B. Akin, the Chief Signal Officer, USA., Brig. General Wendell Westover, GSC., Executive for Reserve and ROTC

Affairs, from Washington, D. C., Colonel Mark H. Galusha, USAF (Res.), Member of the Senate Armed Services Committee, Lt. Colonel G. A. Engstrom, QMC., Office of the Quartermaster General, and Major J. O. Thompson, Office of the Chief of Ordnance, paid informal visits and inspected the facilities of the department. The annual formal inspection of the unit took place on May 19 and 20. Major General L. C. Jaynes, USA., Commanding General, New York-New Jersey Military District, accompanied the inspection team and took the review presented in his honor on May 19 on the University Quadrangle.

The annual Presidential Review of the ROTC was held on the University Quadrangle at 2:30 p.m., on May 27 with the NROTC also participating. Awards were presented by President Day to students selected for outstanding performances within the department.

Several improvements were made during the academic year to Barton Hall and the Equitation Course Stables. A directory and special events board was placed in the main stairwell of Barton Hall.

Due to the imminent separation and establishment on an equal basis of the Air ROTC and the decision of the University to publish an Independent Departments' Announcement, a separate special announcement was published by the Department of Military Science and Tactics. This announcement carried a detailed scope of each subject in all courses and also details of the composition of the ROTC. The Air ROTC is publishing a similar announcement for its courses.

#### BASIC COURSE

The Basic Course is given to all cadets for the first two years as required by University regulations. This instruction is common to all branches and arms of the Service. About one-third of the hours allocated to this course is devoted to dismounted drill, the other two-thirds being spent in classroom.

The following subjects were given in the Basic Course:

	<i>First Year Hours</i>	<i>Second Year Hours</i>
Leadership, Drill and Exercise of Command . . . . .	33	33
National Defense Act and ROTC . . . . .	4	
Maps and Aerial Photographs . . . . .	14	6
Military Administration . . . . .		8
Evolution of Warfare . . . . .		16
Hygiene and First Aid . . . . .	10	
Individual Weapons and Marksmanship . . . . .	20	
Military Law and Boards . . . . .		11
Physical Development Methods . . . . .		7
Military Organization . . . . .	9	9
TOTAL HOURS . . . . .	90	90

#### ADVANCED COURSE

The units established at Cornell University for Advanced Course instruction are: Field Artillery, Signal Corps, Ordnance, Quartermaster, Veterinary Corps, and Air Force. The Air Force unit specializes in communications work.

The objectives of this course are: (1) to produce college trained Reserve Officers to meet the needs of the Army during the postwar period, and (2) to preserve and expand the Reserve Officers' Training Corps organization in anticipation of post-war Reserve Officer requirements.

Many of the students taking the Advanced Course are veterans of many months' service. These men are highly regarded by the Basic students and are making a major contribution to the general efficiency of the unit.

"Leadership" is emphasized throughout all Advanced Course training and special instruction is given in correct methods of giving commands to a company or battery. A wire recorder is used in connection with this instruction.



## PRESIDENT'S REPORT

The following subjects were taught to all branches:

*1st Year Advanced Course*

	<i>Hours</i>
Military Leadership, Psychology, and Personnel Management.....	16
Leadership, Drill, and Exercise of Command.....	16
Geographical Foundations of National Power.....	12
Military Law and Boards.....	12
Tactics and Technique of the Selected Arm or Service*.....	96
<b>TOTAL HOURS.....</b>	<b>152</b>

*2nd Year Advanced Course*

Command and Staff.....	12
Military Teaching Methods.....	12
Psychological Warfare.....	4
Military Problems of the United States.....	12
Leadership, Drill and Exercise of Command.....	16
Military Mobilization and Demobilization.....	4
Combat Intelligence.....	4
Tactics and Technique of the Selected Arm or Service*.....	88
<b>TOTAL HOURS.....</b>	<b>152</b>

\*Among the subjects covered in Tactics and Technique were:

Organization of the Selected Arm or Service  
 Artillery Tactics  
 Gunnery  
 Characteristics and Maintenance of Artillery Materiel  
 Message Center and Signal Center Procedure  
 Communication Security  
 Wire and Radio Communication Fundamentals and Materiel  
 Ammunition  
 Automotive Materiel  
 Artillery Materiel  
 Small Arms Materiel  
 Fire Control Materiel  
 Depot and Station Supply  
 Property Accountability and Responsibility  
 Procurement Procedures  
 Storage, Warehousing, and Materials Handling

## ENROLLMENT 1948-49

	<i>Enrolled</i>	<i>Basic Course</i>	<i>Completed</i>	
1st Year.....	1,050	1st Year.....	900	
2nd Year.....	725	2nd Year.....	650	
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>1,775</b>	<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>1,550</b>	

*Advanced Course*

	<i>Enrolled</i>	<i>Completed</i>
<i>Branches</i>		
Air.....	46	46
Field Artillery.....	36	36
Ordnance.....	21	19
Quartermaster.....	50	48
Signal Corps.....	11	11
Veterinary Corps.....	15	16
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>176</b>

<i>Second Year</i>		
<i>Branches</i>	<i>Enrolled</i>	<i>Completed</i>
Air.....	14	14
Field Artillery.....	20	14
Ordnance.....	9	5
Quartermaster.....	25	20
Signal Corps.....	4	3
Veterinary Corps.....	0	0
TOTAL.....	72	56

Seventy (70) commissions as Second Lieutenants, Reserve Corps, were conferred on students completing the Advanced Course during the academic year 1948-1949; 18 were February graduates, and 4 will not be eligible for commissions until they have completed 4 years of college.

#### ACADEMIC CREDIT

The amount of academic credit given for the Advanced Courses by the various schools and colleges in Cornell is, in general, adequate. However, a distinct lack of uniformity exists, some colleges giving adequate credit, while others do not.

#### DISTINGUISHED MILITARY STUDENTS

The Departments of the Army and Air Force established during the year 1947-1948 the classification of Distinguished Military Students and Distinguished Military Graduates.

Distinguished Military Students are those students who qualify for consideration for appointment as commissioned officers in the Regular Army or Air Force.

Distinguished Military Graduates are those Distinguished Military Students who have completed the ROTC Advanced Course and received their degree from the University and are qualified for appointment as commissioned officers in the Regular Army or Air Force.

During the academic year 1948-1949, twenty-one students were designated Distinguished Military Students and ten students as Distinguished Military Graduates.

#### FACULTY AND STAFF

Changes in the Army and Air Force commissioned personnel during the year were as follows:

##### *Relieved:*

Major Henri F. Frank, FA.....	8 August 1948
Lt. Colonel Alexander N. Slocum, Jr., FA.....	15 August 1948
Major LeRoy F. Trott, S.C.....	9 Sept. 1948

##### *Assigned:*

Lt. Colonel William E. Jennings, V. C.....	2 August 1948
Lt. Colonel Joseph P. Alexander, QMC.....	3 August 1948
Captain James E. Sever, AF.....	9 Sept. 1948
Major John V. Leonard, QMC.....	22 Sept. 1948
Major Henry L. Seger, Ord.....	16 March 1949
Captain George M. Calvert, QMC.....	22 June 1949

#### EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

##### *Equitation Course*

Effective July 1, 1948, the 32 horses and all equipment incident thereto were given to the University by the Department of the Army, at which time the Government withdrew all financial and personnel aid.

This activity is now on a self-supporting basis, made possible by large Equitation Course enrollments.

*Polo*

Polo activities were financially divorced from the Equitation Course but were assisted by extending to them civilian personnel to care for the animals. The riding hall, tack room, locker room, lounge, and stables are also used by the polo squad without charge.

The Cornell Polo Team won the intercollegiate outdoor polo championship in May 1949. Other participating colleges were Princeton, Harvard, Yale, Williams, and Georgetown.

*Horse Show*

The 25th Annual Cornell Horse Show was held at the Riding Hall on May 21 and 22. About 75 outside entries were listed. Cornell is a member of the American Horse Show Association. This show was the best ever held in Ithaca.

*Pershing Rifles*

Due to a reorganization, the Cornell Company of the Pershing Rifles became Company "B," 8th Regiment. Again, in the spring of 1949, a competition with companies of the Pershing Rifles from other universities was held at Barton Hall with the Cornell Company as host.

During the year, the members of the Company served as ushers on military occasions, color guards, aides to distinguished visitors; and units of the Company demonstrated correct methods and procedures for certain ROTC classes.

*The Pistol and Rifle Club*

This club is composed of members of the ROTC and others in Cornell who are interested in this activity. It sponsors the Pistol and Rifle teams representing either Cornell in intercollegiate competitions or the Cornell ROTC in competition.

During the period covered by this report, the following results of competitions were recorded for both "postal" and "shoulder to shoulder" matches:

<i>Pistol</i>			
	<i>Won</i>	<i>Lost</i>	<i>Total</i>
Cornell Varsity.....	16	15	31
ROTC.....	2	0	2

<i>Rifle</i>			
	<i>Won</i>	<i>Lost</i>	<i>Total</i>
Cornell Varsity.....	20	22	42
ROTC.....	15	21	36

*Officers' Club*

A Cadet Officers' Club, composed of Cornell ROTC and NROTC Advanced Course students, is functioning and is a distinct asset to this department. All Advanced Course cadets of the Army, Air Force, and Navy are eligible for membership.

*Clef Club*

This club is composed of Juniors and Seniors who are members of the Cornell University "Big Red" Band. Its purpose is to further interest in the band and assist this department. It has an enrollment of 28 members.

*"Big Red" Band*

The Military Department continues to assist in the military training, supply, and administration of the "Big Red" Band.

*ROTC Band*

The ROTC Band continued to function in a creditable manner. This is distinctly an extracurricular activity and the time devoted to rehearsals is in addition to the ROTC requirements of the University.

*Scabbard and Blade*

This is a national honorary society composed of selected cadet officers of both the ROTC and NROTC. Candidates are elected to membership by the Society. The Cornell Chapter, Company "C," First Regiment, now consists of 35 members.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

That the necessity for a uniform system of academic credit in all of the schools and colleges be recognized and that such a system be adopted.

RALPH HOSPITAL,  
Colonel, Field Artillery,  
Professor of Military Science and Tactics.

## APPENDIX XXIII

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE DEPARTMENT OF  
NAVAL SCIENCE*To the President of the University:*

SIR: The most important trend in this department during the academic year 1948-1949 was the perceptible change from a military department to an academic department. This is a sound condition and greatly increases the academic status of the Department within the University. Military training is not stressed during the academic year inasmuch as the summer cruise periods are designed to provide this background.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE PROGRAM

A description of the Program and its objectives appears to be in order, since this Department is still relatively new to the campus.

The Naval ROTC Unit at Cornell is one of the fifty-two Naval ROTC's established at the outstanding colleges and universities throughout the United States. The "Holloway Plan" enacted by Congress established these units with a twofold purpose: (1) to supplement the Naval Academy, which is limited because of its size, in supplying the necessary officers for the postwar Navy and Marine Corps, (2) to create a reserve of trained officers available for active duty in a national emergency.

The students under this Program are of two types, one called "Regular" and the other "Contract." All, however, are considered as Midshipmen and all pursue the same program at Cornell.

## REGULAR STUDENTS

Regular Students are selected by the following process:

- (a) A nation-wide aptitude test administered for the Navy by the College Entrance Board Examination Section.
- (b) Physical examinations and interviews by officers of an Office of Naval Officer Procurement.
- (c) Selection by State boards.
- (d) Acceptance by the college of choice or designation.

Successful candidates may take any course leading to a baccalaureate degree including certain minimum requirements in Mathematics, Physics, and English, plus prescribed Naval Science courses for four years. They must participate in a practice cruise or aviation indoctrination cruise of from six to eight weeks' duration during each of three summers.

Uniforms, tuition, usual laboratory fees, and \$600 annual retainer pay are provided by the Navy for four academic years.

Upon receiving their degrees and successfully completing the Naval Science requirements they are commissioned as Ensigns in the Regular Navy, or Second Lieutenants in the Regular Marine Corps, and take rank and precedence with officers graduated from the U. S. Naval Academy in the same year. They must agree to remain on active service for not less than fifteen nor more than twenty-four months. They may elect to make the Navy a career, and if selected by the Secretary of the Navy to meet the needs of the service are accorded permanent commissions; otherwise, upon the termination of their period of active duty, they are commissioned in the Naval Reserve and required to retain that status until six years from the original date of commissioning.

There are presently 104 continuing students in this category. In addition, 40 Regular Students have already been selected from civilian and Navy sources and have been accepted by Cornell for entrance as freshmen in the fall of 1949.

#### CONTRACT STUDENTS

Contract Students are selected by the Professor of Naval Science at the time of registration in the University. Academic and laboratory requirements are exactly the same as for Regular Students. Contract Students are required, however, to make only one cruise, of about three weeks' duration, normally between their junior and senior years.

The Navy Department provides these students with uniforms and Naval Science textbooks throughout the four years, and pays them during their third and fourth years the daily value of a commuted ration, or approximately \$30 a month.

Upon receiving their degrees and successfully completing their Naval Science requirements, Contract Students are commissioned as Ensigns in the Naval Reserve or Second Lieutenants in the Marine Corps Reserve and required to retain that status for six years from commissioning. They are not called to active duty except in time of a national emergency.

There are presently 93 continuing students in this category. Approximately 60 Contract Students will be selected from the class entering Cornell in the fall of 1949.

#### GRADUATES FROM THE PROGRAM

During the last academic year, 4 officers were commissioned as Ensigns in the Regular Navy, 1 as a Second Lieutenant in the Marine Corps, and 5 as Ensigns in the U. S. Naval Reserve. These numbers will increase yearly, as this Department builds up to its authorized strength of 300 students.

#### SUMMER TRAINING CRUISES

A unique feature of this Department of the University is the summer training cruise which takes our students to many corners of the globe. In addition, practical familiarity with naval installations, customs, and procedures is instilled during this period. The cruises for the current summer are as follows:

(a) Prospective Regular sophomores and seniors are attached to the cruisers U.S.S. SPRINGFIELD, U.S.S. TOLEDO and destroyers U.S.S. HAMNER and U.S.S. WILTSIE. They embarked at Treasure Island, San Francisco, and were to visit Balboa, C. Z., Galapagos Islands, San Diego, Long Beach, and were to disembark at San Francisco.

(b) Prospective junior Regulars are attached to the Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Florida for pre-flight indoctrination. They will also receive shore based indoctrination training at the Amphibious Training Command, Little Creek, Virginia, and will embark on vessels of the Amphibious Force, U. S. Atlantic Fleet for participation in amphibious exercises and demonstrations afloat.

(c) Contract students are assigned to a destroyer or aircraft carrier upon reporting to Norfolk. They embark at Norfolk, will visit the Canal Zone and will disembark at Norfolk.

## ACADEMIC INTEGRATION WITH THE UNIVERSITY

NROTC students should not be penalized in the matter of degree credits for participating in training for the National Defense.

The superposition of 24 hours of Naval Science classroom work throughout the 4 years course, plus 2 hours of laboratory work a week, upon the degree requirements of the individual schools and colleges places an extremely heavy academic load upon the Midshipman who enters this Unit. I am pleased to report that this problem is currently under consideration by most schools in the University. More departments are recognizing that the NROTC Program is conducted on a college level and that the courses are intellectually comparable with others for which degree credit is granted. Below is a tabulation of the academic credit granted by other departments within the University at present:

<i>School</i>	<i>Credit Hours</i>
College of Arts and Sciences.....	18
College of Architecture.....	24
State College of Agriculture.....	12
School of Chemical Engineering.....	6
School of Civil Engineering.....	4
School of Electrical Engineering.....	9
School of Mechanical Engineering.....	8
Department of Hotel Administration.....	24
School of Industrial & Labor Relations.....	0
Department of Engineering Physics.....	0

Other divisions of the University not mentioned do not presently have Naval Science Students registered and therefore have not been asked for a final decision in this matter.

In addition to the above, certain Midshipmen who are registered in the College of Engineering and who take a basic heat-power course, are exempted from taking "Naval Machinery" during their seventh term in Naval Science. Thus 3 academic hours are removed from the original 24 hours required by this Department.

## PHYSICAL FEATURES

The increased enrollment this past year emphasized the lack of space available to this Department. The building referred to as the "Navy Gun Shed" on Campus Road is entirely inadequate for indoor assembly of the Unit and for the installation of complete training equipment. Naval Science classes will continue to be held in Olin Hall, in space made available through the courtesy of the Director of the School of Chemical Engineering.

The sites now occupied by NROTC Headquarters and by the Navy Gun Shed will be required for other Cornell construction. The classrooms in Olin Hall may be required exclusively for the use of the School of Chemical Engineering sometime in the future. This uncertainty as to adequate future facilities for the Department of Naval Science is detrimental to its administration. Consolidation of all Naval Science activities in permanent quarters designed for this purpose is the only ultimate solution to this problem.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the status of the contemplated construction of a Naval Science Building be further investigated. This project has received the approval of the central administration officers of the University and of the Board of Trustees and was submitted by the President of Cornell University to the Commissioner of Education of the State of New York. The present status is unknown.

It is further recommended that a plan be implemented to provide the Department of Naval Science with adequate facilities, when future University construction necessitates vacating our present buildings.

CHARLES W. GRAY,  
Captain, U. S. Navy,  
Professor of Naval Science.

## APPENDIX XXIV

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION  
AND ATHLETICS*To the President of the University:*

SIR: In some respects the year 1948-1949 was the most successful of any year in the modern history of this department. Certainly the accomplishments in intercollegiate athletics were remarkable. The divisions of physical education for men and women likewise achieved good results, albeit less spectacular ones.

There were 1,249 men registered in intercollegiate sports, a new high. With the gradual displacement of GI's by non-veterans the enrollment in men's physical education also reached a new high total of 1,993. War veterans are not obliged to take physical training. In the women's division more than 800 engaged in the compulsory program and 950 in the extracurricular, voluntary activities. Both of these programs are conducted under difficulty during the winter months due to lack of gymnasium space.

The handsome gift of \$1,500,000 by Walter C. Teagle, '99, for a new men's sports building is a gleaming beacon of encouragement and will make possible the accomplishment of the real aim of the men's program: instruction in carry-over sports and activities for every male student. Outdoor facilities are of a superior nature, and because of them Cornell can boast of one of the finest intramural programs in the country. The men's intramural leagues enrolled a total of 9,243 during the year, many of whom were, of course, duplications, but still this represents participation of almost every physically able student resident in Ithaca.

One of the phases of physical education in which worthwhile results continue to be obtained is the corrective program. Conducted in collaboration with and under the direction of the Medical Department, this activity is important but handicapped by lack of equipment which should be corrected with the building of a gymnasium.

The division of intercollegiate athletics can boast of superb performances by all teams, and the year was, except for the financial balance sheet, a banner one. Football, tennis, soccer, and polo teams, and the 150-pound crew were champions in their respective leagues. In baseball, varsity crew, track, and cross country, there were outstanding teams closely pressing the title winners in their championships.

Charles H. Moore, jr., a sophomore, won the National Collegiate 440-yard run title in the noteworthy time of 0:47.0. He also won the National A.A.U. 400-meter hurdles championship in 0:51.1 to tie the national record. Richard Clark was selected All-Eastern tackle in football; Robert Mealey won the indoor National A.A.U. championship in the 1000-yard run; Charles Berman was selected as All-American choice in soccer, and Robert Hill was chosen on the All-American swimming team. Peter Allsopp was named on the All-American crew.

As indicated above the financial picture is not nearly so pretty. The Athletic Association, with receipts of \$432,273.43, found mounting costs of travel, equipment, salaries, and maintenance more than enough to offset this income figure, and a deficit of \$11,299.05 was incurred for the year. This is added to indebtedness of \$72,375.26 borrowed last year from the University to aid in the construction of the \$151,000 steel stands and press box on the west side of Schoellkopf Field. The total debt now is \$83,604.31. It is probably small comfort to mention that Cornell is in sounder financial condition than any of its close associates in college athletics, and there seems little doubt that its position can only be bettered in the future. The plant is in good condition, and many of our capital expenditures of the past two years will henceforth save us money.

As suggested in previous annual reports it is unlikely that men's and women's physical education can be wholly supported solely by student fees of \$10.00 a



year. This year the men's division required an appropriation of \$7,457.38, the women's \$25,000.09. Either the fees must be raised, or the University must decide what it can afford to contribute annually to establish these programs on a more substantial basis of business procedure.

The teaching staffs in all three divisions are of high quality, as the results indicate. One significant change is in effect for next year: 1949-1950 will find a new head coach of track and cross country for the first time in fifty years. John F. Moakley completed his fiftieth year, and, although he will continue to serve Cornell's track team in an advisory capacity, he will be succeeded as head coach by Mr. Louis C. Montgomery, his 1948-1949 assistant. Mr. Moakley's long and distinguished tenure as coach of Cornell track teams constitutes a glorious chapter in American sports history.

ROBERT J. KANE,  
Director of Athletics.

## APPENDIX XXV

### REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CLINICAL AND PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

*To the President of the University:*

SIR: I have the honor to present the report of the Department of Clinical and Preventive Medicine for the year 1948-1949.

As in former years, the major activity of this department was providing clinical services to ill students. While the operation of the Infirmary and Clinic therefore continues to be the first responsibility of each physician, it is, nevertheless, true that because of better organization and division of duties, it is possible for him to give more and more time to the less spectacular but equally important activities of this department. These latter undertakings are instruction, preventive medicine and public health, and research.

#### CLINICAL RESPONSIBILITIES

##### *Student Medical Clinic*

This clinic continues to be the place where large numbers of patients make contact with physicians who, in turn, assess the needs of each ill student. In previous reports the development of practices and techniques, the teamwork required of those with special skills, and the expansion of facilities to meet changing needs have been described in detail. Each year improvement in techniques of operation occurs, resulting in more efficient and more effective medical care. The tendency to encourage specialty clinics within the general clinic continues. One of the results of this practice can be the excessive referral of patients, leaving few patients for the general medical clinic. While there are many specialty clinics at the Student Medical Clinic, namely, orthopedic, allergic, dental, dermatologic, ophthalmologic, psychiatric, etc., there is, nevertheless, a substantial flow of patients through the general medical stations. The clinic for nutrition counseling, the clinic for upper respiratory (common cold) infections, and the physiotherapy clinic have demonstrated their worth; all have non-medical personnel in charge, but are under close medical supervision.

The upper respiratory or so-called "cold clinic" has been discussed at length in previous reports. During the year opportunity occurred for an impartial appraisal of the "cold clinic" by a certified specialist in otolaryngology. It is gratifying to report that after a thorough investigation of methods and techniques used, he concluded that "the cold clinic was well designed, well executed, and could be most useful in the scheme for medical service at the Cornell Student Medical Clinic."

While the physiotherapy clinic is under the direct supervision of the physiotherapist, its activities and procedures are under constant medical scrutiny. Each year the number of athletes who require physiotherapy at the Medical Clinic, in addition to that received at the athletic training quarters in Schoellkopf Field House, increases. Of the 4,301 treatments given students this year on a medical prescription basis, 672 were for athletic injuries. Medical supervision of athletic injuries was divided this year. In previous years much of the athletic physician's time was taken up with annual physical examinations required for athletes. This year the athletic physicians received assistance from other staff members when athletic examinations were conducted. The system devised contributed much to the conservation of time for the athletic physicians, allowing them to confine their activities to medical care for the injured and to give more attention to the study of prevention of injuries.

The activities of the psychiatric clinic are reviewed annually. Comparative figures on the percentage of withdrawals and academic failures each year should be of interest to both the administrative and academic groups since it raises the question of whether candidates for admission to Cornell should be screened for emotional fitness as well as for academic accomplishments. Because we have become more astute observers through giving clinical assistance to patients with mental hygiene troubles, we recognize that the problem of emotionally disturbed students cannot be ignored. During the year a second psychiatrist was added to the staff on a half-time basis. The remaining half of his time is spent in the Department of Human Relations of the School of Industrial and Labor Relations. This addition to the mental hygiene staff has made treatment readily available and will release more of the psychiatrist's time for staff education and for resuming courses in mental hygiene during the academic year. This year a total of 206 psychiatric cases were carried. Of these, 44 were cases seen in previous years and 162 were new cases. Of the total number, 153 were men and 53 were women; the number of the latter is the lowest in three years. There was a sharp rise in the number requiring treatment in the veteran group this year, there being 111 cases compared with 70 for last year. Comparative data for the last three years, when the campus population was approximately the same but the predominating group was changing from veteran to non-veteran, are as follows:

	<i>Total No. Cases</i>	<i>Old</i>	<i>New</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Veterans</i>	<i>Leaves of Absence</i>
1946-47.....	175	34	141	105	70	79	11
1947-48.....	200	48	152	141	59	70	25
1948-49.....	206	44	162	153	53	111	24

The policy regarding leaves of absence for emotional reasons remains essentially as formerly adopted. So long as an emotionally ill student can master the academic program required by the faculty, and so long as the student is of no threat to himself or others, treatment is rendered by the psychiatrists commensurate with the student's difficulty. However, when the student can no longer make good his academic assignments or is unable to live in the society of campus life without disturbance, a leave of absence is requested. This year administrative support was asked for and received in the case of a student who could not live within the framework of accepted campus society and was compelled to leave in spite of her desire to stay on campus. Frequently the medical staff is of great assistance to patients and their families in arranging adequate medical and hospital care elsewhere.

The eye refraction clinic, authorized last year, has continued to serve well those students needing eye refractions and glasses. This clinic has resulted in substantial savings to many patients. Following the custom of passing along these savings to student patients, further decreases in expense of eye refraction and glasses can be expected when amortization of the equipment is completed.

*Infirmary*

Following a study which revealed that the costs for keeping the Infirmary open during the summer were excessive, an arrangement was made with Memorial Hospital for hospitalization of summer students at that institution on a per diem basis. The Cornell attending medical staff was given courtesy privileges at Memorial Hospital for the treatment of Cornell students. A similar arrangement had been made with Memorial Hospital before the war. The present plan is more successful than the former arrangement because resident physicians, under University supervision, are now serving at the Hospital. With this exception, the Infirmary continues to operate under policies previously reported. A change in the location of the record room and the medical library permits the record librarian to supervise both the medical records and the library. These new facilities acquired during the year increased further the use of the library by the medical staff. Here the weekly meetings of the staff, which are a vital part of the educational program, were held. The Infirmary continues to be an approved hospital of the American College of Surgeons. Each of the various skills required for good patient care was available when required. The x-ray department, with its recently acquired responsibility for the operation and maintenance of the photo-Roentgen unit purchased by the School of Nutrition, increased its sphere of activity to include nutrition surveys and employee chest examinations. The unit began functioning for chest x-rays with the mid-year physical examinations of entering students. It is now possible to x-ray annually all students, faculty, and employees, when such an all inclusive policy seems feasible.

The nursing service was of high quality. As a result of many students' wives being registered nurses, the nursing service suffered no shortage. There is an increasing interest among graduate nurses for an opportunity to take University work for credit. This may be the answer to local freedom from a future nursing shortage. While exploration of such an opportunity at Cornell was begun in 1948, there has been no follow-up. It is planned again to bring together the administration group of the Colleges of Arts and Sciences, Home Economics, the School of Nursing, and the School of Education in an effort to formulate a recommendation to top administration of the University regarding this problem.

There was one death at the Infirmary. A middle-aged man, a non-student, was admitted with a severe heart disorder. Too ill to transfer, this patient died of heart failure following sterilization of his blood from bacteremia caused by sub-acute bacterial endocarditis.

## STATISTICS

*Out-Patients*

Medical Clinic out-patient visits.....	49,612
Infirmary out-patient visits.....	1,150
Total out-patient visits.....	50,762

*Infirmary Patients*

Medical Patients Discharged.....	1,179
Communicable Disease.....	91
Other than Communicable Disease.....	1,088
Number of Consultations.....	54
Deaths.....	1
Surgical Patients Discharged.....	328
Major Operations.....	47
Minor Operations.....	211
Fractures (63) and Dislocations (6) requiring reduction and casts.....	69
Consultations.....	128
Deaths.....	0
Dental (Clinic and Infirmary)	
Number of Patients.....	1,997
Total Number of Treatments.....	4,340

Physiotherapy (Clinic and Infirmary)	
Diathermy Treatments.....	2,288
Infra-red Treatments.....	738
Whirlpool Treatments.....	615
Baker Treatments.....	95
Ultra-violet Treatments.....	565
TOTAL.....	4,301
Laboratory (Clinic and Infirmary)	
Clinical Pathology Examinations Made.....	9,398
X-ray (Clinic, Infirmary, and other)	
Examination of chest (70 mm.).....	1,000
Examination of chest (4x5).....	2,291
Examination of chest (14x17).....	1,309
Nutrition—Employee Survey (70 mm.).....	1,650
Dental examinations.....	588
Examinations other than chest or dental.....	1,625
TOTAL X-RAY EXAMINATIONS.....	8,463

## INSTRUCTION

The training of resident physicians in internal medicine is the most exacting task of instruction which this department undertakes. Last year the resident program was given temporary approval by the American Board of Internal Medicine. As this report is written, a review of all the educational phases of the program, together with an inspection of local facilities, is being made for the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals of the American Medical Association and for the American Board of Internal Medicine. While formal announcement of the decision will not be made before the autumn of 1949, there is every indication that the resident program has met the requirements for permanent approval. Beginning with the inception of the residency in Internal Medicine, there has been a discernible increase in self-improvement among the attending staff. There have been more requests to attend medical meetings of prominence. This year staff members attended important meetings in allergy, cardiology, endocrinology, internal medicine, physiotherapy, and psychiatry. In addition, there has been consistently better attendance at the regular medical section meetings of Memorial Hospital and of the Infirmary and Clinic, the Journal Club, and Nutrition Seminars.

In conjunction with the School of Nutrition, a course in Public Health Nutrition was initiated this year. While this course used the facilities of the local health department, under an arrangement made between the Board of Health, School of Nutrition, and the Department of Medicine, the Chairman and associates of the latter department were responsible for choosing the curriculum followed. Another course under divided responsibility of the School of Nutrition and this department, namely Medical Nutrition, was continued. More of the medical staff than formerly participated in this course. The increase in registration reflects the growing appreciation by graduate students of the effort expended. The course in x-ray technique for veterinary seniors was continued. Courses in mental hygiene were conducted only in the summer session this year. The department plans to re-establish next year the academic courses in mental hygiene which were discontinued during the war and postwar periods. The increase in personnel in the psychiatric staff makes possible the reinstitution of these courses.

## PREVENTIVE MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH

During the academic year, 2,931 entering and transfer students were given physical examinations, an increase of 167 examinations over the previous year. It is of interest to note that of the total registration of 9,646 students in September, 1948, 27 students or .21% have failed to have chest x-rays on file and 94 students

or .97% are not immunized to tetanus. In both the fall and spring registrations 100% of the student body had had a smallpox vaccination within five years. All delinquencies as of September 1 will be reported to the Registrar in whose office the blocking of registration for next term is automatic until health requirements are met.

The University increased its water supply during the year. High chlorine residuals remain present in treated water to the extent that a chlorinous taste is appreciable at some points in the distribution system.

General sanitation in the dining halls and cafeterias continues to be satisfactory. Early last fall an outbreak of gastro-enteritis occurred at Clara Dickson Hall. In all, there were about 40 cases. The epidemiological study indicated that the outbreak was caused by staphylococcus toxin and that baked ham was the source. The County Health Officer concluded that the contamination of the ham occurred during boning and slicing after cooking. The Health Department's suggestion regarding techniques for slicing and refrigeration methods for cooked meats has been adopted by Residential Halls. None of the cases of enteritis among the student body resulted in serious illness. Two students were hospitalized for treatment to ensure prompt recovery. One case, occurring in an employee, has led to a minor controversy over a workmen's compensation claim.

#### RESEARCH

The training of resident physicians is dependent upon the research facilities of the Department of Medicine at Ithaca, either alone or in conjunction with other departments. At Memorial Hospital the program is intensive beside teaching and meetings with the attending staff. At the Infirmary, where the age group and diagnoses are more limited, the resident physicians also receive intensive instruction. However, the strength which the University contributes to the resident program is research and formal instruction. During the year a research suite was built on the third floor of the Infirmary. Four rooms and a diet kitchen, completely furnished, were provided by the School of Nutrition for joint research purposes. This joint venture of the School of Nutrition and the Department of Medicine will result in a more complete medical research outlet for the School of Nutrition and, in addition, it strengthens the Medical Department. This year the Clinical Director spent part time in the School of Nutrition. This department and the School enjoyed closer cooperation and both benefited from mutual assistance in formal instruction, research, and publications. During the year, the Clinical Director, as editor, prepared with various members of the faculty of the School of Nutrition, eighteen editorials on "Facts about Nutrition" which were published in the New York State Journal of Medicine, October, 1948 - June, 1949. The Clinical Director prepared a chapter for a text book of administrative medicine, "Student Health in Colleges and Universities." In press is a paper by members of this department, residents and members of the staff of the School of Nutrition, on factors preserving the nervous system in primary anemia. Also, several short papers covering work done by resident physicians on short term studies have been prepared. Among the latter is a paper dealing with ketosteroid excretion in mononucleosis, a study made possible by pooling the facilities and personnel of this department with the School of Nutrition. In addition, research studies begun in the research suite, but as yet incomplete, include blood volume measurements in chronic disease; nitrogen balance studies on patients with hypertension on rice diets; observations on polycythemia treated with radioactive phosphorus (P32); and observations on liver regeneration following severe hepatitis.

It can be said with a feeling of certainty that the improved facilities and opportunities brought about by joining forces with the School of Nutrition have assured a substantial amount of medical research for Ithaca, vitally needed to strengthen programs of instruction and keep the clinical services at their best.

NORMAN S. MOORE,

Chairman, Department of Clinical and Preventive Medicine.

## APPENDIX XXVI

## REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF ADMISSIONS

*To the President of the University:*

SIR: I have the honor to present the report of the Director of Admissions for the year 1948-1949. As in the past, this report involves two distinct activities—the work done by the Office of Admissions during the reporting year, July 1948 to June 1949, and the results of the work of the *previous* year in terms of actual admissions statistics.

There has been a drop in the number of formal applications for admission to the fall term filed during this year over a year ago—9,200 as against 10,265. This represents a drop of approximately 10 per cent. Applications from veterans numbered 1177 this year and 2371 a year ago, a drop of 51 per cent. It will be apparent that the drop in number of veteran applicants is greater than the total drop, indicating an actual increase in the number of applications from non-veterans of 129.

It may be assumed, perhaps, that the year 1948-1949 comes fairly close to what might be called a "normal" postwar year for the Admissions Office. The veteran group of applicants has not much further to drop and the non-veteran group is maintaining its numbers. An estimate of 8500 applications for the fall of 1950 cannot be far wrong.

The year has been more normal in other ways. The number of newly admitted students has a more proper relationship to total undergraduate enrollment than in any of the past few years. More new students have been admitted and the pressure for admission has not been excessive in most divisions of the University. In some areas, notably engineering, it is again possible to accept almost all applicants who appear qualified for admission.

The pattern of our work with secondary schools is now pretty well formed, involving a program of travel to visit secondary schools of importance over as wide an area as possible, appearance upon invitation at a large number of "college choosing" programs sponsored by P. T. A. groups, individual schools, and groups of schools, an annual admissions conference to bring to Cornell a group of principals and headmasters, and the very useful work of our alumni secondary school committees.

One valuable piece to this promotional pattern has not yet been added. Before the war, a highly successful Cornell Day was held each spring at which time some 600 young prospective Cornellians were entertained on the Campus. There is every reason to believe that Cornell Day was an effective means of showing Cornell to a sizable group of selected secondary school students and that enrollment of many of them resulted. It is to be hoped that means may be found to reactivate this popular program.

During the year, some 176 secondary schools in eighteen states were visited. Official visitors from the Admissions Office were often accompanied by the alumni secondary school committeeman for the area concerned who was personally acquainted with the principal or guidance officer and with at least some of the Cornell candidates at the school. The work of these alumni committeemen deserves high praise. Many of them devote a considerable amount of time keeping in touch with the proper school officials, meeting young men and women interested in Cornell and discussing every manner of problem with them and their parents.

In order that these outposts of Cornell and of its Admissions Office be intimately acquainted with everything at Cornell related to admissions, each receives from the office a monthly bulletin of information. This year, as an experiment, the Admissions Office is providing to club secondary school committee chairmen information on all applicants from their areas. Names of candidates are reported when their applications are received, and many local chairmen interview ap-

plicants, sending in reports which are used with the candidate's other records, by the Faculty selection committees of the various colleges. Committeemen are advised of the University action on all such applicants, so there can be an appropriate follow-up with the candidate.

Retiring chairman of the Alumni Secondary School Committee is Edward H. Carman, Jr., '16. For many years, he has guided the work of the committee most ably. The Director of Admissions wishes to acknowledge here the cooperative and helpful service which Mr. Carman has rendered to Cornell through his devotion to our secondary school program.

Internally, the Office of Admissions has continued its efforts to give more careful and personal attention to each individual applicant. A drop of even ten per cent in number of candidates has made an appreciable difference in the extent and nature of our services. The public reaction to the conduct of the work, and particularly the reaction of that sizable group whom we must disappoint is certainly much improved.

Statistical information concerning the volume of applications and admissions is contained in the tables which follow. Of particular interest is Table III which suggests the relative pressure for admission over the past several years. Since 1946-1947, there is a gradual increase in the proportion of our applicants accepted, though the demand is still about twice what it was in 1940-1941.

HERBERT H. WILLIAMS,  
Director of Admissions.

TABLE I-A  
APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION FROM SECONDARY SCHOOLS

	<i>Fall 1948</i>		<i>Spring 1949</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>Applied</i>	<i>Admitted</i>	<i>Applied</i>	<i>Admitted</i>	<i>Applied</i>	<i>Admitted</i>
Agriculture						
Men.....	1144	378	88	28	1232	406
Women.....	110	38	3	1	113	39
Architecture						
Men.....	215	22	2	0	217	22
Women.....	33	6	1	0	34	6
Arts and Sciences						
Men.....	2260	382	55	7	2315	389
Women.....	1187	186	21	5	1208	191
Engineering						
Men.....	1560	431	10	0	1570	431
Women.....	9	3	0	0	9	3
Home Economics						
Women.....	518	155	8	1	526	156
Hotel Administration						
Men.....	283	48	51	10	334	58
Women.....	13	4	2	1	15	5
Industrial and Labor Relations						
Men.....	108	39	2	1	110	40
Women.....	17	11	1	0	18	11
TOTAL						
Men.....	5570	1300	208	46	5778	1346
Women.....	1887	403	36	8	1923	411
GRAND TOTAL	7457	1703	244	54	7701	1757



## PRESIDENT'S REPORT

TABLE I-B

## APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION FROM OTHER HIGHER INSTITUTIONS

	Fall 1948		Spring 1949		Total	
	Applied	Admitted	Applied	Admitted	Applied	Admitted
Agriculture						
Men.....	313	44	81	44	394	88
Women.....	39	16	8	6	47	22
Architecture						
Men.....	138	7	8	0	146	7
Women.....	13	2	5	2	18	4
Arts and Sciences						
Men.....	562	52	117	24	679	76
Women.....	283	28	53	19	336	47
Engineering						
Men.....	460	79	55	24	515	103
Women.....	1	0	1	0	2	0
Home Economics						
Women.....	147	27	19	6	166	33
Hotel Administration						
Men.....	205	35	56	20	261	55
Women.....	4	2	1	0	5	2
Industrial and Labor Relations						
Men.....	101	32	43	21	144	53
Women.....	7	4	4	3	11	7
Veterinary Medicine						
Men.....	513	25	2	0	515	25
Women.....	22	0	0	0	22	0
TOTAL						
Men.....	2292	274	362	133	2654	407
Women.....	516	79	91	36	607	115
GRAND TOTAL	2808	353	453	169	3261	522

TABLE II

## SUMMARY FOR FALL TERM 1948 AND SPRING TERM 1949

	Fall 1948		Spring 1949		Total	
	Applied	Admitted	Applied	Admitted	Applied	Admitted
Men.....	7862	1574	570	179	8432	1753
Women.....	2403	482	127	44	2530	526
TOTAL.....	10,265	2056	697	223	10,962	2279

TABLE III

## APPLICATIONS AND ADMISSIONS IN LAST EIGHT YEARS

	From Secondary Schools		From Higher Institutions	
	Applied	Admitted	Applied	Admitted
1948-1949.....	7701	1757-23%	3261	522-16%
1947-1948.....	10,108	1680-17%	4636	417-9%
1946-1947.....	9424	1419-15%	4720	384-8%
1945-1946.....	5282	1512-29%	2296	612-27%
1944-1945.....	3329	1304-39%	857	265-31%
1943-1944.....	3312	1226-37%	704	222-32%
1942-1943.....	3402	1562-46%	607	219-36%
1941-1942.....	3812	1672-44%	977	228-23%
1940-1941.....	3788	1603-42%	1085	201-19%

## APPENDIX XXVII

## REPORT OF THE DEAN OF MEN AND DEAN OF WOMEN

*To the President of the University:*

SIR: We have the honor to present the report of the Office of the Dean of Men and Dean of Women for the year 1948-1949.

During the past few years, as student needs developed or were identified, this office has grown by accepting the responsibility of developing a program to meet these demands not provided for elsewhere on the campus. The spirit of this program is cooperation; the purpose is to serve students by supplementing the services offered in the various departments of the University.

## STUDENT PROBLEMS

It is impossible in practice to separate student problems into vocational, educational, personal, financial, etc. They are all personal problems with diverse but closely interwoven elements. The following classification is made for convenience of analysis. The rubrics represent the predominant nature of the problem, keeping in mind its relationship to those other elements not as readily ascertained.

*A. Vocational Problems*

An increasing amount of interest has been shown by the students in Cornell's vocational advisement program. For students not having the service available in their particular college, this office has provided adequate facilities to aid them in appraising their interests and aptitudes, comparing their abilities with prospective competition, information about the "world of work," and skilled counseling to assist them in making realistic decisions. These services have been made possible through the use of psychological tests, occupational and educational information, and experienced counselors trained to interpret these data and set a counseling atmosphere most conducive to helping the student help himself.

The effectiveness of the women's program has been greatly increased through the development of a vocational library, orientation teas for freshmen women, a vocational information committee of W.S.G.A., visiting speakers, coordination with Student Deans, research projects which included an analysis of the vocational interests of women students, and an increased emphasis on summer employment placement to afford try-out opportunities. Approximately 1,363 individual interviews were held in addition to the teas and group meetings with outside speakers. Reports of all test batteries were sent to the students' advisers.

Until March, 1949, all veterans (both Cornell and community) received testing and advisement at the Cornell Guidance Center, while Cornell non-veterans (male) were tested by the University Testing Service at Stone Hall, and counseled in the Office of the Dean of Men. In March, the Cornell Guidance Center became a part of this office. Of the total case load of approximately 1,240 handled by the Center last year, 1,029 were veterans, 159 were Cornell non-veterans (most of these since February), and 52 outside cases (accepted on a fee basis). Cornell students have been strong in their praise of the services rendered and are effective missionaries among their friends and classmates. It is anticipated that increasing demands will be made on the facilities of the Cornell Guidance Center during 1949-1950, for services to both men and women students in colleges where no provision is made for testing and advisement.

*B. Educational Problems*

Students having problems primarily of an academic nature were usually referred to their advisers. However, approximately 40 cases involving transfer within or from the University were met. In these instances, vocational objectives were checked for suitability, educational plans examined for appropriateness, pro-

cedures and conditions of transfer outlined, and educational information regarding other institutions was made available.

### *C. Personal Problems*

There was a marked increase in the number of students who visited this office for help with serious problems of emotional adjustment. Of these, approximately 110 were found to have medical implications. The data on these cases were organized and most of the students referred to the medical department for psychiatric treatment. There continues to be a fine relationship of close cooperation between this office and the medical department, to the ultimate benefit of the students.

### *D. Financial Problems*

Problems primarily of a financial nature were effectively dealt with by means of scholarships, grants-in-aid, loans, part-time work, summer employment, and realistic financial counseling.

The Faculty Committee on Undergraduate Scholarships granted \$19,800 in scholarships during the past year, competitive and otherwise from an income of \$20,400 available to it. The eighteen University Undergraduate Scholarships are strictly competitive in nature. The five LeFevre scholarships are competitive, but also take into account need and individual promise. Other scholarship funds handled by this committee require an average of 80, and demonstrated need.

The Committee on Student Aid considered requests for funds only from students who have been in residence for one or more semesters. The single exception to this is the competitive Murphy scholarship. A total of \$20,622 in scholarships and grants-in-aid was awarded by this committee last year from an income of \$27,205 available to it.

The unused scholarship money from both committees was added to their respective accumulated balances. Portions of several of these balances were added to the appropriate principals to provide for an increased annual income. Adequate accumulated balances were kept to provide a margin of safety for the anticipated increase in requests for aid, due largely to increased expenses and many veterans reaching the extent of their G. I. benefits.

The Teagle Foundation contributed \$27,612 to the support of 38 students during 1948-1949. Awards for 1949-1950 have been made to 60 students and amount to \$40,440.

Early this spring, a general feeling was expressed by several members of the Cornell faculty and administration regarding the need and desirability of establishing a coordinating facility to serve the various scholarship committees and act as the contact point for all inquiries regarding scholarships and grants-in-aid. A University Committee on Scholarships and Grants-in-Aid was appointed to investigate the feasibility of such a service and to make recommendations regarding its being established.

A total of \$81,878 was loaned to students (both men and women) during the year, materially aiding them in their effort to meet present high living costs. While loans to women students increased 76.8%, there was a drop in total loans for this year from the \$95,768 figure of last year, which may have been largely influenced by the fact that monthly G. I. subsistence checks from the Veterans Administration were more regular.

A total of \$334,721 was earned by 1,881 men students during the year in the following work situations: University Residential Halls and dining rooms, Baker cafeteria, Home Economics cafeteria, Willard Straight Hall, fraternity and sorority meal jobs, room jobs, room and board jobs, cash jobs, dormitory proctors, local restaurants, and Student Agencies. Approximately 37% of the women students added to their resources through work as receptionists, office workers, library jobs, seamstresses, elevator operators, nursery school attendants, sales representatives, I.B.M. machine operators, houseworkers, laboratory assistants, room and/or board jobs in homes, dormitories, sorority houses, Willard Straight, and Home Economics cafeteria. The Office of the Dean of Men and Dean of Women

en provided the facilities for registration, contacts, and records so necessary for the success of such a program. It was generally observed that for the first time in several years there were not enough substantial jobs on campus to meet the demand. Moreover, opportunities for part-time work in the local community have decreased markedly in the past eight months. This situation tends to throw a heavier burden upon the University scholarship and loan resources.

This office maintains facilities to assist students in finding suitable summer work. Approximately 250 women and 920 men registered for help in summer work placement. More foreign students registered this year than last. About 2,400 business and industrial organizations were advised that registrants were available. This was done in cooperation with the University Placement Service. As a result of these combined efforts, 24 company representatives visited the Cornell campus to interview candidates for summer work. This is more than double the number of interviewers who came to the campus last year. It was noted, however, that the organizations were hiring fewer students this year because of the unsettled economic situation.

Financial counseling was made available to students having difficulty in money matters. A realistic appraisal of the student's financial situation was made, covering resources and expenses. Students were assisted in making plans for budgeting and adding to their resources through work, loans, and scholarships. Frequently, a discussion of financial difficulties uncovered other problems requiring the use of other facilities of this or other offices.

#### *E. Foreign Students' Problems*

During the year, 352 foreign students from 53 countries were registered in the University. There were 220 graduate students and 132 undergraduates; 305 were men and 47 were women. Their problems and need for counseling have been similar to those in former years except that the financial problems, especially of the Chinese, have been more acute. To meet the financial need, Cornell University granted scholarships and fellowships to 74 foreign students and appointed 52 to assistantships for a total value of approximately \$135,000 in free tuition and stipends.

The social life and participation of the foreign students in campus and community activities seemed to be more widespread than in former years.

In addition to the 30 men who have been selected as fraternity pledges in competition with Americans, eleven fraternities have each invited a foreign student to be their guest, with free room and board, for next year. These students come from six different countries including Germany and Japan.

Along with the help of all kinds rendered to the students individually and collectively, and the work of cooperating with many organizations concerned in whole or in part with the foreign students (the various national clubs, the Cosmopolitan Club, Cornell United Religious Work, Willard Straight Hall, the Campus Club, etc., etc.), the Counselor of Foreign Students was deeply involved in the problems of admission. He handled all the correspondence from foreign students dealing with admission at the undergraduate level and a great deal of it at the graduate level and worked closely with the admission officials on acceptance.

Three new duties have been assumed by this Office during the past term. They are the liaison with the United States Department of State on the question of emergency relief awards to Chinese students from E.C.A. funds, the cooperation with fraternities in stimulating interest in the so-called Bowdoin Plan and helping them to select the students they invite into their groups, and the advising of American students on the Fulbright Program for study abroad.

#### *F. Selective Service*

A total of 1,519 students were registered for the Selective Service System through this office. Provision was also made to act as a central information bureau for the University in connection with all questions pertaining to the Selective Service System.

*G. Scheduled Student Contacts*

During the past year the Office of the Dean of Men and Dean of Women has scheduled introductory interviews with each new woman student. Further routine contact was maintained through conferences with student deans, both periodic and whenever circumstances dictated. Although present facilities did not permit interviewing each new male student personally, effective contact was established through a comprehensive questionnaire and via reports of dormitory proctors.

Exit interviews are still being accomplished as often as possible. Not only does this contact serve to aid and encourage a departing student, but the practice is excellent for University public relations. However, there are still many students who leave the campus without checking through this office because of their strong desire to leave the campus immediately.

While the treatment of student problems was largely accomplished through individual counseling, group methods were also effectively employed. Some of the group techniques successfully utilized were teas, vocational library meetings, dormitory meetings, in-service training groups, and conferences with student deans, dormitory counselors, and head residents.

## STUDENT ACTIVITIES

*A. Social Activities*

An average of 50 to 55 social events were registered each week through the Office of the Dean of Men and Dean of Women. Chaperons were provided and social advising was made available to all interested organizations. The total number of social events scheduled in 1948-1949 was 1554, about the same as the previous year. Although there was a significant drop in the number of informal parties and dances, this was compensated for by the increase in the number of formal parties, house parties, and miscellaneous dinner and afternoon parties. Maximum social activity occurred during the Christmas season, Fall houseparty, Junior Week, and Spring Day.

Beyond social advising and registering of social events, this office also met with social coordinators of women's dormitories to discuss social activities in the dorms, arranged for dates for campus groups, distributed and analyzed a questionnaire to compose a register of the 224 recognized organizations, and prepared a projected calendar for the year 1949-1950 to facilitate the planning of social affairs.

*B. Organizations*

This office participated in the following student activities:

Independent Council  
Student Council  
Interfraternity Council  
W.S.G.A.  
Mortar Board  
Panhellenic Council  
Desk Book Committee  
Orientation Committee  
Credo  
Dance Club

Advisers to these

Cayuga Lodge and Algonquin Lodge Cooperatives (Board of Trustees)  
C.U.R.W. Board of Control  
Student Leadership Conference  
C.U.R.W. Freshman Camp Conference  
Freshman Camp  
Campus Chest Drive  
Red Cross Drive  
Cosmopolitan Club  
Willard Straight Board of Governors  
Student Council Housing Committee

Student-Administration Committee  
 Cornell Charities Drives Committee  
 Pi Lambda Theta  
 Friends Committee on Mental Hygiene  
 Fraternity and sorority meetings

### C. Housing

Student interest in housing and dormitory activities has been much in evidence during the past year. Not only has attention been directed at the physical facilities and the mechanical operation of them, but there has developed an increasing demand for advisement services from the student counselors and activities organized around the dorm as a social group. In an effort to satisfy the first need, a detailed program of selection, training, and supervision of student counselors is planned for the coming year. To more accurately describe their position, the title was changed from "proctor" to "student counselor." The present counselor-student ratio is approximately 65-75 residents to each student counselor. It is difficult to maintain a close contact with men students and provide needed services with such a high ratio, but we plan to do as much as we can within the boundaries of the present budget. Cascadilla Hall will be our first all-freshman dormitory. Special programs and facilities have been outlined to serve the needs peculiar to this group. It is hoped that this plan of freshman dormitories may be expanded in the future. As for activities, this office, in cooperation with the Independent Council, plans to encourage the organization of a club in each dormitory, and, eventually, a council of associate clubs. These will be designed to provide the same group living and social experience to all men residents, whether or not affiliated with a fraternity. The success of experimental groups developed during the past year attests to the feasibility of the plan from which it is hoped may grow some type of men's self-governing facility.

Relations between this office and the Office of Residential Halls have been exceptionally fine. There is present in this relationship a mutual understanding of each other's problems, and the close cooperation so necessary for both the mechanical operation of the living units and the proper handling of adjustment and behavior problems of residents.

Housing distribution of male students for 1948-1949 was as follows:

Sage .....	214	Fraternities .....	1479
Cascadilla .....	66	Co-ops .....	90
Baker Group .....	624	Commuting .....	300
Cottages .....	223	Living with family.....	203
Temporary Dorms .....	800	Other off-campus .....	3289
Veterans Apartments .....	263		
	—	Total off-campus .....	5361
Total in University Housing..	2190		

Housing distribution of women students for 1948-1949 was as follows:

University Dormitories .....	1121	Sororities .....	284
University Cottages .....	60	Living with family.....	155
	—	Other off-campus .....	168
Total in University Housing..	1181		
		Total off-campus .....	607

Five thousand nine hundred and eight students are living off campus under conditions rated as being from "good" to "marginal."

### D. Orientation of New Students

The purpose of the University Orientation Program is threefold: (1) to facilitate necessary University functions (registration, medical and psychological examinations), (2) to acquaint new students with their school and the university as a whole, (3) to aid students with their adjustment to college life, inspire them to maximum effort in their work, and lay the foundation for the building of loyalty

to Cornell. In order to coordinate the numerous schools, offices, and organizations into a well-formed program designed to achieve the above purpose, this office has worked in close cooperation with representatives of all schools and major services of the University, Student Council, Interfraternity Council, Independent Council, Admissions Office, Office of Residential Halls, C.U.R.W. (with special regard to Freshman Camp), and the Orientation Week Committee. The September 1948 program was generally considered a success, while the program for September 1949 is complete and promises to be even more effective.

#### E. Publications

Members of our staff served as advisers to the publication of the following:

- Cornell Desk Book
- Orientation Week Program
- Sorority Head Residents Handbook
- Weekly Social Calendar
- Scholarship and Financial Aid Pamphlet
- Newsletter for Student Dean Alumnae

#### STAFF ACTIVITIES

##### A. In-service Training Program

In-service training for student deans and head residents is a regular part of the program of this office. Plans are under consideration for making such training available to men. Furthermore, members of this staff supervise a significant portion of graduate student work through conferences, dormitory programs, and serving on special committees.

##### B. Committee Participation

Members of the staff of this office were active in the following University groups:

- Committee on Student Aid
- Faculty Committee on Undergraduate Scholarships
- University Committee on Scholarships & Grants-in-Aid
- National Scholarship Committee
- Orientation Week Committee
- Greater Cornell Committee
- Freshman Camp Policy Committee
- University Housing Committee
- Board of Governors, New York Hospital School of Nursing
- Medical Staff
- Graduate School Faculty
- Home Economics College Faculty
- School of Education Faculty
- University Committee on Student Activities
- Arbitration Committee
- Off-Campus Housing Committee

##### C. Professional and Community Activities

- National Association of Deans of Women — member of nominating committee
- New York State Association of Deans of Women
- American Council on Education — consultant in guidance and personnel; member of committee writing brochure on guidance
- Hazen Associates
- Hazen Foundation Eastern Conference for 1949 — member of planning committee
- Member of the Board of Trustees of the Women's Foundation
- Member of the Board of Trustees of the New York State Citizens' Council A.A.U.W.
- Phi Delta Kappa — president



National Vocational Guidance Association  
 Institute of Occupational Orientation  
 Member of the Board of Directors, National Association of Foreign Student  
 Advisors—Chairman, Committee on Immigration Problems  
 Board of Foreign Scholarships of the United States Department of State  
 New York State Association of Deans & Guidance Personnel  
 National Interfraternity Council  
 Occasional lecturers at Teachers College  
 C.U.R.W. Memorial Building Committee  
 Advisory Committee for Willard Straight lecture series  
 Spoke to: PTA in Rochester and Syracuse; Michigan State Deans' Association;  
 Keuka College vocational group; parents and students of Bronxville Senior  
 School, Bronxville, New York; Cornell Women's Clubs of Wilmington, Dutch-  
 ess County, Elmira, Buffalo, Chicago; Cornell Men's Clubs of Schenectady,  
 Trenton  
 National Association of Deans and Advisers of Men—Committee on Housing,  
 Utica, Washington; local church groups  
 United States Naval Reserve  
 Red Cross  
 Community Chest  
 United States Air Corps Reserve  
 Herald Tribune Forum

#### *D. Staff Changes*

Mr. Rollin Perry, assistant counselor in charge of vocational guidance for men and University scholarships, has accepted a position with the admissions office of Cornell's College of Arts and Sciences.

Mr. Robert O. Shaffer joined the staff in February 1949 as assistant to the Dean of Men. His work is concerned with scholarship administration, financial counseling, student counselor program in the men's dormitories, freshmen orientation, and general advisement.

Dr. Harold Palmer and his staff of vocational counselors and clerks were made a part of this office in March 1949. They will continue the advisement of veterans at the Cornell Guidance Center, and, in addition, plan to make vocational guidance available to all Cornell students.

Miss Dorcas Dealing has been appointed to the staff to replace Miss Kathryn Winsor. She will be in charge of the Social Calendar, social advising, and the scheduling of social events.

New head residents in sorority houses are Mrs. Dorothy Holbrook, Mrs. Beatrice Landman, Mrs. Marie Farrar and Mrs. Henry Dexter. Mrs. Mary Beale returned from a leave of one year to replace Mrs. Spear in Balch I.

#### EVALUATION OF THE PROGRAM

An evaluation of a student personnel service program stems from an effort to judge the effectiveness in its service to students, and to the University in general.

The vocational information program has become, cooperatively, part of the machinery of the College of Arts and Sciences, the Placement Bureau, the College of Home Economics, and this office. Each one extends its services far beyond that which it could have done as an individual agency.

The association of the Guidance Center with this office has meant greater effectiveness in the counseling of students who have experienced difficulties in the courses of study which they have elected. Students are becoming more aware of the services offered in this office and are more eager to seek assistance. This is evidenced by the fact that contacts with students have increased over fifty per cent during the last two years.

The financial aid program has reached a total of 914 students with funds of more than \$154,000 involved. The counseling and investigation of the student need in each of these cases has been of real assistance to the student in marshaling his resources and organizing his own budget.

The counseling of adjustment problems has materially assisted students in their ability to contribute to society and to themselves, as well as to contribute to their success at Cornell. The student counselors in the men's dormitories and the student deans in the women's living units have been particularly effective, not only in improving studying conditions in the dormitories, but also in discovering students who need some guidance in their intellectual, spiritual, moral, and emotional life. These student counselors are carefully selected and are proving more valuable to us each year by keeping this office in close personal touch with students.

Our records have served all departments of the University, and have been sources of accurate information for recommendation of students to graduate schools and to employment.

Our associations with student organizations have brought about a better understanding among all groups on campus. This office has made a real effort to answer the questions of organizations as well as those of individuals. We have been particularly pleased during this past school year with the improvement in the quality of student leadership. Increased maturity on the part of our students has been demonstrated in leadership of the various student organizations as well as interest in University problems. We have been impressed also with the excellent relationship between the Independents' organization and the fraternal groups. This fine feeling has been brought about by the good work of the leaders in both organizations.

There is need for further expansion of advisory services in the social area. At the present time, this office registers events, confers with a representative of the organization holding the event, and registers the chaperons. Students, however, are often in doubt as to the kind of entertainment that is appropriate and the kinds of facilities that are available for a particular occasion. There is a need for more specialized counseling in this area.

Further coordination of the scholarship program to expedite services to students is in progress. However, more efficient function requires an increase in staff. It is hoped that funds may be made available for an additional secretary in the near future.

Within the limitations of the program, we feel that it is important to say that our work with students according to the nature of and the count of the number of contacts over the year reveals that the staff load has increased substantially and has been cheerfully and ably carried.

Plans for next year are greatly influenced by the limitations of budget as well as the many services which should be developed. It is the intention of this office to provide as broad and complete a program of vital services to students, faculty, and administration as is possible within the boundaries of our present resources.

LUCILE ALLEN, Dean of Women.

FRANK C. BALDWIN, Dean of Men.

## APPENDIX XXVIII

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE UNIVERSITY  
PLACEMENT SERVICE

*To the President of the University:*

SIR: I have the honor to present the report of the University Placement Service for the year 1948-1949. Before reporting on the activities of the Placement Service, I would like to express our gratitude for your support and leadership during your years as President of the University. We wish you success in your new duties as Chancellor.

## GENERAL

The year 1948-1949 ended an era of high employment. While business and industry recruited actively at Cornell, fewer students were able to obtain jobs through these campus interviews. Big business organizations offered few opportunities and never had seniors so wanted to be employed by them. The Class of 1949 wanted security which "Big Business" seemed to offer — it offered pension plans, health plans, savings plans, vacation plans, free lunches, and no heavy lifting. At least this is the impression conveyed by FORTUNE magazine's article, "The Class of '49." If this is a fair description — and it is a fair description of many students who used the Placement Service — efforts toward such employment were frustrated, and we had to help students develop sources of employment other than the large corporations. We had to help them develop ingenuity in finding a job (a lost art). Security-minded students were forced to take jobs where they will have to gamble on luck and ability. Jobs were available but finding them was a challenge. It was a more stimulating year for the Placement Service and the senior.

The type of jobs we listed for both alumni and seniors changed. There were fewer administrative positions and more openings for salesmen. Women found it difficult to obtain a job in business without offering secretarial skills. The Sociology and Psychology major found more opportunities for training and supervised experience with the State and Federal government. Post-graduate vacations and travel in Europe this summer, particularly among women, were important factors and made placement more difficult.

## ALUMNI PLACEMENT

An important change in alumni placement took place this spring. Previously, most of our registrants had jobs and were looking for something better and a few were drifters who are always looking for a job. In the spring we began to hear from younger alumni who lost their jobs because of widespread layoffs in industry. Many employers wrote us expressing regret in losing these people. They have excellent experience and afford us an opportunity to be of real service to a worthy group of Cornellians. Statistics on alumni placement are as follows:

TABLE I

## ALUMNI PLACEMENT STATISTICS

<i>Ithaca Office</i>	1949	1948	1947
Number of Placements . . . . .	35	38	35
Number of Positions Listed . . . . .	1,243	1,828	980
Number of Active Registrants . . . . .	334	313	330
Number of Inactive Registrants . . . . .	3,705	3,365	2,979
<i>New York City Office</i>			
Number of Placements . . . . .	91	86	97
Number of Positions Listed . . . . .	1,243	1,828	981
Number of Active Registrants . . . . .	294	235	195
Number of Inactive Registrants . . . . .	3,698	3,333	3,015

## SENIOR PLACEMENT

This has been the busiest year in the history of senior placement. Not only was the senior class larger than usual, but more employers visited the campus than ever before. Two hundred employers sent about 350 representatives to the campus and, as most of these men spent more than one day, our interviewing facilities were over-taxed. Over 3000 student interviews with employers were held in our offices and another 3000 were held in various college offices. By comparison, last year 160 companies sent representatives to the campus. There is one essential difference, however; individual employers had fewer openings this year. As a result, the employment figures in Table II are less impressive than those for previous years.

TABLE II  
EMPLOYMENT OF 1948-1949 GRADUATES

EMPLOYMENT REPORTED TO THE SERVICE AND THE VARIOUS COLLEGES  
AND DEPARTMENTS AS OF JUNE 30, 1949

College	Positions Reported	Continuing Studies	Total Class	Per cent Unemployed or not reporting		
				1949	1948	1947
<i>Agriculture</i>						
Men .....	146	59	264	22%	25%	24%
Women .....	19	2	39	46%	45%	56%
<i>Architecture</i>						
Men .....	21	13	34	0%	8%	35%
Women .....	2	0	9	78%	11%	not reported
<i>Arts and Sciences</i>						
Men .....	76	140	335	35%	26%	30%
Women .....	42*	14	159	65%	64%	66%
<i>Business and Public Administration</i>	32	2	51	33%	10%	
<i>Engineering</i>						
Ch.E. ....	33	6	59	34%	13%	18%
C.E. ....	55	6	101	40%	29%	38%
E.E. ....	84	13	140	31%	19%	28%
M.E. † .....	153	20	254	32%	23%	41%
<i>Home Economics</i> .....	80	8	142	30% ‡	55%	30%
<i>Hotel Administration</i> .....	72	3	97	23%	11%	13%
<i>Industrial and Labor Relations</i> ..	32	7	71	45%	30%	36%

\*6 are married.

†Administrative Engineering graduates included.

‡12 are married and 6 expect to be soon.

## SUMMER EMPLOYMENT

Although we do not register students for summer employment, we are actively engaged in this work in cooperation with the part-time employment offices run by the Dean of Men and Dean of Women. We used our established contacts with business, industry, and other organizations to obtain job leads for the use of these offices.

JOHN L. MUNSCHAUER,  
Director of the Placement Service.

## APPENDIX XXIX

## REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE SCHOOL OF NURSING

*To the President of the University:*

SIR: I have the honor to present the report of the School of Nursing for the year 1948-1949.

## FACULTY

Several members of the faculty have been on leave of absence this year. Mrs. Margery Overholser, Associate Professor of Public Health Nursing, has had a year's leave of absence and has been working on the staff of the New York State Health Department in Ulster County. Miss Rosalind MacLean, Nursing Arts Instructor, has had leave of absence for study, as has also Miss Eileen Kiernan, Assistant in Pediatrics. The addition to the faculty of a new position of Counselor of Students is mentioned elsewhere.

The dividing of the Department of Medicine and Surgery into two departments on January 17 has strengthened the program in each department. It has meant the establishment of a new department head position and the addition of a supervisor-instructor as well as evening and night assistants. With this change, Miss Edna Fritz, Assistant Professor in charge of staff education and programs for graduate nurses, became Assistant Professor of Medical Nursing and Head of the Medical Nursing Service of the Hospital.

Our appreciation is here recorded for the generous help given by so many members of the medical staff and hospital departments in the school and hospital staff programs.

Through the generosity of the Hospital, Miss Bessie Parker, Associate Dean and Associate Director of the Nursing Service, was able to attend the International Congress of Nurses in Stockholm, Sweden, as a representative of the School and Hospital in June, 1949. Two other members of the faculty and staff also attended these meetings.

## ADMISSIONS

In September 1948 a class of 51 students was admitted. The class equaled in size the average prewar class and exceeded it in qualifications. This was the third year in which all students admitted have had two or more years of college before admission. Students admitted in this class came from 37 different colleges or universities in 11 states.

For the class which will be admitted on October 1 1949, 75 students have to date been accepted. This is a marked increase over the 48 who had been accepted as of this date last year. Definite gain is also seen in the fact that before the war (before 1942) the maximum number of students with two or more years of college admitted in any one year was 30 (1939).

Beginning with the class which will enter in 1949, the Pre-Nursing Tests offered by the National League of Nursing Education replace the tests previously required.

Enrollment in the School should be increased to 85 admissions a year, possibly higher, as soon as possible, as the unusual facilities of this school should be put to full use in the preparation of nurses. Faculty members visiting colleges and universities have found the counselors and students in the colleges considerably more interested in nursing as a possible field for college women than they were a few years ago, but not nearly as well informed as one might expect. Several colleges in this area have sent one or two faculty members and groups of students to visit the School. We plan to invite counselors and other representatives of a greater number of schools to a conference at the School in the coming fall. Maintaining these relationships with the colleges is the main core of our public relations program. Twelve hundred schools of nursing are at present tapping the country's resources in high school graduates, but the great and steadily increasing resources in college women are not being tapped for nursing.

Students come from many different colleges. In the period 1932 to 1948, 92 per cent of all students entering this school with one or more years of college have come from senior colleges or universities, 8 per cent from junior colleges. The per cent from junior colleges has been increasing only slightly in the last few years. Students who have completed their first two years on the Ithaca campus make up only 10 per cent of all the college students admitted in the six years since the organization of the University School. They have increased slightly, however, from 9 per cent in the first three years to 12.5 per cent in the last three years of this period. It is hoped that more students in the future will be able to complete their entire five years of preparation within Cornell.

## ENROLLMENT, 1948-1949

*Completion Enrolled as of  
during year June 30, 1949*

*Three Year Course*

First year students.....		38
Second year students.....		42
Third year students.....	42	26
	42	106

*Courses for affiliates, seniors of other schools, and graduate nurses*

Affiliating students (4-8 mo.).....	68	31
Senior students of other schools, i.e., cadets, special (2-6 mo.).....	10	0
Post-graduate students N.Y.H. courses (6 months).....	21	0
Field students from Columbia University (18½ hrs. to 180 hrs. each).....	71	0
TOTAL.....	170	31

GRAND TOTAL, ALL STUDENTS.....	212	137
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DEGREE STATUS OF STUDENTS COMPLETING THE BASIC 3-YEAR PROGRAM  
DURING THE YEAR

<i>Class</i>	<i>Completing Course</i>	<i>Degree Students</i>	<i>Diploma Students†</i>
September 1948.....	42	26*	16

\*One student has completed the program but will not receive her degree until the Commencement Exercises in September 1949.

†Later classes in the School contain no diploma students.

## STUDENTS GRADUATED

Forty-two students completed the program during the year. Of these, 26 received the Degree of Bachelor of Science in Nursing and 16 were diploma students who had been admitted on completion of high school. These were the last diploma students in the School.

## THE UNITED STATES CADET NURSE CORPS

The last members of the United States Cadet Corps graduated this year. We have had ten Cadets from other schools who completed a senior Cadet experience with us this year.

## STATE BOARD EXAMINATIONS

All 42 of this year's graduates successfully passed the State Board Examinations in New York State and became registered in the State.

## SCHOLARSHIPS

The Committee for Scholarships presented the Scholarship Fund of the School with \$2300 in May. This is the second year in which a generous contribution

has been received from this Committee which has raised funds largely through their annual scholarship benefit held in the Residence in the spring. We are very fortunate in having the interest and support of this Committee, as through such financial assistance good students who find it impossible to meet expenses and to delay their earning period by five years of study beyond high school will thus not be lost from nursing.

Five scholarships of \$100 each were awarded to outstanding candidates admitted in September 1948, and provision has been made for scholarship awards to students entering in 1949. In addition, grants-in-aid were made during the year to second and third year students.

#### CURRICULUM

For a number of reasons it was felt that the credit value of the entire content of the three years should be reviewed. As of the coming year credits will total 97 as compared with 73 in the past. This will provide a better basis for planning and evaluating student load. In some courses, particularly basic sciences and clinical nursing courses, the credit value was conspicuously low and inconsistent. The general basis for credit is now one credit for 15 hours of lectures or clinical nursing class, one credit for 30 hours of laboratory, one credit for 4 weeks of clinical experience.

This is the first year since the war in which *all* third year students in the school have received the two months' affiliation with the Visiting Nurse Service of New York. A rearrangement in sequence of courses has also strengthened the emphasis on preventive aspects by making it possible to offer the course in Social and Health Aspects of Nursing earlier in the first year.

With the next class a further rearrangement of first year course content and sequence will result in a more uniform class load from week to week throughout the year, as well as a better orientation to the clinical assignments.

#### ACCREDITATION

In January the School was placed on the list of basic schools of nursing accredited jointly by the National Organization for Public Health Nursing and the National League of Nursing Education for preparing nurses for public health nursing. Graduates of the school who enter public health nursing will now be classified as qualified public health staff nurses. This accreditation, established in the last few years, has to date been granted to only five of the approximately 1200 schools of nursing in the United States. This school has a long record of accomplishment in offering a program emphasizing prevention of illness, health teaching, and community aspects of nursing. These are important in the preparation of the professional nurse today, no matter what field of nursing she enters. This new accreditation is therefore of significance to all young women who obtain their preparation in this school. Graduates of schools not so accredited are required to complete at least one year of additional university study in public health to be so classified, but it is considered that this content rightly belongs in the basic course.

#### COUNSELING OF STUDENTS

The year has been marked by a very rewarding experience in our new counseling program. The new position of Counselor of Students, established in September 1948, to which Miss Victoria Frederick, formerly Assistant Counselor on the Ithaca campus, was appointed, has shown its value at every turn. The year has given convincing evidence that this work brings returns in student development, in the quality of students going out from the school, and in what these young women can give to nursing.

This work with and in behalf of students has also been a decided help in the development of young faculty members. In addition to conferences with many individual members of the faculty, the counselor has taken part in the staff courses in "Teaching Methods" and in "Management of the Pavilion Unit" offered



to head nurses and others. The hours given by the counselor were primarily on person-to-person relationships, personality adjustments, rating reports, self-analysis, tests, etc. One has only to realize that nearly every head nurse directs the work of a staff numbering from 20 to 30 individuals and that this staff includes graduate nurses, student nurses, practical nurses, and six different types of auxiliary workers, that her day is made up of an infinite number of other personal relationships with patients and workers, to realize how essential such help is for this group alone.

#### STUDENT HEALTH SERVICE

This has been a fairly quiet year, as was also last year, although it has been marked by an increase in the number of consultations, physical examinations, days of illness, and various other quantitative measurements. In January a preventive dental service was established as a regular part of the student Health Service.

The educational value to the student herself of being cared for in a good health service during the three years in the School doubles the significance of our excellent student health service. Such a service is a most effective means of teaching these young health workers the meaning of health and effective steps in maintaining it.

The service will greatly miss Dr. Frances S. Lansdown who has been physician to the nursing school and nursing staff for the past five years. We are proud, however, that she has been selected as Assistant Chief Medical Officer of the United Nations.

#### STUDIES OF PATIENT CARE

A committee of the surgical nursing faculty, under the chairmanship of the Associate Professor of Public Health Nursing, Mrs. Margery Overholser, studied problems in the care of patients with colostomies. This was begun in the previous year. The committee included representation from the Medical Staff, Social Service, Nutrition Department of the Hospital, and the Visiting Nurse Service of New York. Outcomes of this year's study have been: a booklet of instructions for the colostomy patient, printed by The New York Hospital, a plan of nursing care for these patients which could guide both hospital and visiting nurse service staffs, and an agreement between The New York Hospital and the Visiting Nurse Service of New York for referral of these patients for nursing care after discharge from the hospital. A report of this study, "Problems of Colostomy Patients," was published in the January 1949 *PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING* by Virginia Dericks, Instructor in Surgical Nursing, and Kathryn Robeson, Assistant Director of the Visiting Nurse Service of New York. Similar studies of the care of patients with diabetes and patients with tuberculosis are now under way.

Members of the faculty in all departments have also carried forward the work begun last year in the case assignment for the hospital nursing staff. On one floor of the hospital a study of the duties of the head nurse has enabled us to set up a new category of worker—the assistant pavilion manager—and this will serve as a pattern for the further introduction of this type of worker in other floors as well.

#### COURSES FOR GRADUATE NURSES

In addition to the course in surgical nursing for graduate nurses which was terminated April 30, 1948, the following courses for graduate nurses were discontinued during the past year as agreed upon earlier:

<i>Course</i>	<i>Date terminated</i>
Psychiatric Nursing	October 1948
Obstetric and Gynecological Nursing	April 1949
Operating Room Nursing	April 1949

The reasons for this step were given fully in last year's report. In view of the ineffectiveness of these courses and the need for giving additional time to developing the various nursing and auxiliary members of the regular hospital staff,

this has been an important step which will strengthen both the School and the nursing service of the Hospital.

Field students from Teachers College, Columbia University, have continued to be offered field practice. Seventy-one graduate nurses from the College received supervised practice at the Center. The clinical departments in which the students were studying were Medicine and Surgery, 16, Pediatrics, including newborn nurseries of Woman's Clinic, 25, Out-Patient Nursing, 30. The great and increasing need for better prepared supervisors and instructors gives us confidence in the importance of these programs. We are still hoping to find better ways of providing (1) effective supervision of these students, (2) a schedule for assigning these students which will lead to more satisfactory results.

#### COURSES FOR AFFILIATING STUDENTS

Clinical courses including experience have continued to be offered to one collegiate school and to three hospital schools. The affiliation for Samaritan Hospital School of Nursing, Troy, New York, was discontinued in August 1948. Students from the Presbyterian Hospital School of Nursing, Newark, New Jersey, were accepted beginning in the fall of 1948. The affiliating schools are:

<i>School of Nursing from which students come to us for affiliation</i>	<i>Clinical Course offered</i>	<i>No. of Stu- dents complet- ing 1948-49</i>
Skidmore College Department of Nursing . . .	Obstetrics 16 weeks	23
Saratoga and New York City		
Burbank Hospital School . . . . .	Pediatrics 16 weeks	12
Fitchburg, Massachusetts		
Presbyterian Hospital School . . . . .	Pediatrics 16 weeks	10
Newark, New Jersey		
Samaritan Hospital School . . . . .	Pediatrics 16 weeks	6
Troy, New York		
Moses Taylor Hospital School . . . . .	Obstetrics 16 weeks	17
Scranton, Pennsylvania	Pediatrics 16 weeks	—
Total . . . . .		68

#### RELATIONSHIP TO THE NURSING SERVICE OF THE HOSPITAL

Although this has been a very difficult year, beginning in the fall with unusual shortage in graduate staff necessitating the closing of 62 beds in important units of the hospital, there have been many things accomplished which have given the basis for better patient care and in turn also made the hospital an unusually fine field for students. The introduction of two new categories of supplementary workers — the nursing aide and the assistant pavilion manager — have led us to make better plans for next year for students to understand the work of the various members of the nursing team. A significant step was taken in November in the establishment of new salary scales and a 40-hour week for nurses on the hospital staff. This served as a tremendous incentive to the staff to put forth their best efforts to give full support to the medical programs of the Center. The stimulus was not lessened by the fact that for the time being the entire staff must continue on a 44-hour week, the extra 4 hours being on a paid overtime basis. The program of staff conferences has become an accepted part of the personnel policies and although sometimes irregular because of the great activity of the floors or summer vacations, is an important step forward. These progressive changes in Nursing Service of the Hospital enhance the great opportunities available in this Center for training of students of nursing. The combination of clinical and university resources available to the School provides great scope for the future of the School.

VIRGINIA M. DUNBAR,  
Dean of the School of Nursing,  
Director of Nursing Service of  
The New York Hospital.

## APPENDIX XXX

## REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF VETERANS EDUCATION

*To the President of the University:*

SIR: I have the honor to present the report of the Office of Veterans Education for the year 1948-1949.

The enrollment of veterans in the University continues to decrease, the total for the year 1948-1949 being 13% below that for the previous year, and the spring term enrollment 26% below the high point of 1947. As late as the spring term of 1949, however, more than half (53%) of the men students of the University were veterans (nearly 4000 of them). The proportion of married veterans even increased to 35% of the total in the second term, and little easing of the housing problems of married students was noted. The total number of married veterans declined only 5% to 1,365 this year, and the number of children increased by almost 100 over last year.

Mrs. K. B. Bowen, Coordinator for Family Affairs, resigned in January after more than two years of service to veterans' wives. This group of young married women, which at one time numbered over 1400, still occupies an anomalous place in the university community. They are neither students nor permanent residents, and their transient status and crowded and often unsatisfactory living arrangements have conspired to create unique problems for them in housekeeping, social life, and the rearing of their children. When Mrs. Bowen was appointed in the fall of 1946, she set out to determine the nature of these problems by soliciting complaints and suggestions from married veteran families. In the winter of 1949 she was able to report that 90% of the suggestions had been favorably acted upon. The accomplishment of these heartening results represents the cooperative endeavor of the University staff, the Social Director of Willard Straight Hall, the residents of Ithaca, and especially the effort and ingenuity of the veteran families themselves. Mrs. Bowen played a large part in organizing activities and projects, and in making the cooperation possible by serving as liaison agent. Her work will be remembered with gratitude. The married veterans and their families have had to forego some of the amenities of the good life, but their lot has not been unendurable, and in its way their experience has been fruitful, happy, and exciting.

The case load of the Cornell Guidance Center dropped about 30% during the year to a total of 1081. In April, in the interest of operating economy, the Guidance Center and the University Testing Service were combined, and all testing is now conducted in the Veterans Building on Campus Road. The office of the Dean of Men has assumed responsibility for the counseling services of the Center. The Guidance Center will retain its identity as a separate function only in contracts negotiated with the Veterans Administration for the testing and advisement of veterans.

The primary objective of the Office of Veterans Education will continue to be to enable veteran students to receive the full amount of V.A. training benefits for which they are eligible. It is important, however, that the administrative cost of rendering this service be reduced as rapidly as the decrease in the veteran student population will permit. The Director believes that ultimately the detail functions of this Office can be assumed by the offices of the Registrar and Treasurer, and proposes that periodic reviews of this possibility be made to assure the probable economies of such a consolidation at the earliest possible date, possibly the fall of 1950.

# VETERANS EDUCATION

193

## VETERAN ENROLLMENT 1948-1949

<i>Summer Courses</i>	<i>Fall Term</i>	<i>Spring Term</i>	
1,561	4,380	3,965	
Total Enrollments.....			9,906
Less Duplicates.....			4,703
Total Veterans Enrolled.....			5,203

## ENROLLMENT BY SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

	<i>Summer</i>	<i>Fall</i>	<i>Spring</i>
Aeronautical Engineering.....	—	9	6
Agriculture.....	48 *	678	655
Short Courses.....	10	7	10
Architecture.....	34	117	106
Arts and Sciences.....	—	678	620
Business and Public Administration.....	26 *	81	82
Engineering.....	31	1,275	1,067
Chemical.....	(13)	(161)	(145)
Civil.....	(16) †	(228)	(195)
Electrical.....	( 2) *	(394)	(332)
Mechanical.....	—	(478)	(382)
Engineering Physics.....	—	(14)	(13)
Extramural Courses.....	5	59	42
Graduate School.....	318	583	575
Home Economics.....	—	15	14
Hotel Administration.....	24 *	256	233
Hotel Unit Courses.....	46	—	—
Industrial and Labor Relations.....	46 *	179	166
Law.....	60	301	253
Nutrition.....	—	16	13
Summer Session.....	903	—	—
Unit Courses.....	10	—	—
Veterinary.....	—	126	123

## Average for Year

Married Veterans.....	1,365
Children.....	730
Canadian Veterans.....	21
Disabled Veterans (Public Law 16).....	445

\*Cooperative Training, whereby a veteran obtains V.A. benefits during his required periods of work practice or internship.

†Summer Survey Camp.

DONALD H. MOYER,  
Director of Veterans Education.

## APPENDIX XXXI

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE DIVISION OF  
EXTRAMURAL COURSES

*To the President of the University:*

SIR: I have the honor to present the report of the Division of Extramural Courses for the year, July 1, 1948 to June 30, 1949.

Extramural courses have been offered during the summer, 1948, and in each of the winter terms. Two courses were offered during the summer to serve teachers of vocational agriculture and extension agents. These were made available through the cooperation of the Departments of Rural Education and Vegetable Crops. Twenty-one students were enrolled in the two courses for the total of 42 credit hours.

Eight off-campus courses were offered in the fall term in four centers—Ithaca, Buffalo, Corning, and Elmira. These courses were arranged with the approval of the Departments of Mathematics, Electrical Engineering, Fine Arts, Industrial and Labor Relations, and Rural Education. A total of 181 registrations were recorded in the eight courses for a total of 370 credit hours.

During the Spring term nine extramural courses were taught in six centers—Ithaca, Buffalo, Binghamton, Corning, Elmira, and Bath. The same five Departments or Schools of the University as in the fall term cooperated in making the nine courses available. The registration in the nine courses totaled 136 students for 264 credit hours. The credit per course varied from one to three hours.

For the year the total registration in extramural courses was 317 students enrolled for 634 hours of credit. The average number of credit hours per student was exactly two although courses varied in the amount of credit from one to three. The usual extramural course carries two hours of credit.

In addition to the administration of off-campus or extramural courses the Division has enrolled during the fall and spring terms 203 students for on-campus courses. These students were non-resident, employed persons who are unable to spend full time as students. They represent a great variety of interests and needs as evidenced by the fact that the enrollments were in 88 different courses each term. The total credit hours for which they were enrolled in the two terms was 811. The average number of hours per student was four. Eight Schools and Colleges of the University and 31 different Departments have been represented among the courses chosen by these students.

It is my belief that the Division is serving a worthwhile function in extending the services of Cornell University to persons who by reason of employment and location cannot enroll as full-time students. Yet these same persons, many of whom have degrees from Cornell, feel the need for adding to their education for reasons both vocational and avocational. The growing cooperation of the Faculty of the University makes this service possible. A continuation of that cooperation is recognized as being a prime requisite to operation of the Division.

W. A. SMITH,

Director of the Division of Extramural Courses.